ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,494 — LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930 — PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Queues, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, April 23, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The CHARGE for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorial insertion may be obtained on application line. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 13s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLCHIN.—On Easter Day, 1930, at 48, Birchgrove, Acton, to LOUISE MAUDE, wife of F. M. ALLCHIN, B.Sc. (Lond.)—a son.

ATKINS.—On April 21, 1930, at Wychway, Guildford, to VIOLET, the wife of A. J. ATKINS—a son.

BARTON.—On April 21, 1930, to the wife of CAPT. N. F. BARTON, Inniskilling Dns. (late), Normanhurst, Compton-street, Eastbourne—a son.

BEDFORD RUSSELL.—On Easter Sunday, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, to LILIAN MAY (née Longmore-Marvin), wife of H. BEDFORD RUSSELL—a son. (Australian papers, please copy.)

BROWN.—On April 21, 1930, at Perridge, Exeter, to BETTY, wife of PAYMASTER-LIEUTENANT A. R. P. BROWN, R.N.—a son.

CUNNINGHAM.—On April 17, 1930, at Kampala, Uganda, to ALICE, wife of MAJOR J. McA. CUNNINGHAM, M.C., attached 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles—a son.

DEARDEN.—On Easter Day, 1930, at 60, Walsingham-road, Hove, to the wife of RICHARD H. DEARDEN (East African papers, please copy.)—a daughter.

DOWNS.—On April 21, 1930, at The Old House, Trumpington, Cambridge, to "ELIZABETH DREW," wife of BRIAN W. DOWNS, of Christ's College, Cambridge—a son.

FEARON.—On April 19, 1930, at Butley Ferry, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, to MONICA, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL F. J. FEARON—a son (stillborn).

FOGARTY.—On April 16, 1930, at Maymyo, Burma, to HILDA, wife of P. C. FOGARTY, I.C.S.—a daughter.

GARNER RICHARDSON.—On April 20, 1930, at 29, Tavistock-square, to ENID ELIZABETH, wife of WILLIAM HEABLE GARNER RICHARDSON—a daughter.

HAMILTON.—On April 21, 1930, at Vernons House, Northaw, Herts, to PHYLLIS (née Waldock) and PHILIP HAMILTON—a son (stillborn).

HERMAN.—On April 20, 1930, at The Mount, Tonbridge, to JOAN, wife of ASHLEY ERNEST HERMAN, F.R.C.S.Ed.—a daughter.

JAY.—On April 20, 1930, to CATHERINE (née Hay), wife of ERNEST JAY, of 10, Carlton-vale, London, N.W.6—a son.

LOWIS.—On April 21, 1930, at 37A, Porchester-terrace, W.2, to LALLIE LEE, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. G. L. LOWIS, A.F.C., R.N. (retired)—a daughter.

MARSHALL.—On April 18, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., to DOROTHY and ARTHUR MARSHALL—a daughter.

MERCER.—On April 21, 1930, at Old Shirley, Wallington, the wife of S. T. W. MERCER, of a son.

OSBORNE.—On April 20, 1930, at 19, Manor-drive, Mill Hill, to Doris May (née Webb), wife of EDWARD SIDNEY OSBORNE—a son (ANTHONY ROBERT).

PRITCHARD.—On April 19, 1930, at Rio de Janeiro, to JOSEPHINE, wife of C. H. PRITCHARD—a daughter.

RAIKES.—In April, 1930, in Buenos Aires, the wife of A. FRANCIS M. RAIKES, of a son. (By cable.)

RANDALL.—On Good Friday, 1930, to GLADYS, wife of STUART H. RANDALL, of 143, Mount View-road, London, N.4—the gift of a daughter.

RIVINGTON.—On April 18, 1930, at Oaklands, Oakfield-road, Bristol, to KATHLEEN (née Blackett), wife of GORDON S. RIVINGTON—a daughter.

SIMMS-REEVE.—On April 19, 1930, at Lubenham Vicarage, Market Harborough, to KATHLEEN MARY (née Pilbe), wife of the REV. GEOFFREY E. SIMMS-REEVE—a son (MICHAEL WILLIAM).

WALL.—On April 19, 1930, at 32, Fairview-road, Belmstead, to the wife of ARTHUR T. WALL—a daughter. (Both well.)

WILLIAMS.—On April 21, 1930, at "Yorkleigh," Cheltenham, to MARGUERITA LUCY (RITA) (née Chauncy), wife of the REV. W. E. M. WILLIAMS, M.A.—a son (stillborn).

ZEAL.—On April 22, 1930, at Tinsbetty, The Ridge, Purley, to ELEEN, wife of HERBERT HENRY ZEAL—a son.

MARRIAGES

BAILY : NIELSEN-SVINNING.—On April 15, 1930, at Aarhus, Denmark, STANLEY HARDWELL, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. BAILY, The Patch, Chorley Wood, Herts, to KAREN VIBEKE, second daughter of FOGTAISEN and FRU H. C. NIELSEN-SVINNING, Aarhus, Denmark.

FORBES : RUTHERFORD.—On April 16, 1930, at Bromley-by-Bow Oratory, by the Rev. Father John Talbot, REGINALD, eldest son of the late CAPTAIN C. H. FORBES, R.N., and Mrs. Forbes, of Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, to MARGARET EVELYN, elder daughter of the late G. M. RUTHERFORD, Esq., and Lady Margaret Rutherford, of 21, Sloane-court, S.W.3.

MACKENZIE : HENDERSON.—On April 22, 1930, at the University Chapel, Old Aberdeen, by the Rev. Richard Henderson, B.D., Longside (father of the bride), assisted by Rev. George Walker, D.D., East 86, Nicolas, Aberdeen, ALASTAIR CHISHOLM MACKENZIE, M.A., University College, Rangoon, son of the late Duncan Mackenzie, Dunain, Inverness, to DOROTHY CATHERINE HENDERSON, M.A.

MORRIS : COVENTRY.—On April 22, 1930, at St. Francis Church, Welwyn Garden City, by the Rev. W. E. Hardcastle, the REV. KENNETH FREDERICK MORRIS to MARY EVELYN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON COVENTRY.

STEWART : CROSS.—On April 19, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, MAJOR PAT ADAM STEWART, Royal Army Medical Corps, to ENID GWENDOLINE CROSS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cross, The White Lodge, Bournemouth.

VLASTO : POLLOCK.—On April 17, 1930, at the Register Office, Chelsea, JACK ANTONY VLASTO to CHRISTIAN WINIFRED POLLOCK.

DIAMOND WEDDING

STINTON : BROWN.—On April 23, 1870, at West Wickham, Cambs, Mr. WILLIAM STINTON, of Horsheath, to Miss SELINA BROWN.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On April 22, 1930, at St. John's, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, HAROLD JOHN ADAMS, M.A., F.R.A.S., H.M. Patent Office (retired), aged 72. Funeral service at Christ Church, Beckenham, on Friday, April 25, at 2 p.m. Interment (relations only) at Cobham, Kent.

ALPE.—On April 21, 1930, at Nanford, Hersham-road, Walton-on-Thames, CLEMENTINE MARY, daughter of the late SAMUEL BIRCHAM ALPE, in her 80th year. Funeral at Hersham Church, Friday, 2.30 p.m.

ANDREW.—On April 21, 1930, at "Carden," Ifracombe WILLIAM ANDREW, aged 85.

ARMBRUSTER.—On April 12, 1930, at Nice, HUBERT HENRI ARMBRUSTER, M.A., M.B.E., Colonial Service (retired), aged 54.

BICKNELL.—On April 21, 1930, suddenly, ELLEN GEORGINA MERCHERE, beloved wife of the REV. NORMAN LESLIE BICKNELL. Funeral private. No flowers.

BLAKE.—On April 19, 1930, passed away at Avignon, France, MR. VERNON BLAKE. Deeply mourned by his family.

BOWLEY.—On Monday, April 21, 1930, died suddenly at 19, Bennett's-park, Blackheath, MALCOLM BOWLEY, aged 67. R.I.P.

BROOME.—On April 19, 1930, at "Dormy," Chester, ROBERT, the dearly-loved husband of JESSIE ELIZABETH BROOME. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Chester, at 2.30 to-day (Wednesday); interment, Chester Cemetery, 5 o'clock.

BRUNNER.—On April 21, 1930, KATE MARY BRUNNER (widow of Frank Brunner, 7, Lebanon-road, West Hill, S.W.18.

BUNTING.—On April 21, 1930, at Warleigh Lodge, Ditchling-road, Brighton, MABEL ANNIE, daughter of the late W. T. Hallett, J.P., of Weymouth, and dearly loved wife of T. BUNTING. Funeral service, St. Margaret's Church, Brighton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon. Interment at Extra-Mural Cemetery. (No mourning, by her request.)

CAMERON.—On Easter Evening, 1930, suddenly, at St. Gilda's Convent, Langport, MARY LOVETT CAMERON, late of St. Ives, Cornwall.

CLEGHORN.—On April 21, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Walton-on-Thames, from pneumonia following influenza, MAJOR C. A. CLEGHORN, late R.G.A., dearly loved husband of Mary Cleghorn.

CLEMENTS.—On April 19, 1930, at Montreux, suddenly, WALTER HENRY CLEMENTS, of 43, Hove Park-villas, Hove, aged 76.

COOK.—On April 21, 1930, at 274, South Lambeth-road, S.W., EDWARD S. COOK, in his 74th year. No flowers.

COOKE.—On April 21, 1930, at Heatherside, Fleet, Hants, ROSE HARRIETT, widow of COLONEL WILLIAM SMITH COOKE, The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, aged 84. Funeral at Christ Church, Crookham, at 3 p.m. on Friday, April 25.

CUNNINGHAM.—On April 20, 1930, at 44, Lad Brooke-square, W., after a short illness, LUCINDA EUTHERAIE, dearly beloved wife of GEORGE CUNNINGHAM. Funeral service at Kensal Green Cemetery Chapel, 2.15 to-morrow (Thursday).

DAVEN-JONES.—On April 21, 1930, at Penarth, MARGARET ROBINSON, the beloved wife of the REV. D. DAVEN-JONES.

DEAD.—On April 20, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a long illness, patiently borne, THOMAS, the dearly beloved husband of HELEN MABEL DEAD, late member of the Artists' Rifles, aged 53 years. Funeral service at 66, Marylebone Parish Church (to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. Interment, City of Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell. Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

DE BATHE.—On Easter Monday, 1930, at Cambridge House, Baldock, CAPTAIN PATRICK WYNNE DE BATHE, the beloved husband of Marjorie De Bathe, youngest son of the late Sir Henry De Bathe, Bart., K.C.B. Funeral at Baldock, 12 noon, to-morrow (Thursday).

de CASTEJA.—On April 18, 1930, of pneumonia, at Marrakesh, Morocco, CHARLES GABRIEL COMTE DE CASTEJA, eldest son of the Marquis and Marquise de Casteja, 21, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, aged 51.

DEATHS (continued)

DE VESCI.—On Tuesday, April 22, 1930, GEORGIANA, VISCOUNTESS DE VESCI, daughter of the late Gerald Wellesley. The funeral will take place at Comrie, Perthshire.

DODSON.—On April 19, 1930, at Mellor Brook, Staith-road, Dilsbury, ROSA LEE, wife of the late GEORGE DODSON, Barrister-at-Law, Manchester. Service Manchester Crematorium, noon to-day (Wednesday). Inquiries Wm. Peacock, Phone, 397 Dilsbury.

FELLOWES.—On April 22, 1930, at Oakley Manor, Malmesbury, ALFRED RUPERT FELLOWES (TONY), beloved husband of Ida Fellowes, aged 48.

FENWICKE-CLENNELL.—On April 21, 1930, at Sefton Hall, Bournemouth, RUTH, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS FENWICKE-CLENNELL, of Harbottle Castle, Northumberland. Funeral Friday, 12 noon, at Alwinton.

GADD.—On Easter Monday, 1930, at 42, Velwell-road, Exeter, ANNE, widow of HENRY GADD, J.P., aged 84.

GILL.—On Easter Sunday, April 20, 1930, at 3, St. Saviour's-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, HENRY UNWIN GILL, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Gill, D.D., of Haverhill and Lewisham, in his 81st year.

GRASSIE.—On April 19, 1930, at Southend-on-Sea, CATHERINE ISABELLA, widow of DR. LESLIE GRASSIE. Funeral service at Church of St. John the Baptist, Greenhill, Harrow, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

GUGGISBERG.—On April 21, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, after a long illness, BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK GORDON GUGGISBERG, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., late Governor of Gold Coast and British Guiana, leaving two daughters by his first wife, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Way. Private funeral, St. Peter's, Bexhill, 2.30, to-morrow (Thursday).

HALL.—EDITH A. R. HALL, widow of Charles Hall, and daughter of the late John Sewell and his wife Juana de Dios Gana, of Valparaiso, Chile. Service at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30 p.m. No flowers, by request. (South American papers, please copy.)

HAND.—On April 22, 1930, at Middlesex Hospital, LILIAN HAND (KATE), for many years the loyal and devoted servant and friend of Sir George and Lady Dyer, aged 48 years.

HEATH.—On April 21, 1930, at 46, Orchard-court, Portman-square, ARTHUR HOWARD HEATH, aged 67. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery, 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers.

JAMES.—On Monday, April 21, 1930, at Southwood, Barnt Green, CLARA, wife of JOSEPH JAMES and eldest daughter of the late George Caleb and Anne Adkins, formerly of The Lightwoods, Birmingham. No flowers or mourning, by her emphatic request.

JORDAN.—On Good Friday, 1930, at London Hospital, suddenly, ETHEL MARY JORDAN. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at Thorpe Morieux (Cockscld) Station, Suffolk.

LOADER.—On April 20, 1930, CLEMENT THOMAS LOADER, of Clye Villa, 121, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, dearly beloved husband of Margaret M. Loader. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery on Friday, April 25, at 12.30 p.m.

LUSHINGTON.—On April 19, 1930, at his residence, "The Park," Sandling, Maidstone, ARTHUR JAMES LUSHINGTON, late Major, The Dorsetshire Regt., in his 78th year. Funeral Boxley, 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

MARCH.—On April 20, 1930, passed away at 1, Parkmansions, Harrogate, CHARLES MAURA MARCH, elder son of the late George March, of Scarcroft. Interment at Killinghall Church, near Harrogate, to-day (Wednesday), 3 p.m. No flowers.

MOORE.—On April 16, 1930, at Hunasseria Waitegama, Ceylon, GWLADYS, beloved wife of CYRIL DU PRÉ MOORE and daughter of the late Colonel Augustus Finch Rose, Exmouth, Devon.

MORAY.—On Saturday, April 19, 1930, at Darnaway Castle, Forres, the RIGHT HONOURABLE MORTON GRAY STUART, 17th EARL of MORAY. Funeral at Darnaway to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. No flowers.

NAINBY.—On April 16, 1930, at 54, Stanhope-avenue, Church End, Finchley, WILLIAM A. NAINBY, M.I.Mech.E., beloved husband of Annie Howitt Nainby, aged 74. R.I.P.

NANCARROW.—On April 21, 1930, suddenly, at Castleton, GEORGE BENNETT NANCARROW, J.P., of "Ravenscroft," Grove-hill, Middlesbrough, aged 72 years. Interment Marton Church to-morrow (Thursday), cortège leaving "Ravenscroft" at 11 a.m.

NICHOLS.—On Easter Eve, 1930, at Stour Lodge, Bradfield, Essex, WALTER BUCHANAN NICHOLS, aged 69. Funeral Bradfield to-day (Wednesday), 2.30.

OLIVER.—On April 19, 1930, at Hamlet-gardens, Adelaide, dearly beloved wife of CAPTAIN CHARLES ALDWORTH OLIVER, M.C., and widow of the Rev. C. Fryer Eastburn, Rural Dean, of Medbourne Rectory and Nevill Holt, Leicestershire. Memorial service at St. Paul's Church, Hammersmith at 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday).

PEEL.—On April 22, 1930, at Alcombe Cottage, Minehead, LOUISA FRANCES, wife of the late FRANK STEERS PEEL, daughter of the late Colonel Ferdinand White, C.B., 40th and 8th Regiments. Funeral on Saturday at Dunster.

PLIKIADES.—On April 21, 1930, at 39, Pembridge-villas, Kensington, ZOE PLIKIADES, widow of Anthony Plikiades, of Salonika. Funeral at Greek Cathedral, Moscow-road, Bayswater, to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m.

REED.—On April 21, 1930, at Red Roof, Londonderry, JESSIE BROWNE, widow of ANDREW HOLMES REED and daughter of the late William Tillie, H.M.L., Londonderry.

ROOPE.—On April 21, 1930, at a nursing home, Taunton, after a short illness, GERARD ROOPE, of 11, Hovelands, Taunton, aged 69 years. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), at Trull Church, leaving 11, Hovelands at 2.15.

ROWAN-HAMILTON.—On April 22, 1930, at his residence, Killeshandra Castle, County Down, COLONEL GAWIN WILLIAM ROWAN-HAMILTON, beloved husband of Lina Rowan-Hamilton for 54 years, aged 86.

SKINNER.—On April 20, 1930, MARGARET (née Dickson), widow of JAMES SKINNER, M.A., of 48, Lonsdale-road, Barnes. Arrangements will be announced later.

SKINNER.—On Easter Day, 1930, HELEN MARIE, third daughter of the late WILLIAM GEORGE SKINNER, late of "Fullbrooks," Worcester Park, Surrey, and Jermyn-street, W.

SNOWBALL.—On April 19, 1930, VERA JOYCE SNOWBALL, daughter of the late T. G. Snowball, of Surbiton, aged 16. Interment at Surbiton Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

SWEETLAND.—On April 19, 1930, at Worthing, IDA, wife of ALFRED GIFFORD SWEETLAND, aged 70.

TAIT.—On April 21, 1930, at 10, Holland-park, W., ANDREW WILSON TAIT, C.B.E., aged 54 years. Funeral service at St. Columba's, Pont-street, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

TENNANT.—On April 19, 1930, at 21, Ellerker-gardens, Richmond, Surrey, ALICE, the eldest daughter of the late CHARLES TENNANT, of Cadoxton Lodge, Wales, and Gray's Inn.

TEW.—On April 18, 1930, at Brentwood, of acute septicæmia, following operation, ARTHUR HEALY TEW, dearly loved husband of Millicent Tew, and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Tew, Harrow. Service at St. John the Baptist, Greenhill, at 2.30 on Friday, April 25. Interment, Harrow Cemetery.

UNDERWOOD.—On April 22, 1930, at "Wyredale," Bushey Hall-road, Bushey, Herts, ELIZA WILSON UNDERWOOD, in her 88th year. Funeral on Friday, at 11.15, at Bushey.

WALLACE.—On March 26, 1930, at 64, Headstone-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, ETHEL NAOMI, the dearly beloved wife of HAMPTON WALLACE. (Brisbane papers, please copy.)

WARD.—On April 19, 1930, suddenly, whilst riding, HERBERT IRONSIDE WARD (DICK), of Little Flanchford, Leigh, near Reigate, and of Messrs. Mackrell, Ward and Knight, of 33, Walbrook, E.C.4, in his 68th year. Funeral service at Reigate Parish Church, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m. Cars at Redhill Station 10.42. Please, no flowers. A memorial service will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, on Friday, April 25, at 2.15 p.m.

WARTER.—On Easter Morning, 1930, FRANCES HARRIETT WARTER, R.R.C., of Apple Trees, Burghfield Common, and Dunedin, Reading, daughter of the late Frederick Warter, of Leamington Spa. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at St. Mary's Church, Reading, at 2 p.m., and afterwards at the New Reading Cemetery, Henley-road. No mourning, by her request.

WILLIAMS.—On Good Friday, April 18, 1930, at 17, Fairland-avenue, Streatham Park, London, WILLIAM, dearly loved husband of CATHERINE WILLIAMS, in his 87th year.

WOOLLEN.—On April 21, 1930, at his home, Kurlyview, Mayford, Woking, Surrey, HARRY WOOLLEN, beloved husband of Louie Woollen, elder son of T. T. Woollen. Interment, Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell, 3 o'clock, to-day (Wednesday).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BAKER.—In loving memory of SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE LIONEL JOHN BAKER, 1st Bn., The Middlesex Regt. (D.C.O.), who fell in the Battle of Arras, 9th April, 1917.

"Chevalier preux, sans peur et sans reproche."

BRADFORD.—In memory of GEORGE NICHOLSON BRADFORD, V.C., Lieut.-Commander, Royal Navy, second s.n of the late George Bradford and Mrs. Bradford, Millbanke, Darlington, killed in action on The Mole, Zeebrugge, on St. George's Day, his birthday, 1918, aged 31; brugge, on St. George's Day, his birthday, 1918, aged 31; and of his brothers, LIEUT. JAMES BARKER BRADFORD, M.C., The Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds in France, May 14, 1917, aged 27; and BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROLAND BOYS BRADFORD, V.C., M.C., 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry, killed in action in France, Nov. 30, 1917, aged 25.

BRIDGES.—In loving memory of WILLIAM ROBERT BRIDGES, 2nd Lieut., 4th Batts. Bedfordshire Regt., killed in action April 23, 1917, aged 22.

BROCK.—To the memory of our deeply loved FRANK ARTHUR BROCK, O.B.E., Wing-Commander, R.N., Zeebrugge, 1918.

BROCK.—In proud and loving memory of our son, WING-COMMANDER FRANK ARTHUR BROCK, who fell at Zeebrugge, April 23, 1918.

CHATFIELD CLARKE.—In ever-lasting loving memory of my beloved son and our dear brother, HORACE YELVERTON, Lieut., The South Wales Borderers (24th Regt.), missing Moncky-le-Preux, April 23, 1917.

"Until the Great Day dawns."

GREG.—In proud and ever-loving memory of ARTHUR T. GREG, 3rd Batt. the Cheshire Regt. and R.F.C., killed in aerial combat, April 23, 1917; and of ROBERT P. GREG, in aerial combat, April 23, 1917; and of ROBERT P. GREG, 2nd Lieut., Cheshire T.F., died of wounds May 3, 1918.

HAWKINGS.—In proud and loving memory of our dear son, CLAUDE ERNEST VINCENT HAWKINGS, Lieut., R.N., who fell at Zeebrugge on St. George's Day, 1918.

INSKIP.—In proud and ever-loving remembrance of HOPE, Lieut., R.M.L.I., who fell at Zeebrugge on St. George's Day, 1918.—MOTHER.

MAGNAY.—In proud and loving memory of JOHN CHRISTOPHER MAGNAY, Captain, 1st Batt. The Norfolk Regt., who fell in action April 23, 1917, aged 20.

PARKHOUSE.—In loving memory of FRANK MAYFIELD PARKHOUSE, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt. Middx. Regt., killed in action at Arras, April 23, 1917.—MOTHER.

PEARSON.—In proud and loving memory of MAURICE MURRAY PEARSON, Lieutenant, Worcestershire Yeo. manry, aged 24 years, killed in action at Ognatina, March 23, 1918; on Easter Sunday, April 23, 1916, Eastern Egypt; on Easter Sunday, April 23, 1916.

ROBERTS.—In proud and ever-loving memory of HARRY LLOYD ROBERTS, R.M.L.I., died of wounds received at Zeebrugge, April 23, 1918.

SOLOMON.—In ever-loving memory of LEONARD SOLOMON, 2nd Lieutenant, K.O.S.B., who fell in action at Monchy-le-Preux, April 23, 1917.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

STERLING.—In dear and honoured memory of ROBERT and JOHN STERLING, Lieuts., Royal Scots Fusiliers, both killed on Western Front in 1915. St. George's Day, 1930.

TRUSCOTT.—Killed on April 23, 1917, at Gavrelle, LIEUT. CYRIL ALFRED TRUSCOTT, Nelson Battalion, R.N.D., deeply mourned.

TURTON.—In loving memory of LIEUT. ZOUCH AUSTIN TURTON, 3rd Norfolk Regt., killed in action April 23, 1915; also of LIEUT. RICHARD DACRE TURTON, 9th York and Lancaster Regt., killed in action Sept. 24, 1917; sons of Rev. Zouch Turton and of Alice Turton.

WIGGIN.—To the beloved memory of GEORGE ROBERT WIGGIN, Capt., Worcestershire Yeomanry, killed at Oghratina, April 23, Easter Day, St. George's Day, 1916.

R.W.S.—St. George's Day, 1915.—In unchanging affection and remembrance.

"And where he stayed, all joy would stay."

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—In memory of all ranks of the HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918.

ALDOUS.—To the beloved memory of GEORGE JAMES ALDOUS, who, after bravely and unselfishly carrying on through months of weakness and illness, passed into God's loving keeping, April 23, 1929.

"My Darling, it is only for a day. In Eternity's to-morrow we shall be doubly blessed.—Your loving NORAH.

BLYTH.—To the much-loved memories of HENRY ARTHUR BLYTH and SARAH BLYTH, April 10 and 23.—E. K. G.

CARSON.—In ever-loving memory of the HON. GLADYS ISABEL CARSON, who died on April 23, 1925.

The past was a dream of happiness.
The future is a vision of hope.—A. P. KING.

HUNT.—In ever-loving memory of ROBERT HUNT, died April 23, 1929.—H. L. H.

INMAN.—In grateful memory of JANET SCRANTAN INMAN, who died in 1930, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

JACKSON.—In loving memory of our Father, SIR CHARLES JAMES JACKSON, who died April 23, 1923.—DAPHNE, VIVIAN, and DEREK.

MORE.—In ever-loving memory of HELEN MORE, who died at Links Place, Cromer, April 23, 1913.—M. & F. L. A., St. Gt. A.

PALMER.—To the dear memory of FREDERICK STEPHEN PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.P., who died at Kew, April 21, 1926.—M., P., C. M. C.

SMEATON.—In ever-loving and unfading remembrance of my beloved husband, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES OSWALD SMEATON, C.B., R.A., who died April 23, 1923.

TOD.—To the beloved memory of DAVID TOD, D.S.O., who died at Toulon, April 23, 1928.

"O true, brave heart, God bless thee, whereso'er In His wide universe thou art to-day."—MOTHER.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIUM, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams: Telephone. Barker, Kensington. Western 5432.

BARKERS, KENSINGTON, W.8.
John Barker and Company, Limited.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS, CREMATIONS, ORIENTAL MASONRY. 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop. 1276. Tels.: Necropolo, London. (Est. 1851.)

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS.—Silver-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free erection any Cemetery.—Write for Illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £6 6s. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 74, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT and SOLD.—HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tels.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 2, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

PERIOD FURNITURE AND FINE ART SALES. HARRODS AUCTION GALLERIES, Knightsbridge. Valuations for Probate and Insurance. Harrods, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SCHOOL of ORIENTAL STUDIES (UNIVERSITY of LONDON). London Day Training Institution, Finsbury-square, E.C.2. Third Term commences 1929-30.

EASTERN and AFRICAN LANGUAGES and RELIGIONS.

Instruction is given in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, Hausa, and other important languages, as well as in the history and religions of the East and of Africa. Special facilities are offered for Civil servants, merchants, missionaries, and others.

The School will reopen on Tuesday, 29th April. For information apply to the Director.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, world's leading TURN-CLOTHES Specialist. Lounge, double-breasted, or plus fours from 10s., costumes, 40s. TURNED and beautifully re-lapelled. Just a few of the thousands of tailors employed exclusively for this purpose. If the linings are good and no outside breast pocket the above prices are correct. Don't worry; forward garments and leave the rest to me. Mayfair work. City prices.—6, Broadway, Lindgate-hill, Central 1816.

KENNEL, FARM and AVIARY

5 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station, Weybridge), or seen: London, Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABSOLUTELY typical CAIRN and West Highland Puppies for Sale from 4gns. Also winning adults. Can be seen London.—Apply Bournemore Kennels, Westcott, Dorking. Phone, Ashcott 20.

BETSEY the DANDIE DINMONT could not be purchased for £1,000, but you can buy one for 4gns. that you would not part with for a million. A wonderful selection on view.—Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Phone 107. Tele., Haslemere 107.

CAIRNS.—A large number of adults and puppies for exhibition or companions; reasonable prices; dogs at stud noted winners; kennels viewed at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Clayton Park, Warren Row, near Henley-on-Thames. Phone, Hurley 35.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

GREAT DANE PUPS, best pedigree, also Labrador Retriever Pups, finest show and field trial strain.—Rufford House, Nascot Wood, Watford. Tele. 509.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vilcan Kennels have for a large number of fascinating puppies which they must sell to make room for new litters.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Levy, 49, Berkeley-square, W., or Head Kennelmaid, Orleans House, Twickenham. (Popesgrove 2580.)

HANDSOME Blue Roan COCKER DOG; 11 months; thoroughly reliable; house-trained; perfect temper; pedigree; bargain, 5gns.—Miss Lawton, Blitsu, School-road, Shirley, Birmingham. Phone 643.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Pranton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Such Ki Crum's, has for the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 guineas; miniatures a speciality, from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London, Bath, from Olympia, Waverley 3757. Does at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

PEKINGESE.—The IFIELD PEKINGESE; the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitbread, Ifield, Crawley, Sussex. Tele., Ifield 73, or 105, Piccadilly, W.1 (Phone, Mayfair 2668.).

PEKINGESE.—Before buying view (by appointment) world famous Cha Mings.—Property Mrs. Lansdowne, 13, Chalcot-gardens, N.W.1. Tele., Primrose 4515. American Address, 541 W. 108th Street, New York City.

RHODESIAN RIDGEBACKS (Lion Dogs).—Advertiser, returning Rhodesia shortly, would undertake to buy pedigree unrelated couples of this handsome, faithful, and lovable dog.—Full particulars, Cdes Lewis, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth.

SCOTTISH TERRIER and CAIRN PEDIGREE DOG PUPPIES; nice selection in stock; reasonable prices.—Willsons, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London, Temple Bar 6808.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER DOG, black and tan head, 20 months, house-trained, affectionate pet; 8gns. No other dogs, adults on 14 days' trial terms.—Willsons, 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere. The Training School, which is highly recommended by the Countess of Glasgow and the Lady Forres, is the original and foremost school for canine instruction. Students trained as kennelmaids and kennel-owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 1,500 to 2,000 dogs per annum. Course 15 weeks, seven months, or one year. Lectures by veterinary surgeon. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next term commences May 15th, 1930.

BUY your SEALYHAM from the Illustrated Breeders' Directory in the NEW BOOK of the SEALYHAM by Jocelyn Lucas. All information on breeding, rearing, feeding, showing, trimming, medicine, sport, everything. Also "Dog's Diet Sheet," 2d. paper, all booksellers (Simpkin Marshall), or post free 3d. extra.—T. Townsend, Gandy-street, Exeter.

DISTEMPER and other "Dogs" ailments prevented by regular use of BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE.—All Chemists and Stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

LUCANIS DISTEMPER CURE and PREVENTIVE Simplest, surest, safest. Proof: your money back if not satisfied. 5s., 10s., 20s. boxes; state breed.—Randall and Sons, Wareham, Dorset. This advertisement appears every Wednesday.

WE undertake to CURE ECZEMA and MANGE. Stop that small

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES.
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN; and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For all information apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Rampura ..	16,600	Lyndon	—	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Ranmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rahutana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,300	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,000	Hendham	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	—	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Benalbo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	Smith	Apr. 25	—
Sankisi (cargo)	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	Cooper	May 23	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rampura ..	16,600	Lyndon	—	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	6,000	Hobbs	May 1	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rahjutana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*WARFIELD ..	6,050	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*MATIANA ..	8,182	May 14	May 23	May 31
*A STEAMER ..	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
DOMALA ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANORA ..	7,888	—	Apr. 26	May 3
*MORVARA ..	8,185	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17
†*MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 23	May 31
*MANTOLA ..	9,066	May 28	June 7	June 14

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	8,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	July 4	July 13	July 22
MODASA ..	9,079	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française F. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. C. O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
P. & O. Agents:—
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Eccumbe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Strick and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 8
ROTORUA	11,500	June 5
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TE KURI	9,000	Aug. 1

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 2250), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., W. L. Jacobs, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND,
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 23	—
MAURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Auckland to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO	13,000	11 July	—

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons	London.	Marseilles.
H.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	—	Apr. 24
H.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apr. 29	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 25	July 31	Aug. 2
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Sept. 27
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
†City of London ..	8,556	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,564	May 10	Calcutta
City of Cairo ..	7,906	June 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.
City of Sparta .. .. 5,415 | May 10 | Cape Town, Algoa Bay
City of Alexandria .. 4,715 | June 7 | E. London, Natal.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 100-4, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Dexter-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9440
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST
10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro', and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 3, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

IDEAL PLEASURE CRUISES.
Comprehensive Cruise Programme free on request.
OCEAN PASSAGES.
Provisional Reservations made. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.; and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES
BOOK AT COOK'S
Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free Service of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. & 500 OFFICES

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - APRIL 26
BERENGARIA .. May 3 MAURETANIA May 10
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*CARONIA - - - APRIL 26
†SCYTHIA .. May 3 *SAMARIA .. May 10
* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ALAUNIA - - - APRIL 25
*AUSONIA .. May 2 AURANIA .. May 9
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANTONIA - - - APRIL 25
‡LETITIA .. .. May 2 ANDANIA .. May 9
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st. 19 days from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 23	Majestic ..	Wed., May 7
Olympic ..	Wed., Apl. 30	Homeric ..	Wed., May 14

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Apl. 26	Arabic ..	Sat., May 10
(2) †Adriatic ..	Sat., May 3	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., Apl. 25	Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16
Albertic ..	Fri., May 9	Doric ..	Fri., May 30

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL
Megantic .. .. Sat., May 3
(Via Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Apl. 25.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. Apl. 26
(5) Lapland .. .. May 3
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd cabin and 3rd class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Apl. 26 | May 24
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. May 10 | June 7
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. May 17 | June 14
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	May 7	May 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	May 10	May 16
"PARIS (c)	May 14	May 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 10
"FLANDRE" .. .. June 16
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LONDON AND KINGSTON.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

CUBA-MEXICO-TEXAS
OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. May 28th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. July 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First Class Fare from £35) Apl. 26
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class Fare from £35) May 1
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM .. .. 20,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. May 10

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. May 24 *MAASDAM .. June 21
* from Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

SOUTH AMERICA.
FROM BORDEAUX.
RIO, SANTOS .. S.S. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) May 3
MONTEVIDEO .. S.S. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) May 24
BUENOS AIRES .. S.S. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) July 26
Cie. Nav. Sud-Atlantique and Chargeurs Reunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)
America .. .. Apl. 25 | President Harding .. May 1
George Washington May 9 | LEVIATHAN .. May 15

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*ELYSIA .. .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1
*CICILIA .. .. May 31 | *CHIRALA .. Aug. 29
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA ..	Apl. 25	CALIFORNIA ..	May 10
TRANSYLVANIA	May 2	CALEDONIA ..	May 16

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire	15,000	—	Apr. 23
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 7

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8056, 8057.

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KITANO MARU ..	8,500	May 2	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26
KAMO MARU ..	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
PORT SAID, DJIBOUTI, COLOMBO, DIEGO SUAREZ
May 2 and May 16 | TSIRANOMANDIDY
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRANDIDIER May 9 and May 23 | A.U. GARROS
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, ZOUIR & BEYROUT.
THEOPHILE GAUTIER May 6 and May 20 | ARAGON
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. April 30 and May 14 | CHAMPOLLION
For passage and all particulars apply to—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

OCEAN PASSAGES AND PLEASURE CRUISES
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Full particulars on request. NO BOOKING FEES.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA	11,444	—	June 7

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA.	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
OROMA	11,540	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	June 12

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA,
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL.—Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg.)

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..	Apr.	23
METAGAMA (via Queenstown)	Apr.	26
MONTCALM	May	3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	May	3

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Apr.	25
DUCHESS OF YORK	May	7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	May	9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	May	16

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL
D. OF BEDFORD Apr. 26 | MELITA .. May 2

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. May 28 | NIAGARA .. June 25
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING, 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25

Fares £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
84, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"AVELONA STAR"	From London	24	APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	and Boulogne	8	MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"		22	MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		5	JUNE

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE (At special rates including best hotels.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
INCLUDING SPECIAL 14-DAY SUMMER CRUISE to MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 18TH
(With facilities for visiting the Seville Exhibition.)
An Ideal Summer Holiday with perpetual Sunshine.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
Spacious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Tastefully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
For South American sailings and 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,936 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	Aug. 16th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
"Anchises"	10,000 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

* Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 9, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, or any recognised Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	23rd	MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th	JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	23rd	AUG.

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
‡‡LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Apl. 24	—
†‡ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Apl. 25
‡GARTH CASTLE	May 1	—
*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	May 2

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.
REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HAVRE, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 16, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA"	25th Apl.	3rd May
"YOMA"	9th May	17th May

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; T. Henderson and Co., 155, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.
By all Lines to all destinations.
For best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD., 29, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3; Telegrams: "Mastwardly," London. Telephone: Mansion House 5460 (9 lines). No booking fee.

SHIPPING (continued)

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	May 3
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	May 24
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	June 7

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTTICA"	May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	June 21

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pts. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone: Monument 0021.)

SHORT SEA VOYAGES
from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail ships of the
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.
M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 24th April
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. 8th May
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

TOURS
VISIT THE BUDAPEST FAIR, MAY 3-12.
Particulars of travel facilities from Official Agents.
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
87, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.3,
or any Travel Ag

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

"THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK."

Patrons:—
His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.

Treasurer: LORD ALDENHAM.

ROYAL SCHOOL
FOR
DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN,
MARGATE.

Founded in 1792 in Old Kent-road, London.
466 DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN FED, CLOTHED, and EDUCATED.
DONATIONS and LEGACIES EARNESTLY REQUESTED.
F. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Offices, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Head Office—DACRE HOUSE, 9, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.
Branches—74, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.
FAIRMOUNT, SHANKLIN, I.W.
CHISLEHURST and BECKENHAM, KENT.
Founded in 1843.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1848.
Under the patronage of Their Most Gracious Majesties THE KING and QUEEN,
and other Members of the Royal Family.
President—The Right Hon. the EARL of ABERDEEN and TEMAIR, K.T.
Treasurer—WALTER D. MCKEWAN, Esq.

The Subscribers are informed that the ANNUAL COURT and HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will be held at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, on FRIDAY, May 2, 1930, at Twelve o'clock.
The following ANNUITIES will be GRANTED:—
AN ANNUITY of £50 with residence at the Home for Retired Governesses, Chislehurst.
TWO ANNUITIES of £52 each for Governess Members (dates only).
FIVE ANNUITIES of £52 each for Ordinary Candidates (dates only).
TEN ANNUITIES of £30 each.
THE TEMPORARY ANNUITIES of £10 each, which become vacant by the election of the holders to permanent Annuitants.
BY APPOINTMENT.
TWO ANNUITIES of £52 each for those Annuitants who have lived an Annuity of £30 for the greatest length of time.
AN ANNUITY of £52 for the Oldest Annuitant.
AN ANNUITY of £30 for the Oldest Candidate on the Earliest List.
AN ANNUITY of £30 for the Oldest Candidate.
ONE ANNUITY of £30 | The holders to be nominated
ONE ANNUITY of £40 | by the founders.
The Poll will close at 12.30 p.m.
Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are much needed for the maintenance of the work and will be cordially welcomed.
P. MULLINS, Secretary.
Dacre House, 5, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE of SECRETARIES
Founded 1891. Royal Charter 1920.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
The PRELIMINARY INTERMEDIATE and FINAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th June, in London, Bristol, Cardiff, Hull, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leicester, Bradford, in Edinburgh, in Glasgow, in Belfast, and in Dublin, Dates by the 13th May.—Particulars from the Institute, London-wall, London, E.C.2.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL for CHILDREN.
Hackney-road, London, E.2.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Governors of this Hospital will be held in the Board Room, on WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at 3 o'clock, for the transaction of business in accordance with the Deed of Trust.
The President, H.R.H. THE DUKE of YORK, will take the chair.
T. GLENTON-KERR, Secretary.
22nd April, 1930.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVE OUS DISEASES, 73, Welbeck-street, W.1., and Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 73, Welbeck-street, W.1, on Thursday, May 1st, at 3 p.m., the Earl of Harewood, K.G., presiding, for the purpose of receiving the report, balance-sheet, and annual report, and for the election of members of the committee.
J. P. WETENHALL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

ALL parties having CLAIMS against the late COLONEL SIR GEORGE SAMUEL ARCHDEACON HARVEY, K.B.E., C.M.G., of 30 Harrington Gardens, London, are requested to lodge same with, and those indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment to, the Subscribers within ten days from this date.
W. & H. CONSIDINE, W.S., Agents.
2 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 23rd April 1930.

HERBERT FORD, Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 230 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of HERBERT FORD LIMITED will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3 Berners Street, Oxford Circus, London, W., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1930 at 12 o'clock noon as provided for in the said Section.
Dated the 16th day of April, 1930.
F. PENFOLD Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate). WILLIAM MOZART RUSSELL, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the GRANT of the PROBATE of the WILL of WILLIAM MOZART RUSSELL deceased late of Sharlston, Yorks, Solicitor deceased granted by His Britannic Majesty's Provincial Court for Egypt at Cairo aforesaid on the 23rd day of March 1926 unto WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW of 30 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for Ralph Wordsworth Johnson, the attorney for John Charles Sidley and William Rose Palmer two of the Executors of the Will of the above deceased.

MRS. MELENE MEALL DICKINSON Deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MELENE MEALL DICKINSON deceased of Highfields, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Widow, are requested to send particulars thereof to us, the undersigned, on or before the 30th instant.
Dated the 16th day of April 1930.
CLAYTON & GIBSON 7, Grey Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, Solicitors for the Executors.

REV. JAMES WILLIAM BARNABAS HASLAM Deceased The Trustees of the Will of the above-named the ESTATE of the REVEREND JAMES WILLIAM BARNABAS HASLAM, late of West Hill, Sydenham, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 16th February 1928) are required to send particulars to the undersigned before the 3rd day of June 1930, after which date the Administratrix will distribute the estate, having regard only to the valid claims then notified.
Dated the 17th day of April 1930.
DIGBY & Co. 104 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Solicitors for the Administratrix Florence Haslam.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. VENDIT Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 13th day of May 1930 to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. C. W. Fincham, FCA, of Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London W.C.1, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 10th day of April 1930.
PINCHAM PARTRIDGE & Co., Chartered Accountants.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of Kew furniture manufactured for a consignment CLUB NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several well-made bedroom suites, electrical machinery, settees, dining, and drawing-room suites. Every item for furnishing an house to new; 45 odd room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, combined stand, the lot £5 15s.; 20 dressing ditto in waxed oak, Jacobean; walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns.; 30 bedroom suites in mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne, chests of beautifully sprung in art linen from 2½gns. to 10gns. Chesterfield to match; 130 real hide club chairs fully sprung fitted, with leather cushion, £4 15s. each; double and a few settees to match; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods, only in use six months, comprising Italian figured walnut-made bed-room suite, one lady; ditto, one gent; similar lot in French-polished walnut equally cheap. Any of the above items sold separately.
All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-8 daily or Sundays.
A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1887. North 0758.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Trade with the original firm. Est. 150 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, &c. Cash at once.—Hall, 91, Oxford-street, W.

SECOND-HAND BARGAINS.—SUITCASES, trunks, kit bags, uniform cases. Fitted dressing cases, many of which are fitted with the well-known Gladstone bags, new goods. Wardrobe trunks, Gedlic; Innovation, Strathrobe, Hartmann, &c., zinc-lined chests, luncheon hampers, unrivalled assortment.—GOFF and CO., 17, King-street, Covent-Garden, and branches.

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Addressers, Calculators, Office Furniture Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 4793.

NURSING HOMES

ARTHRITIS and allied RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS. Pyretic Treatment with additional methods.—Sister E. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1258.

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people; cases, kindness, attention; charming ground-floor rooms. Phone, Chiswick 2351.—26, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

A TRAINED NURSE offers lady private home for confinement. Only one taken. Baby can remain. Nurse, 148, Preston-road, Wembley.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors' PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Inebriate, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 6211.

VACANCY for SENILE or SEMI-PARALYSED PATIENT; ground-floor annexe, bath room adjoining; beautiful grounds; medical supervision; highest references; 25 miles North of London.—Write Box P.1491, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CHILTERN HILLS.

25 MILES BERKHAMSTED or CHESHAM. FOR SALE, attractive FARM of 220 ACRES with vacant possession; Michaelmas, or earlier by arrangement; good HOUSE, excellent modern cowhouse, cottages; public water supply, electric light and power available; frontages to main road and by-road.—Apply Messrs. SMITH-WOOLLEY and Co., Land Agents, South Cullingham, Newark, Notts.

LONDON 22 MILES. BRENTWOOD SIX. IDEAL DAIRY FARM, 143 ACRES, MOSTLY RICH PASTURE; good House with bath (hot and cold); telephone, company's water and gas; excellent buildings with cowhouse for 43, lighted electricity; water bowls; milking plant; two Cottages. FREEHOLD £3,750, or Lease offered by Auction in June.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

KENT, favorite Maid-some districts, delightful position with good views. Valuable small GRASS and FRUIT FARM, 24½ ACRES, with nice old oak-beamed FARMHOUSE; Co.'s water and telephone; 3 rooms; 2 baths; pretty gardens. COMPLETE AUCTION, with POSSESSION, May 15th, or privately.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

WANTED

WANTED to PURCHASE, within an hour or so of London, a FARM for a pedigree herd of 50 head; about 100 to 120 ACRES of undulating grass land with cottages, farm buildings, and small gentleman's residence; good water supply and near railway station.—Full details to OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I., 31, High-street, Guildford.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

REQUIRED, attractive COUNTRY HOUSE 20 to 40 miles south of London; three living rooms, five bed rooms, &c., and TWO to THREE ACRES. Price about £3,500.—Please send full particulars and photos (returned if so marked) to Lady H.

REQUIRED for "Lady C." FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; ONE to TWO ACRES; five bed rooms, &c.; electric light; Sussex, Surrey, or Goring districts. Rent for one year 5gns. per week. Photos returned.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

GENTLEPEOPLE want RENT six-roomed COTTAGE within hour S.W. London; inside sanitation, garden. Write Box E.32, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSHIRE.—WANTED, a COUNTRY HOUSE, preferably in the West or Mean Valley, with 8-10 bed rooms; fishing an attraction but not essential. Up to £10,000 given if suitable.—Write "Fisher," Midland Bank Chambers, Winchester.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, preferably in Hants or Sussex, and within 60 miles of London, a really good RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of from 1,000 to 2,000 ACRES. A large house is not wanted. 14 bed rooms being ample. The shooting must be good and fishing is a great attraction. Reasonable proximity to a "Harrier-pack" an asset. Inspection desirable.—Address "Harrier-pack," care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, a LARGE AREA of low-priced AGRICULTURAL LAND in one or more two-thirds of the price paid per acre will be left on mortgage for a period of five years at 4½ per cent. Write Box E.35, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED to RENT or PURCHASE, HOUSE containing seven to nine bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage and good garden up to FIVE ACRES; within 20 miles of London. No agents.—Full particulars to Box R.T., care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

SEVENOAKS DISTRICT.—Well FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED end May; gas cooker essential; two ladies.—Write Box E.84, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED to PURCHASE in HERTS within one hour of London, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with good bed, three-four reception; about 2 ACRES; minimum of Three Acres.—Particulars and photos to Mr. J., care of Estate Dept., MARPLES, FARM and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Usual commission required.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a COUNTRY RESIDENCE in a Western or South-Western county, three sitting rooms, 10 bed rooms (minimum), two bath rooms, modern conveniences; stabling and cottages; and gardens and grounds of less than 10 ACRES of land; preferably on the river; fishing and shooting if possible. Might build on suitable site if water available. Price about £8,000.—Replies to "H. E." care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WANTED.

WITH SMALL LAKE,
or some form of ornamental water (a nine-ma-non), with a good HOUSE, preferably Elizabethan or Jacobean, as well built, attractive to live in and secluded; not more than 10 bed rooms, three or four good reception rooms; WITHIN 30 MILES WHERE IN HOME COUNTIES from London, with 10 ACRES upwards. Might build on suitable site if water available. Price about £8,000.—Write Box E.78, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE in the Sunningdale-Wentworth district, HOUSE with about 10 bed rooms, adjoining golf links if possible.—Write Box G.1345, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED PURCHASE, South Coast, small FREE HOLD HOUSE, facing sea preferred; £2,000 to £3,000.—Write Box N.378, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

AMERSHAM, BEACONSFIELD and DISTRICT WATERWORKS COMPANY.
SECRETARY and MANAGER.
The Directors of the above Company invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of SECRETARY and MANAGER from those having practical experience in Waterworks Management. Salary £750 per annum.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned. No canvassing. Applications, marked "Secretary and Manager," stating age, experience, date upon which duties can be commenced, and enclosing copies of three testimonials (which will not be returned), should be sent not later than Monday, the 19th May next.
ROFE and RAFFETY, Consulting Engineers to the Company.
208, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. April 16th, 1930.

DONCASTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT to the above Hospital. Hospital administrative experience absolutely essential. Salary £560, increasing by £50 for two years. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Chairman and received on or before the 28th April.
J. LAWRENCE MEARS, Secretary-Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of HAMMERSMITH.
TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER and ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER and ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for the Borough of Hammersmith.
The salary attaching to the appointment is £750 per annum, rising, by annual increments of £50, to a maximum of £1,000, but in fixing the commencing salary regard will be had to the qualifications and experience of the gentleman appointed.
Candidates must be qualified to hold an appointment as Tuberculosis Officer in accordance with the Local Government (Qualifications and Appointment of Medical Officers and Health Visitors) Regulations, 1930, and must also possess the Diploma of Public Health.
The gentleman appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office. The chief duties will be the treatment and after-care of tuberculous cases, but the successful applicant will also be required to assist generally in the work of the Public Health Department under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Superannuation scheme, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be delivered at the Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6, in envelopes endorsed "Tuberculosis Officer," not later than the 12th May, 1930.
Canvassing will be a disqualification.
HUGH ROYLE, Town Clerk.

MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.
HOLGATE HOSPITAL.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (unmarried), with experience in private practice and in institutional and district medical work, for the post of Assistant Medical Officer (resident; male or female) at the Holgate Hospital, Middlesbrough (342 beds).
The salary will be at the rate of £200 per annum, and the person appointed will be required to act under the direction and control of the Public Health Committee, and in addition to the hospital duties will be required to carry out the duties of District Medical Officer for Relief Districts allocated to him.
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications, and earliest date on which duties could be commenced, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," should reach the undersigned by first post on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930.
Canvassing in any form will disqualify.
PRESTON KITCHEN, Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough. 15th April, 1930.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.
APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Mechanical Engineers for COMMISSIONS as Lieutenants in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Candidates must be unmarried and between the ages of 23 and 27 years, have served an Engineering apprenticeship of not less than three years, and produce evidence of their theoretical training.
Preference will be given to Bachelors of Science, Whitworth Scholars, Graduates and Associates of the Institution of Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineers.
The scales of pay at present in force are approximately from £420 to £1,120 per annum, according to service and rank.
Forms of application and full conditions can be obtained on application to the Under-Secretary of State (A.G.9), the War Office, London, S.W.1.

THE MANOR HOUSE HOSPITAL,
GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, N.W.11 (112 beds).
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HOUSE SURGEON. Salary at the rate of £200 per annum with board-residence and laundry. Appointment for six months, renewable if mutually agreed.
Preference will be given to one having held six months previous appointment as a House Surgeon. Candidates (male and unmarried) must be fully qualified and registered. Applications, stating age, nationality, and qualifications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned as soon as possible.
JAMES W. LINKHORN, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT of BURMA invite APPLICATIONS for an APPOINTMENT as ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for service in the Burma Public Works Department, Building and Roads Branch. Candidates should possess a good degree or diploma in Electrical Engineering and should have had at least three years' practical experience in connection with modern engines, boilers, internal combustion engines, electrical machinery, transmission lines and house wiring. A knowledge of refrigerating plant, pumping machinery and the law relating to Electricity is also desirable. Experience in the use of up-to-date tasting and standardising apparatus would be regarded as an additional qualification. Age should be between 25 and 28 years. Agreement for three years in first instance. Pay, in accordance with age, Rs.450 per mensem at 25 years, Rs.475 a month, plus overseas pay, Rs.150 a month; age 28, Rs.525 a month, plus overseas pay, Rs.150 a month; age 28, Rs.575

Sporting News

RACING

THE CRAVEN MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Craven Meeting, the first of the season's meetings to be held at Newmarket, will be begun this afternoon. Apart from the racing, which should be interesting and at times very important, the meeting is in a way historical, as for the first time a fully mechanized totalisator will be working on an English racecourse.

This totalisator was thoroughly tested recently, and the test is understood to have been quite successful. There are not as a rule very large attendances at this meeting, but the fact that the machine is to have its first public trial will undoubtedly attract a number of people who otherwise would not have been present. Further comment on the machine must be reserved until it has been seen at work. Other alterations at Newmarket which will be in force for the first time to-day are the rearrangement of the bookmakers both in the principal enclosure and in the minor ring, and also the strict application of the rule which limits the use of the special enclosure behind the private stand for the motor-cars of members of that stand. It was understood last autumn that the bookmakers at Newmarket would in future be arranged around the railings which surround the two enclosures. I understand that this will be the case this afternoon, and if that is so I am rather surprised that an announcement to that effect has not been published in the Racing Calendar, for it cannot be denied that bookmakers are still an essential part of the business of racing. It is idle to pretend that racing could have existed, let alone flourished, without them. The totalisator cannot in whole take their place; both the bookmaker and the machine are required.

I give below a short analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

VISITORS' PLATE (1¼m.).—Because is unreliable, but on some form fairly handicapped, and might possibly win if he is fit and well. Old Dromore won easily at Lincoln, but on that form is hardly so well handicapped as Good Mint. The latter, using English Fusilier, however, hardly comes out at the weights so well handicapped as Alacrity and others, and they should not beat Roi des Aulnes, even with the latter carrying a penalty. Quite possibly the best handicapped horse in the race is Coaster, who, after being rather unluckily beaten at Lincoln, won in a canter at Lingfield Park. Another nicely handicapped horse may be Blissful, who is bred to stay, and who, being a four-year-old gelding, would not have been kept at Manton unless it was thought that he would improve with age. COASTER or Blissful may win. I like their chances in the order in which I have written them.

FITZWILLIAM STAKES (5f.).—The best known form here is possessed by Eagleray and Lampeto, each of whom was second last time out. As that was Eagleray's second race and Lampeto's first, and as the form generally of the race in which LAMPETO ran was probably the better, I shall give her the preference.

SEMING THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES (1¼m.).—So far as I know not one of the possible starters here has ever won a race of any kind, nor have they indeed shown in public any form which I can use in an endeavour to suggest the possible winner. I am therefore unable to make a selection.

ASHLEY STAKES (last five furlongs of the Abingdon Mile).—Bundaberg showed a certain amount of promise in his one race, and missed a small race at Kempton Park, perhaps to run here. Objection showed fine speed in the Brocklesby Stakes, and will be ideally suited by this course. Oh for a Monocle and the Smolensk filly as winners already this season must have a chance. Perhaps the winner will be OBJECTION.

CRAWFURD PLATE (6f.).—This is a most interesting handicap, and, like so many of Mr. Dawkins's, very difficult to deal with, for there does not appear to be a mistake of any kind in it. It seems to me just possible that the best handicapped animals in the race are Arguide and Fifty-50. The latter would, however, be my selection only in the absence of ARGUIDE, a horse of whom I thought much last year, although he then ran on several occasions without any luck. He might well be an appreciably better four-year-old than he was a three-year-old.

MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES (7f.).—I do not see how it is possible for anyone seriously to make a selection here on known form, and accordingly I leave the race to the market.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Local trainers have given good support to all the six events on the first day of the Craven Meeting at Newmarket to-day, and they will supply something like 64 runners in the six events. The course will be found to be in perfect galloping condition.

The Visitors' Plate will provide an interesting race. S. Darling will saddle Feu d'Artifice, and not Ramon. The first-named has made good improvement since he ran at Lincoln, Good Mint has just failed to win the only two races that she has taken part in so far this season. She is fancied here, and her chance appears to be an obvious one. Because is just the stamp of horse for a race of this kind, and his trainer has got him to be very nearly at his best. His public form last season was really good. I believe the winner of this race will come from one of the three animals that I have mentioned, and I give preference to BECAUSE.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes.—At first sight the two-year-old races at Headquarters in the early part of the spring have an open appearance, but horses that have public form and have been well galloped usually fight out the finish of these races. The form of Eagleray at Lingfield is very encouraging, and her is going on in the right way. Golden Thoughts colt is thought well of. PRICKET is also a most promising colt in the Stanley House team, who knows how to gallop, and is well fancied by his connexions, and I give him the preference. Ponsardin, Fiori colt, Punkawalla, Prince Maratha, Heritage, Clare House filly, and Winsome Way are under orders to run.

The Spring Three-Year-Old Stakes may be the easiest race of the day to win. Master Mint showed a little public form when finishing third to Smoky Light and Gladius at Nottingham, which gives him some sort of chance here. I doubt whether Knight Errant is reliable, so MASTER MINT may prove to be the best.

The Ashley Stakes.—Oh for a Monocle will represent Walter Griggs. This filly started in the first week of the flat-race season, and she has kept up her form very well. Let Live colt is a promising colt, and Miss Jessica filly, Objection, and Smolensk filly can claim attention on public running. I shall, however, leave them to select POT-POURRI, who is a racing filly by Rose Prince and Sweet Lavender.

The Crawford Plate.—Tommy Atkins will not be started, and Swift Marten, who ran very well in the Richmond Stakes, may also be an absentee. Bearskin, who has now reached his best form, will be quite at home on this straight, galloping course. Elcot will be having his first race of the season, but it is difficult to say what form he is in, as, so far as I know, he has not been tried. Arguide, Woodcock, Fifty-50, and Hindustan are the most fancied. WOODCHUCK will represent J. Jarvis's stable. He has been prepared for this race and, although he failed to beat Garelloch when put up the Trial Ground, I feel fairly confident that whatever wins this race will have him to beat.

The Maiden Three-Year-Old Stakes.—Most of the entries in this race will be started. DICK BUSH has done well since he failed to beat Back Number at Leicester, and I believe that he will prove a good selection for this race.

CATTERICK BRIDGE

At the Catterick Bridge Meeting Louvastra, Silver Dolphin, and Lady Eloi have been sent to meet their engagements and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

CATTERICK PARK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

ZETLAND PLATE.—LOUVASTRA.
CATTERICK HANDICAP.—PURE FUR.
NORTH RIDING SELLING HANDICAP.—DOWNHOLME.
CASTLE SELLING HANDICAP.—RENTON'S SELECTED.
NEW STAND HANDICAP.—HARTFORTH COTTAGE.
CRAVEN PLATE.—DUSTY.

NEWCASTLE RESULTS

1.30 (1.33).—The **KILLINGWORTH STAKES** of 4 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

BACKWARD GLANCE, b c, by Orpheus—Eastern Lady (Mr. M. Markham) .. 1
MISCHIEF ch f, by Fear Marcus—Miss Cheek (Sir H. de Trafford) .. 2
TRUE COUNT, br g, by Count Rose—Faithful Lass (Mr. A. S. Wilson) .. 3
Biddlestone (Mr. F. Dennis) .. Semi Royal (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..

Half-and-Half (Mr. W. de Selincourt) .. Woolmet (Mr. R. Lumsden) .. Chiquita (Captain H. F. Thomas) ..

Colleen Wood (Brigadier-General Sir Loftus Bates) .. Collins (Mr. T. Davidson) ..

(Winner trained by Barling, at Newmarket.)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Backward Glance, 2 to 1 Chiquita, 7 to 2 Mischief, 100 to 7 Collins, 20 to 1 each of the others.

Won by five lengths; half a length separated second and third.

Woolmet was fourth and Half-and-Half last.

2.0 (2.2).—The **BRUNTON SELLING PLATE** of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

LADY POWERSTOWN GELDING, by Greek Bachelor or Cygnus (Mr. John Porter) .. Sol .. MARIONETTE, ch f, by Heaviside—Sol (Captain H. F. Thomas) .. THIRSTY, b f, by Star and Garter—Volymelia (Mr. F. Thrale) ..

Fontaine Francaise c, by Prince Eugene (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) .. Bijou (Colonel B. C. C. Fairfax) .. Bold Jean (Mrs. R. Kane) .. Chariot (Mr. W. J. Peck) .. Furbelow (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..

(Winner trained by McGuigan, at Ayr)

BETTING.—2 to 1 each agst Marionette, Lady Powerstown gelding and Furbelow, 4 to 1 Thirsty, 100 to 7 each of the others.

Won by three lengths; a length separated second and third.

Furbelow was fourth and Fontaine Francaise last.

2.30 (2.33).—The **GOSFORTH PARK HANDICAP**, a plate of 250 sovs. for three-year-olds; second receives 35 sovs. and third 10 sovs. Seven furlongs.

MERIPACE, b g or br c, by Forerunner—Gay (Mr. F. S. Jenning) .. AUTUMN TINTS, br c, by Vivian—Clayton (Mr. W. J. Peck) .. Captain King (Mr. Mr. Fairfax) .. Inviso (Brigadier-General C. Cheape) .. Arctil (Mr. N. Field) .. Epistola (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..

WEE-PEI-FU, b or br c, by Golden Myth—Pa-tingfu (Lord Lonsdale) .. WINKERS, br h, by Blink—Motherwort (Mr. E. C. Stirke) .. Hidalgo II. (Mr. T. B. Watson) .. Laytham Whin (Mr. J. McCall) .. Kalepot (Mr. T. Davidson) ..

Fanny Daw (Mr. R. J. Colling) .. Dancing Toy (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..

Royal Countess (Mr. T. Green) ..

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham.)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Captain King, 3 to 1 Autumn Tints, 5 to 1 Dancing Toy, 6 to 1 Meripace, 100 to 7 each Epistola, Fanny Daw, and Royal Countess, 20 to 1 each of the others.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third.

Royal Countess was fourth and Inviso last.

3.0 (3.3).—The **JESMOND WELTER HANDICAP** PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a furlong.

SERENE GIRL, br m, by Mercutio—Serenity (Mr. J. Taft) .. WEE-PEI-FU, b or br c, by Golden Myth—Pa-tingfu (Lord Lonsdale) .. WINKERS, br h, by Blink—Motherwort (Mr. E. C. Stirke) .. Hidalgo II. (Mr. T. B. Watson) .. Laytham Whin (Mr. J. McCall) .. Kalepot (Mr. T. Davidson) ..

(Winner trained by D. Taylor, at Doncaster)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Serene Girl, 100 to 30 Winkers, Wee-Pei-fu, 20 to 1 agst Kalepot.

Won by six lengths; three lengths separated second and third.

Hidalgo II. was fourth and Kalepot last.

3.30 (3.35).—The **MELDON SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile (straight).

OLD CONTEMPTIBLE, br c, by The Boss—Moss Star (Sir A. Butt) .. GHILLIE, b g, by Mountaineer—Jessamint (Mr. J. Jarvis) .. WHINPARK, ch g, by Rock Flint—Queen's Company (Mrs. R. Don) .. Carnival (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer) ..

Golden Heritage (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) .. Musical Catch (Mr. F. Dauchar) ..

Meliboeus (Mr. G. E. Smith) ..

(Winner trained by Marsh, at West Ilsley)

BETTING.—7 to 4 on Old Contemptible, 7 to 2 agst Ghillie, 10 to 1 each Golden Heritage and Musical Catch, 100 to 7 Whinpark, 33 to 1 each of the others.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third.

Meliboeus was fourth and Musical Catch last.

3.55 (3.58).—The **PARK PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

NORLAND, b f, by Bowline—Golden Norah (Lord Derby) .. GAY VISTA, b f, by Gay Crusader—Lady Vista (Lord Woolavington) .. CONFIDENCE TRICK, b or br c, by Golden Myth—Device (Captain C. F. Elsey) .. Swynford (Mr. F. S. Jenning) .. Sweet Lavender (Mr. W. Stephenson) .. Fusilier (Mr. A. de Rothschild) .. Sat. 8lb. .. Sat. 7lb. .. Sat. 8lb. .. Sat. 7lb. ..

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—4 to 1 on Norland, 5 to 1 agst Gay Vista, 100 to 8 agst Confidence Trick.

Won by a neck; three lengths separated second and third.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

2.0.—The **VISITORS' PLATE** (weight handicap) of 200 sovs. for the winner. Last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course.

aCACAO (10th, ex.) (Lord Woolavington) .. Gilpin 5 10 8
aBALLYTOY (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) .. Cottrill 5 10 8
aFINER FLIGHT (Lady Scarbrough) .. F. Leader 5 9 0
aALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham) .. Barling 5 8 13
EOI DES AULNES (10th, ex.) (Sir A. Bailey) .. R. Day 5 8 12
aBUCASSE (Lord Howard de Walden) .. D. Waugh 4 8 12
aCOASTER (Mr. H. Liddell) .. Cottrill 4 8 11
CURRY KING (Mr. W. Murray) .. W. Smyth 4 8 8
SORRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) .. Cottrill 5 8 8
aBLISSFUL (Lord Astor) .. F. Wootton 5 8 8
MOONSTRUCK (Mr. F. Darling) .. Lawson 4 8 6
aCINCINNATUS (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) .. De Mestre 5 8 6
aFEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) .. S. Darling 4 8 5
BLUE PENNY (Mr. Chapman) .. J. Chapman 6 8 2
aCROSSFIRE (Mr. C. Leader) .. C. Leader 4 7 12
COTTAGE LASS (Sir C. McLeod) .. Higgs 4 7 11
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) .. H. A. Brown 5 7 10
aDANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) .. Butchers 5 7 10
aBY-WORD (Mr. R. Dawson) .. R. Dawson 4 7 9
aSILVER LAKE (Major D. Matthews) .. Kirk 5 7 9
aGOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Darling) .. Darling 4 7 9
aPURE SCANDAL (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin) .. Leach, sen. 4 7 9
MIMI (Mr. R. Walker) .. Leach, sen. 4 7 9
aOLD DROMORE (Mr. C. Lewis) .. Walter Griggs 5 7 7
COY (Mr. H. R. Kina) .. Leach, jun. 4 7 7
aCOMPOUND FRACTURE (Mr. H. Stobart) .. R. W. Colling 4 7 7
aBOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan) .. Braime 4 7 7
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) .. J. Chapman 4 7 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BEARSKIN, J. Childs; NEQUAC, C. Ray; HINDUSTAN, R. Perryman; WOODCHUCK, H. Wragg; ELCOT, G. Richards; ARGUIDE, J. Dines; CLIMACRA, H. Wragg; ARSCULAPIUS, 5. Donoghue; PREMIERE DANSEUSE, F. Fox; FIFTY-50, G. Stelton; KING CARROLL, A. Butters.

4.30.—The **MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES** of 6 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 15, with 200 sovs. added. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

aCALEDTOWNIC (Mr. A. B. Barrow) .. Hanshaw 8st 9lb
aCALLAGASH (Lord Beaverbrook) .. Waugh 9 0
aMENTMORE (Mr. H. W. Bee) .. Leach, jun. 9 0
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) .. Leach, sen. 9 0
aHAVERHOLME (Mr. F. W. Dennis) .. Templeman 9 0
aFRENCHERMAN (Mr. A. Falcon) .. William Griggs 9 0
aPOST HASTE (Sir R. Garton) .. Walters 9 0
aDEFENDER (Mr. C. Gordon) .. Jarvis 9 0
aFRATAGI (Mr. R. Sandilan) .. J. Cannon 9 0
aTUTCHAN (Mr. J. F. Hornung) .. J. Childs 9 0
aCASQUET'S QUERY (Mrs. A. James) .. Frank Butters 9 0
aOSTELLO (Mr. H. Drummond) .. Digby 9 0
aGOLDEN VENTURE (Sir J. B. Jardine) .. Leach, sen. 9 0
aDOCK Brass (Mr. H. T. Mills) .. Jarvis 9 0
aPENNANT (Mr. R. Rothschild) .. S. Darling 9 0
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford) .. R. Day 9 0
aTHE SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward) .. Bord-Rochfort 9 0
aSORANETTE (Mrs. K. G. Anderson) .. William Griggs 9 11
aJEAN GORDON (Mr. H. R. Armitage) .. Walter Griggs 8 11
aPERSEY TOO (Lord Astor) .. Lawson 8 11
aCHARLONVILLE (Lord Beatty) .. Lawson 8 11
aMUMAC (Lord Beaverbrook) .. Beasley 8 11
aSONNE FILLE (M. M. Calmann) .. Watts 8 11
aTYRAMUD (Lord Derby) .. Lawson 8 11
aWINK (Mr. G. G. Peck) .. Frank Butters 8 11
aVALIANT (Major F. W. Duff) .. J. Cannon 8 11
ASHLEY'S EXPRESS (Lord Howard de Walden) .. Hiss 8 11
aWOODSOURNE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) .. D. Waugh 8 11
aSHAMANA (Mr. F. B. Leigh) .. Jarvis 8 11
aGOSSAMER (Mr. J. Miss) .. C. Leader 8 11
aMIGNONETTE (Baron E. de Rothschild) .. Hiss 8 11
aRIUM VEIL (Lord Woolavington) .. Pratt 8 11
aJOAN HASTE (Lord Zetland) .. Darling 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALLAGASH, C. Ray; MEISTERSINGER, J. Leach; SECRET PAPER, H. Leach; TULCHAN, C. Elliott; DICK BUSH, G. Richards; RAVENSWOOD, R. Perryman; JEAN GORDON, G. Skelton; PERSEY TOO, H. E. Grimes; BONNE FILLE, R. Jones; PYRAMID, T. Weston; DEWELLO, S. Donoghue; SHARP'S EXPRESS, J. Childs; WOODSOURNE, H. Jeffries; BLUE VEIL, J. Dines; JOAN HASTE, R. James; HAVERHOLME, —; MIGNONETTE, —.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

BIRMINGHAM

(2s. UNIT. STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Storm Cyclone, Win 14s., Place 4s.; Ward, Place 2s. 9d.; Blazon, Place 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Pinesdale, Win 28s. 3d., Place 6s. 3d.; Tully Wood, Place 2s. 3d.; Thyroid, Place 10s. 9d.

3.0.—Flexit, Win 17s., Place 6s. 3d.; Gashmu, Place 70s. 6d.; First Tuck, Place 4s. 6d.

3.30.—Careful Sailor, Win 152s., Place 6s. 3d.; The Parson, Place 2s. 6d.; Lady Killy c, Place 2s. 3d.

4.0.—Bulwark, Win 42s., Place 11s. 3d.; Gare loch, Place 6s. 3d.; June Clover, Place 11s. 3d.; Gare

4.35.—Maid of Earley walked over.

NEWCASTLE

1.30.—Backward Glance, Win 9s. 9d., Place 2s. 3d.; Mischief, Place 4s.; The Count, Place 15s. 3d.

2.0.—Lady Powerstown Gelding, Win 7s., Place 2s. 9d.; Marionette, Place 2s. 9d.; Thirsty, Place 4s.

2.30.—Meripace, Win 9s. 6d., Place 3s.; Autumn Tints, Place 19s. 3d.; Autumn Glow, Place 15s.; Tyro, 3.0.—Serene Girl, Win 7s. 6d., Place 2s. 9d.; Wee-Pei-fu, Place 7s.

3.30.—Old Contemptible, Win 2s. 6d., Place 2s. 6d.; Ghillie, Place 4s. 6d.

3.55.—Norland, Win 2s. 6d.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

2.0.—The **VISITORS' PLATE** (weight handicap) of 200 sovs. for the winner. Last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course.

aCACAO (10th, ex.) (Lord Woolavington) .. Gilpin 5 10 8
aBALLYTOY (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) .. Cottrill 5 10 8
aFINER FLIGHT (Lady Scarbrough) .. F. Leader 5 9 0
aALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham) .. Barling 5 8 13
EOI DES AULNES (10th, ex.) (Sir A. Bailey) .. R. Day 5 8 12
aBUCASSE (Lord Howard de Walden) .. D. Waugh 4 8 12
aCOASTER (Mr. H. Liddell) .. Cottrill 4 8 11
CURRY KING (Mr. W. Murray) .. W. Smyth 4 8 8
SORRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) .. Cottrill 5 8 8
aBLISSFUL (Lord Astor) .. F. Wootton 5 8 8
MOONSTRUCK (Mr. F. Darling) .. Lawson 4 8 6
aCINCINNATUS (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) .. De Mestre 5 8 6
aFEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) .. S. Darling 4 8 5
BLUE PENNY (Mr. Chapman) .. J. Chapman 6 8 2
aCROSSFIRE (Mr. C. Leader) .. C. Leader 4 7 12
COTTAGE LASS (Sir C. McLeod) .. Higgs 4 7 11
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) .. H. A. Brown 5 7 10
aDANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) .. Butchers 5 7 10
aBY-WORD (Mr. R. Dawson) .. R. Dawson 4 7 9
aSILVER LAKE (Major D. Matthews) .. Kirk 5 7 9
aGOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Darling) .. Darling 4 7 9
aPURE SCANDAL (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin) .. Leach, sen. 4 7 9
MIMI (Mr. R. Walker) .. Leach, sen. 4 7 9
aOLD DROMORE (Mr. C. Lewis) .. Walter Griggs 5 7 7
COY (Mr. H. R. Kina) .. Leach, jun. 4 7 7
aCOMPOUND FRACTURE (Mr. H. Stobart) .. R. W. Colling 4 7 7
aBOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan) .. Braime 4 7 7
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) .. J. Chapman 4 7 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BEARSKIN, J. Childs; NEQUAC, C. Ray; HINDUSTAN, R. Perryman; WOODCHUCK, H. Wragg; ELCOT, G. Richards; ARGUIDE, J. Dines; CLIMACRA, H. Wragg; ARSCULAPIUS, 5. Donoghue; PREMIERE DANSEUSE, F. Fox; FIFTY-50, G. Stelton; KING CARROLL, A. Butters.

4.30.—The **MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES** of 6 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 15, with 200 sovs. added. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

aCALEDTOWNIC (Mr. A. B. Barrow) .. Hanshaw 8st 9lb
aCALLAGASH (Lord Beaverbrook) .. Waugh 9 0
aMENTMORE (Mr. H. W. Bee) .. Leach, jun. 9 0
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) .. Leach, sen. 9 0
aHAVERHOLME (Mr. F. W. Dennis) .. Templeman 9 0
aFRENCHERMAN (Mr. A. Falcon) .. William Griggs 9 0
aPOST HASTE (Sir R. Garton) .. Walters 9 0
aDEFENDER (Mr. C. Gordon) .. Jarvis 9 0
aFRATAGI (Mr. R. Sandilan) .. J. Cannon 9 0
aTUTCHAN (Mr. J. F. Hornung) .. J. Childs 9 0
aCASQUET'S QUERY (Mrs. A. James) .. Frank Butters 9 0
aOSTELLO (Mr. H. Drummond) .. Digby 9 0
aGOLDEN VENTURE (Sir J. B. Jardine) .. Leach, sen. 9 0
aDOCK Brass (Mr. H. T. Mills) .. Jarvis 9 0
aPENNANT (Mr. R. Rothschild) .. S. Darling 9 0
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford) .. R. Day 9 0
aTHE SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward) .. Bord-Rochfort 9 0
aSORANETTE (Mrs. K. G. Anderson) .. William Griggs 9 11
aJEAN GORDON (Mr. H. R. Armitage) .. Walter Griggs 8 11
aPERSEY TOO (Lord Astor) .. Lawson 8 11
aCHARLONVILLE (Lord Beatty) .. Lawson 8 11
aMUMAC (Lord Beaverbrook) .. Beasley 8 11
aSONNE FILLE (M. M. Calmann) .. Watts 8 11
aTYRAMUD (Lord Derby) .. Lawson 8 11
aWINK (Mr. G. G. Peck) .. Frank Butters 8 11
aVALIANT (Major F. W. Duff) .. J. Cannon 8 11
ASHLEY'S EXPRESS (Lord Howard de Walden) .. Hiss 8 11
aWOODSOURNE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) .. D. Waugh 8 11
aSHAMANA (Mr. F. B. Leigh) .. Jarvis 8 11
aGOSSAMER (Mr. J. Miss) .. C. Leader 8 11
aMIGNONETTE (Baron E. de Rothschild) .. Hiss 8 11
aRIUM VEIL (Lord Woolavington) .. Pratt 8 11
aJOAN HASTE (Lord Zetland) .. Darling 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALLAGASH, C. Ray; MEISTERSINGER, J. Leach; SECRET PAPER, H. Leach; TULCHAN, C. Elliott; DICK BUSH, G. Richards; RAVENSWOOD, R. Perryman; JEAN GORDON, G. Skelton; PERSEY TOO, H. E. Grimes; BONNE FILLE, R. Jones; PYRAMID, T. Weston; BONNE FILLE, R. Sharp's Express, J. Childs; Woodsourne, S. Donoghue; Blue Veil, J. Dines; Joan Haste, R. James; Haverholme, —; Mignonette, —.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

BIRMINGHAM

(2s. UNIT. STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Storm Cyclone, Win 14s., Place 4s.; Ward, Place 2s. 9d.; Blazon, Place 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Pinesdale, Win 28s. 3d., Place 6s. 3d.; Tully Wood, Place 2s. 3d.; Thyroid, Place 10s. 9d.

3.0.—Flexit, Win 17s., Place 6s. 3d.; Gashmu, Place 70s. 6d.; First Tuck, Place 4s. 6d.

3.30.—Careful Sailor, Win 152s., Place 6s. 3d.; The Parson, Place 2s. 6d.; Lady Killy c, Place 2s. 3d.

4.0.—Bulwark, Win 42s., Place 11s. 3d.; Garelloch, Place 6s. 3d.; June Clover, Place 11s. 3d.; Garelloch

4.35.—Maid of Earley walked over.

NEWCASTLE

1.30.—Backward Glance, Win 9s. 9d., Place 2s. 3d.; Mischief, Place 4s.; The Count, Place 15s. 3d.

2.0.—Lady Powerstown Gelding, Win 7s., Place 2s. 9d.; Marionette, Place 2s. 9d.; Thirsty, Place 4s.

2.30.—Meripace, Win 9s. 6d., Place 3s.; Autumn Tints, Place 19s. 3d.; Autumn Glow, Place 15s.; Tyro, 3.0.—Serene Girl, Win 7s. 6d., Place 2s. 9d.; Wee-Pei-fu, Place 7s.

3.30.—Old Contemptible, Win 2s. 6d., Place 2s. 6d.; Ghillie, Place 4s. 6d.

3.55.—Norland, Win 2s. 6d.

CATTERICK BRIDGE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.45.—The **ZETLAND PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

aSTOLEN JEST (Mr. C. R. Baron) .. R. J. Colling 8st 9lb
aLOUVASTRA (Sir C. Nouman) .. R. J. Colling 8 9 2
SMOLENSK F. by Scherzo (Mrs. C. Rich) .. R. J. Colling 8 13
ATRARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) .. Gilpin 8 13
PRINCE MARCUS (Mr. C. Barker) .. Botterill 8 9
GAY FACE (Mr. J. F. Bell-Irving) .. R. Armstrong 8 9
DISARMAMENT (Mr. H. P. Clayton) .. Eisey 8 9
aFULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green) .. R. Armstrong 8 9
aTROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) .. Leach, jun. 8 9
LIGHT FLAME (Mr. V. Thompson) .. McCall 8 9
aTHORMAN (Mr. Plummer) .. McCall 8 9
aATHERTON (Sir T. Dixon) .. Bellerby 8 6
TASSITE F. by Dionedes (Mr. F. Armstrong) .. Peacock 8 6
HAWTHORN (Mr. H. D. Bates) .. G. Armstrong 8 6
aPANTHER (Major C. Behrens) .. Bader 8 6
CANTERBURY WYKE (Mr. W. Hardcastle) .. Eisey 8 6
aBOLD LILY F. by Carpathian (Mr. M. D. Peacock) .. Hardcastle 8 6
aLYNDLEY (Mr. H. Rent) .. Peacock 8 6
ELGIN (Sir H. Sanaman) .. Renton 8 6
aSHARIA (Mr. S. Selincourt) .. Bader 8 6
ROWMOND (Mr. W. R. Smith) .. G. Armstrong 8 6
aDAMAGE (Mr. E. M. Sykes) .. Peacock 8 6
aTHERESIO (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) .. Bellerby 8 6
ROSLINA F., by Winalot (Mr. E. White) .. Pope 8 6
LADY PRUE (Captain A. S. Wilson) .. Storie 8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LOUVASTRA, P. Beasley; SMEKSTEN, G. Baines; STOLEN JEST, —; FULL MEASURE, —; THORMAN, —; ATHERTON, —; BOLD LILY FILLY, —; SHARIA, —; DAMAGE, —.

3.15.—The **CATTERICK HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

aTALPA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) .. J. Anthony 5st 9lb
APPLEDRAKE (Mr. F. Handsley) .. Hammett 5 9 4
aMONK BAR (Sir L. Green) .. Hammett 5 9 4
TAGRA (10th, ex.) (Lord Beatty) .. R. Armstrong 5 9 2
ANOC (Mr. J. Hatter) .. Beatty 5 9 0
aSPIONELLA (Sir E. Hamer) .. Carr 6 9 1
ADVOCATE (Mr. H. Mosley) .. Peacock 6 9 0
aALCHEMY (Mr. R. Dand) .. Briscoe 5 8 13
LONGFORD (Mr. A. E. Health) .. Peacock 4 8 13
COURTESY (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) .. Morris 5 8 12
NUMIDE (Mr. G. N. Bennett) .. J. Renwick 4 8 10
WESTCOURT (Mr. Joseph Watson) .. G. Bennett 4 8 10
COUNTER (Captain A. E. Wetherby) .. Elsey 5 8 7
LADYMAN LYRIN (Mr. J. McCall) .. Hanshaw 4 8 7
STAR OF ARYAN (Mr. F. S. Kincaid) .. M. Vasey 4 8 4
AUCTIONEER (Mr. J. C. Lund) .. McCall 5 8 2
TUTE FURE (Mr. H. F. Clayton) .. McCall 4 8 2
BRIDD LADY (Captain J. E. Renwick) .. Elsey 4 7 13
CAPPED (Mr. R. P. Butterill) .. J. Renwick 4 7 12
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) .. Botterill 4 7 8
POMARREL (Mr. V. Thompson) .. Peacock 5 7 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TALPA, J. Collins; MONK BAR, —; SPIONELLA, —; ALCHEMY, —.

3.45.—The **NORTH RIDING SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs.

WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) .. Barthropp Yrs 8st 11lb
PERFECT (Mr. J. W. Dewdney) .. J. Renwick 4 9 2
BARKHAM SQUARE (Mr. A. W. Grenfell) .. Eisey 5 9 2
aFLAMING ROSE (Mr. R. Renton) .. Renton 4 9 1
MAYOOR (Major J. B. Foster) .. Botterill 6 9 0
aDOWNHOLME (Mr. T. Dixon) .. Botterill 5 8 10
MOUNT MELVILLE (Mr. R. Armstrong) .. Carr 4 8 8
ROYAL RUBY (Mr. A. Mason) .. Binnie 4 8 7
FOUNTAIN BRIDGE (Mr. J. E. Drake) .. Carr 5 8 7
ALCHEMIST (Mrs. S. Robinson) .. Bullock 5 8 5
ANTE (Mr. S. Morris) .. Peacock 4 8 4
aHANNAH'S GARDEN (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) .. Vasey 3 8 4
FIVE QUEEN (Mr. J. Gorman) .. Peacock 3 8 3
aROSSMINT (Captain A. Appleton) .. Yapp 6 8 3
aPANGLOSS (Mr. H. H. Wilson) .. Storie 4 8 2
PINK GIN (Mr. W. Todd) .. Peacock 5 8 0
TALTAL (Mr. W. Todd) .. Gunter 5 8 0
aTRATUTOR (Mr. J. Robson) .. Bellerby 4 8 0
DARTMOOR (Mr. J. F. Bell-Irving) .. Renwick 5 7 13
DANCING STAR (Sir G. Renwick) .. J. Renwick 4 7 13
LITTLE ROOKS (Mr. A. J. Reader) .. J. Renwick 4 7 12
TWELFTH DAWN (Major L. Geipel) .. Reader 4 7 10
BANDMASTER (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) .. Bullock 4 7 10
DOVE SYKE (Mr. C. C. Todd) .. Easterby 4 7 10
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) .. R. Armstrong 3 7 10
aFAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster) .. Seymour 3 7 9
aCAPET (Mr. F. Pinn) .. Hammett 3 7 9
aINTERVENER (Mr. W. L. Christie) .. G. Armstrong 3 7 9
aGREY ARROW (Mr. A. Bosman) .. Peacock 3 7 9
OH CRIKEY (Mr. J. C. Burn) .. Moroney 3 7 7
aTRUSTLER (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS

PROBLEMS OF SELECTION

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall soon have opportunity to watch the Australians, who are due to arrive at Victoria at 7.15 p.m. to-day, practising at Lord's and to form our own opinions about the capabilities of the individual players who have "come home" for the first time. Some of these opinions may have to be revised later; for many batsmen have two distinct schemes of play, one for the match ground, the other for the nursery. Mr. A. P. Lucas, for example, a stone-waller as graceful as he was stubborn, would slog so eccentrically in a net that a stranger might be pardoned for supposing him to be the fast bowler of his side. Bowlers are even more deceptive than batsmen. The majority of them are unable or unwilling to show off their peculiar virtues in practice. Therefore critics who go to Lord's to watch the tuning-up of the visitors will do well to check impressions there received by reference to the cricketer's library, "Wisden's Almanack."

The Australian party numbers 15 and includes 10 of the 11 men who won the fifth Test Match at Melbourne little more than a year ago, after the first four of the series had been lost. The man omitted is J. S. Ryder, who captained a side, which, with all the luck against it, took a fearful flogging at the first time of asking, and then showed a gradual but clearly marked improvement in each subsequent match, until finally fortune changed sides and gave it a well-deserved consolation prize. The facts indicate that, whatever may be thought of Ryder's tactics in the field—and we have not heard them harshly criticized—his psychological influence on the men under his command was altogether admirable. Add that in the five Test Matches he had the largest aggregate of any Australian batsman, that he took five English wickets, that his victims were A. P. F. Chapman (twice), Hobbs, Hammond, and Tyldesley, that on four of these five occasions he ended a long and decisive stand, and we are driven to one of two conclusions: either the Australian Selection Committee has made a serious mistake, or, if it has strengthened its team by omitting Ryder, W. M. Woodfull's side is going to be very formidable.

The earliest Australian teams which visited this country contained few batsmen of polished skill, but their bowlers were always to be feared, and, generally speaking, they had a slight but perceptible advantage, even over our representative sides, in fielding. Now the boots have changed legs. We shall probably find during the coming summer that for combined stylishness and efficiency Australian batsmen are at least the equals of our best. But there is no apparent reason why their well-wishers should be hopeful about their bowling. Against A. P. F. Chapman's side their two best bowlers were C. V. Grimmett and D. J. Blackie. Blackie has been left behind, presumably on the score of age, and we know all about Grimmett. He bowls round-arm lobs, as did W. G. Grace for the last 25 years of his career. Of the two Grimmett bowls the faster ball and makes it turn more. But he lacks something of the Old Man's immaculate length. He is to be respected as a most valuable bowler on all wickets. But he is not one who goes through a side, and most captains, given the choice, would prefer Freeman, who could not get a place in our latest Test Match team. Wall is the reputed fast bowler of the party, but it is not claimed on his behalf that he is so fast that he cannot bowl a bad length provided he hits ground. It is, however, confidently alleged that he will not fail for lack of stamina. The other bowler of pace, Hurwood, comes straight from club cricket into the best company. His selection is something of a gamble, and he may achieve no more than Everett did as understudy to Gregory. On the other hand, it is pertinent to remark that Barnes had played in no more than one or two county matches when Maclaren took him to Australia. The other man chosen for his bowling is Hornibrook, a left-hander who, if rumour speaks truth, resembles J. J. Ferris in style rather than either Rhodes or F. R. Foster.

Of the batsmen, Fairfax and a'Beckett will bowl cheerfully when asked, but seldom get the chance to do so with the new ball. Unless W. M. Woodfull proves himself as great a master of camouflage as have been W. W. Armstrong and P. G. H. Fender, it looks as if his side will get plenty of fielding practice. For the Test Matches he may have to weaken his batting in order that his bowling may be as nearly as possible adequate in quantity.

These views differ radically from those recently expressed in print by J. M. Gregory, who claims that the Australian bowlers can do anything with the ball except make it talk. The event will prove which of two thoughts, both born of Hope, is the more correct.

The English Selectors will surely make the smallest possible number of changes from the side which brought home the Ashes. And it is much to be hoped that A. P. F. Chapman will captain it. He can afford to be a trifle short of his best form with the bat and yet be acclaimed as indispensable for his fielding and his gift for leadership. England has had several great captains, A. N. Hornby, Lord Harris, Sir Stanley Jackson, A. C. Maclaren. Chapman is as dominant as Lord Harris. He equals, if he does not actually excel, Hornby and Jackson in that cheerful optimism which keeps a tired side going, and seems in some mysterious way to be rewarded with the inside turn of the luck. And Maclaren can teach him nothing about tactics. Until it is proved that old age, illness, or injury have impaired their powers, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Woolley, and Hendren, with Hammond and Leyland of the younger generation, have a prescriptive right to do the main of the batting. Ames at the moment of writing looks like being the wicket-keeper of the side, Larwood and Tate the opening bowlers. In present-day conditions a right-handed slow bowler, such as Freeman, is almost indispensable, but it is not certain that Freeman himself will play. R. W. V. Robins may be considered the more likely to defeat batsmen of the highest class, though he may give away more runs in proportion to overs bowled. Add a medium-paced bowler such as Geary or Goddard, and the team, with a reserve, has chosen itself. Can it lose the rubber? Perish the thought!

The Australian team is as follows:—

W. M. Woodfull (Victoria) (captain), V. Y. Richardson (South Australia) (vice-captain), A. F. Kippax (New South Wales), W. H. Ponsford (Victoria), E. L. a'Beckett (Victoria), D. G. Bradman (New South Wales), A. Jackson (New South Wales), S. McCabe (New South Wales), A. J. Fairfax (New South Wales), W. A. Oldfield (New South Wales), C. V. Grimmett (South Australia), C. W. Walker (South Australia), T. Wall (South Australia), P. M. Hornibrook (Queensland), A. Hurwood (Queensland).

MELBOURNE, April 22.—The final pennant match ended to-day with a first innings win for Melbourne who played St. Kilda.

The scores were:—

MELBOURNE 299 and 151 for 7 (V. Nagel, 56, Onyons, 50 not out, Thomas, 51 not out).

ST. KILDA 283 and 181 for 3 declared (E. Ellis, 78 and 52, Oakley, 73 not out).—*Reuter.*

HOCKEY

ANGLO-INDIAN CLUB'S GERMAN TOUR

While the majority of clubs touring the Continent have been only moderately successful, it is pleasing to see that the Anglo-Indian Sports Club have retained their unbeaten record this season by beating the leading German sides in four games with a very fine goal average of 15 to two. It was a triumph for the short passing game, which they played to perfection, whereas the Germans play a far more open game with hard passing to the wings. The German papers sum up their play as "fabulous stickwork, excellent tactics and understanding, with dribbling far superior to the German, while the rapidness of their shooting was remarkable."

In the first game, against the strong Uhlenhorster Club at Hamburg on Good Friday, the Anglo-Indians won well by four goals to none, Tyrrell (two), Sales, and Heath being the scorers. It was a very fast game, with Uhlenhorster relying on through passing to the wings and the Anglo-Indians on the orthodox short passing game. Against Berlin the side played even better, the attack and defence working beautifully together, and after leading by four goals at half-time the Anglo-Indians ran out winners by six goals to none, Heath (three), Sales (two), and Tyrrell scoring. Leipzig were met on Sunday, also at Hamburg, and in their endeavour at least to prevent the Anglo-Indians from scoring they concentrated on the circle whenever the forwards looked dangerous, but Sales, who played brilliantly throughout the tour, scored twice in the first half, and the Anglo-Indians won this game by two goals to none.

The final match was against Bremen on Monday at Bremen, where the ground was heavy and suited the long, swinging German passing. Bremen were the first to score from a corner and led at half-time by this goal. The Anglo-Indians played very finely afterwards, and quickly scored three goals through Sales (two) and Tyrrell, and just before the end the Germans scored again from another corner, their shooting being very accurate in this respect.

The results were:—

ANGLO-INDIANS 4, UHLENHORSTER 0.
ANGLO-INDIANS 6, BERLIN 0.
ANGLO-INDIANS 2, LEIPZIG 0.
ANGLO-INDIANS 3, BREMEN 2.

The Anglo-Indian team was:—

Commander J. D. Campbell, goal; Captain Bourke and D. Leyland Naylor, backs; H. Cleland, R. E. Pearmund, and S. Gruner, half-backs; W. M. Lillie, E. Heath, P. R. Tyrrell, H. E. Sales, and R. McDonald, forwards.

HOCKEY FESTIVAL RESULTS

FOLKESTONE

ALDERLEY EDGE	7	OLD MARLBURIANS	1
		WINKER ATHLETIC SPORT	
OPTIMISTS	5	CLUB	1
NOTTINGHAM	1	OLD FELSTEDIANS	1
PHOENIX	3	NIL-E-VOLS	1
PURLEY	6	BUCCANEERS	1
C. T. A. WILKINSON'S XI.	5	MYSTICS	2

LOWESTOFT

DERBYSHIRE RAMS	6	LOWESTOFT	0
GRANTA (CAMBRIDGE)	5	YORKS CASUALS	3

TYNEMOUTH

COMBINED COLLEGES	6	DURHAM WEST END	3
WEAR VALLEY	6	ABERDALE NOMADS	0
NORTH DURHAM	2	NOTOCASTRIANS	1
SOUTH SHIELDS	2	DURHAM WEST END	2
WEAR VALLEY	1	TYNEMOUTH	1

TEDDINGTON

MOONRAKERS	1	E. T. CROSIER'S XI.	1
KESTRELS	5	RENEGATES	2

BOURNEMOUTH
(WOMEN)

COUNTRYSIDE	4	SHEFFIELD	1
WALLINGTON	7	STAINES	1
CAMP HILL O.E.'S	3	RANELAGH	1
SOUTH HANTS AND ITCHEN	4	OWLS	1
SOUTH HANTS AND ITCHEN	1	ODDS AND ENDS	0

RACKETS

THE NORTHERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

The twenty-seventh annual tournament for the Northern India Championship of Rackets has been completed at Rawalpindi. There were eight competitors for the Singles Championship, and, though Rawalpindi did better than last year, the final was played between Major Moore-Gwyn and J. G. Newton, both of The Rifle Brigade, from Jullunder. The weather was hot at the time and both players were rather "done." Moore-Gwyn won the Bunbury Challenge Cup for the second time. He outmanoeuvred his youthful opponent, and after losing the first game was on top the whole time.

In the Open Doubles the Rawalpindi pair (Major Turner and Colonel Winsloe) were not good enough for Major Moore-Gwyn and Newton in the final. The same may be said of the school pair final, where Winchester beat Cheltenham. In both these matches Moore-Gwyn proved himself a class above the best of the other competitors, and he was the dominant figure in the court the whole time. Four pairs competed in each event. The regimental pair event turned out unfortunately, for only two pairs competed for General Shepard's challenge cup. Entries from the R.E. and Poona Horse came too late. The East Surrey pair had only recently got together, so The Rifle Brigade had an easy win. The tournament was a great success, and the form was, taken as a whole, higher than any seen at Rawalpindi since the War. Recent good players who have taken to the game are Major Turner and R. S. Pain, of the R.E., Captain Himatsinhji, of the 7th Rajputs (a nephew of the great Ranjitsinhji) also competed. During the War he was at Malvern, where he won the Open Singles.

After the open events were played off there were handicap Singles and Doubles events. The Singles were won by J. E. A. Atkinson and the Doubles by Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Routh and Major Buckland.

The results were:—

OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP OF NORTHERN INDIA.—Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn (holder) beat J. G. Newton (11—15, 15—6, 15—12, 15—9).

OPEN DOUBLES.—Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and J. G. Newton (holders) beat Major R. A. Turner and Colonel A. B. Winsloe (15—7, 15—6, 15—7, 15—2).

REGIMENTAL PAIRS.—1ST BATTALION, THE RIFLE BRIGADE (Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieutenant J. G. Newton), holders beat THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT (Major R. A. F. Montanaro and Lieutenant H. B. L. Smith) (15—0, 15—0, 15—1, 15—0).

SCHOOL PAIRS.—WINCHESTER (Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and J. E. A. Atkinson) beat CHELTENHAM (Major R. A. Turner and R. S. Pain) (12—15, 15—6, 15—12, 15—4, 15—4).

BOXING

CARNERA BANNED IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Californian State Athletic Commission to-day decided to revoke the licences of Primo Carnera and his French manager, Leon See, who will henceforth be barred from appearing in any boxing ring in California.—*Reuter.*

TANGIER, April 22.—The French driver Lehoux to-day won the motor race over the Marocain Circuit with an average speed of 149.006 kilometres an hour. Lehoux, who was driving a Bugatti, created a new record for a road race. Zehender, also driving a Bugatti, was third with an average of 128 kilometres an hour.—*Reuter.*

The fifty-fifty for the man of forty-five

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

LAWN TENNIS

WEST SIDE TOURNAMENT

There were several long matches in the West Side Country Club's tournament at Ealing yesterday. The longest was that in which Miss G. R. Sterry just beat Mrs. Dudley Cox by 6—2, 8—10, 7—5, after two hours and 10 minutes. Mrs. R. Lycett, too, had an exhausting three-set match before she beat the left-handed player, Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie by 0—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat Miss G. M. Turner, who played well, in the first round by 6—4, 6—4. Neither Miss D. E. Round nor Miss M. Heeley lost a set in beating Miss K. A. Riley and Mrs. M. B. Reckitt. Miss Mary Burgess Smith, the youngest competitor, unexpectedly defeated Miss J. Marshall by 4—6, 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. L. G. Owen, Mrs. J. B. Pittman, Miss H. M. Brooke, and Miss H. L. Eddis were also successful.

In the Singles W. H. Powell had a tussle to beat J. D. Morris by 6—2, 0—6, 6—4. Both players kept to the back of the court. Promising form was shown by D. G. Freshwater, who was beaten by F. J. Perry by 6—2, 8—6.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—D. G. Freshwater beat T. C. Baker (6—4, 6—2); L. G. Owen beat A. Gleed (6—3, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—H. R. Conrad beat C. F. Malcolm-Smith (6—1, 6—1); F. J. Perry beat Freshwater (6—2, 8—6); Major D. M. Evans beat R. K. Irons (6—4, 6—4); Owen beat E. Lowden (8—6, 6—4); W. H. Powell beat J. D. Morris (6—2, 0—6, 6—4); P. T. Llen beat Captain G. H. B. St. Ruth (8—6, 6—3); V. Crosbie beat B. W. Finnigan (3—6, 6—3, 6—3); J. S. Nuthall beat T. M. Chong (6—3, 3—6, 6—2); P. R. Aitken beat T. P. Chong (5—7, 6—4, 6—3); L. E. Eeman beat E. V. Culme-Seymour (6—2, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. M. B. Reckitt (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall beat Miss G. M. Turner (6—4, 6—4); Miss G. R. Sterry beat Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—2, 8—10, 7—5); Miss H. M. Brooke beat Miss P. Kiernander (6—0, 6—0); Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. D. M. Evans (6—2, 8—6); Miss M. Burgess Smith beat Miss J. Marshall (4—6, 6—3, 6—1); Mrs. R. Lycett beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (0—6, 7—5, 8—6); Mrs. E. H. Burgess Smith beat Miss V. Finlason (6—0, 6—4); Mrs. L. G. Owen beat Miss G. E. Tomblin (7—5, 6—3); Miss H. L. Eddis beat Miss L. M. Bremner (4—6, 6—1, 6—2); Miss D. E. Round beat Miss K. A. Riley (6—0, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss H. Ritchie and Mrs. C. M. Timbrill (6—0, 6—0).

THE DAVIS CUP

INDIA BEATS GREECE

ATHENS, April 22.—India beat Greece in the first round of the Davis Cup (European zone) here to-day by three matches to two. To-day each country won one Singles match, Zerlendis (Greece) beating Charanjiva (6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4), and Soni (India) beating Garantziotis (11—9, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4).—*Reuter.*

FELIXSTOWE TOURNAMENT

E. A. Dearman, who beat A. J. V. Merritt by 6—1, 6—2, and R. Pretty, who beat C. E. Thomas by 6—1, 6—3, were among the winners in the first round of the Singles in the seventh spring hard court tournament, which was begun at Felixstowe yesterday. C. G. Curtis beat Dr. E. J. Goldsmith in the second round by 6—4, 7—5. Miss J. C. Ridley got through two rounds in the Women's Singles.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—D. C. Steward beat C. J. Woodward (6—2, 12—10); Captain J. Roberts-George beat W. C. T. Robey (6—2, 6—3); A. C. Corrall beat A. Fraser (2—6, 7—5, 6—3); E. A. Dearman beat A. J. V. Merritt (6—1, 6—2); R. V. Fontes beat G. W. Lucas (6—3, 6—3); R. Pretty beat C. E. Thomas (6—1, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—C. G. Curtis beat Dr. E. J. Goldsmith (6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss F. B. Hensman beat Miss M. Fraser (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. R. Pretty beat Mrs. J. Roberts-George (3—6, 6—0, 6—1); Miss D. S. M. Biddle beat Miss M. C. Hervey (1—6, 9—7, 6—2); Mrs. P. Carbery beat Mrs. H. V. Edwards (7—5, 6—3); Mrs. Shepherd Wellesley beat Miss Stanton (6—2, 6—1); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss E. Dawson (6—1, 6—1); Miss C. M. Evans beat Miss U. Gelston (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. K. Guyer beat Miss D. H. Crichton (6—3, 6—2); Mrs. W. T. Tucker beat Miss B. H. White (6—1, 6—1); Miss J. Morley beat Miss J. Saunders (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. Cowden beat Miss C. Penrose (6—4, 4—6, 6—1); Miss C. Hardie beat Mrs. Lucas (6—1, 3—6, 6—4); Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss Klemantaski (6—4, 7—5); Miss Sandison beat Mrs. Law (6—1, 9—7).

NORTH LONDON TOURNAMENT

Miss J. Sandison, the woman champion of India, and Madan Mohan, the Punjab champion, are playing for the Singles Challenge Cups at the North London Tournament, which was begun at Highbury yesterday.

Miss Sandison is now suffering from blisters, which so greatly troubled her when she was last over here, but she got through two rounds of the Women's Singles, beating Miss K. H. Payne by 6—2, 6—3, and Mrs. E. S. Law by 6—1, 9—7. She is only just 19, and has grown since last year. In parts her form was impressive. Speedy, good-length drives, produced with a short, sharp swing, and little effort, often proved too much for the defence of her opponents. For a set against Mrs. Law she was brilliant, but Mrs. Law is no mean player, and, aided by a crop of mistakes by Miss Sandison, she gained a five to two lead in the second set. Miss Sandison was quickly after her again, and the play was interesting in the closing stages.

Madan Mohan, though naturally short of practice and playing in strange conditions, managed to get through his second round match in the Singles, beating J. C. Warboys by 6—4, 6—4. He is a player who prefers the back of the court, and he has excellent drives on both hands. He will, however, be severely tested this afternoon, when he meets J. F. G. Lysaght, the Oxford player.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—D. Bhasin beat W. E. Johnson (6—0, 6—2); Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat L. P. Klemantaski (6—0, 6—1); R. F. Broadbridge beat S. Beckman (6—4, 6—4); I. H. Wheatcroft beat B. Knott (6—0, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—H. Hill beat A. E. Dixon (3—6, 7—5, 6—3); O. G. N. Turnbull beat E. Clarke (6—1, 6—0); "Tate" beat J. Wilson (6—2, 6—3); G. H. Perkin beat J. C. Gibbins (6—0, 6—2); E. Flury beat J. H. Mote (6—2, 6—4); C. S. Higgins beat D. Grieve (5—7, 6—1, 6—3); J. F. G. Lysaght beat J. Kelleher (6—2, 2—6, 6—3); R. K. Tinkler beat P. R. Marden (6—3, 3—6, 6—3, retired); Wheatcroft beat E. Meyer (6—3, 6—2); Madan Mohan beat J. C. Warboys (6—4, 6—4); L. C. Terry beat G. Marcus (6—2, 6—2); W. T. Tucker beat M. C. Roth (6—1, 6—0); A. A. Fyzee beat A. E. Legge (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss C. Hardie beat Miss B. C. Brown (6—1, 6—1); Miss M. Sianey beat Miss E. Goff (6—0, 6—2); Miss A. E. Klemantaski beat Miss L. E. Baker (9—7, 6—2); Miss J. Sandison beat Miss K. H. Payne (6—2, 6—3); Mrs. K. S. Law beat Mrs. Gabbertas (6—2, 6—1). SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. P. Bouverie beat Mrs. E. C. Simon (6—1, 6—4); Miss T. Cazalet beat Mrs. J. K. Mannooch (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. P. M. Strawson beat Miss S. M. Edmunds (6—4, 6—0); Miss Sianey beat Miss Spelling (6—0, 6—1); Miss J. Ingram beat Miss D. H. Wootston (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. W. D. List beat Miss H. M. Barr (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. K. Guyer beat Miss D. H. Crichton (6—3, 6—2); Mrs. W. T. Tucker beat Miss B. H. White (6—1, 6—1); Miss J. Morley beat Miss J. Saunders (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. Cowden beat Miss C. Penrose (6—4, 4—6, 6—1); Miss C. Hardie beat Mrs. Lucas (6—1, 3—6, 6—4); Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss Klemantaski (6—4, 7—5); Miss Sandison beat Mrs. Law (6—1, 9—7).

CROYDON TOURNAMENT

The Croydon tournament was continued yesterday, when the results were:—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—R. S. Ashby beat C. L. Nelson (6—3, 6—1); M. Russell beat A. P. Sheffield (6—4, 11—9); V. Burr beat R. W. Mackie (7—5, 9—7); C. H. Campbell beat L. T. Goodinz (6—4, 6—2); H. Miki beat L. E. Randall (6—2, 6—4); W. F. Freeman beat S. Nishikawa (6—4, 7—5); L. W. Alderson beat J. Marshall (6—4, 6—0). THIRD ROUND.—J. B. McLachlan beat C. H. Jameson (6—4, 6—0); G. O. Jameson beat Campbell (6—3, 9—7); Captain J. H. Frowen beat Dr. G. Lindsay (6—0, 6—2); Alderson beat A. D. P. Brazier (6—4, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss B. Feltham beat Mrs. Druitt (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. V. Burr beat Miss K. Lewis (6—0, 6—0); Miss P. Cranfield beat Miss C. Fryer (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. H. S. Uber beat Miss D. J. Thomson (6—1, 6—1); Miss D. Bridges beat Miss J. O. Young (6—2, 6—4). THIRD ROUND.—Miss A. Yorke beat Mrs. W. M. Cayley (6—2, 6—4); Miss L. Meller beat Mrs. F. H. Hooper (7—5, 6—4); Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss M. Follingsby (6—1, 6—2); Miss G. N. Southwell beat Miss E. G. Caldicott (6—1, 6—2); Miss M. Elton beat Miss Bridges (6—2, 6—2).

MATCH AT WOODCOTE PARK

In the report of the match between the International Club and the Public Schools Old Boys' L.T.A., at Woodcote Park on Monday, the results should read:—

L. R. C. Michell and A. Brown (Public Schools) beat Dr. P. D. B. Spence and K. C. Peters (3—6, 6—3, 9—7); E. A. Dearman and J. L. Hill (International Club) beat E. R. Avory and J. L. H. Fletcher (6—4, 6—0).

OLD RUGBEIAN LAWN TENNIS SOCIETY

With the object of entering an official team in the Public Schools Old Boys' Lawn Tennis Team Competition and also playing matches against various clubs and colleges, an Old Rugbeian Lawn Tennis Society is to be formed on Friday, May 2, at a meeting to be held at the offices of the Lawn Tennis Association, 28, Essex-street, Strand, at 5.30 p.m., when the officers will be appointed and any rules and regulations considered necessary made. The organization is in the hands of a small committee, and Mr. C. B. Daniels, 11, Orchard-road, Bromley-road, Kent, would like to hear from all Old Rugbeians interested in the project.

BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, April 22.—The following are the results of the baseball matches played in the principal American leagues yesterday:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—New York 8, Philadelphia 6; Brooklyn 15, Boston 8; Cincinnati 1, Chicago 9; St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2; Detroit 1, Cleveland 6; Philadelphia 3, Washington 6.—*Reuter.*

GOLF

SPRING MEETING AT ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S

The Spring Meeting of the Royal St. George's Club was brought to a conclusion at Sandwich yesterday when the final round of the Sidgwick Foursomes and the tie for the Spring Medal were decided in glorious sunny weather that came just three days too late for the enjoyment of the many members whom lack of skill and rubs-of-the-green prevented from lasting to this stage of the proceedings.

In the Sidgwick Foursomes Lord Charles Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alastair Innes-Ker (3) beat W. L. Hartley and R. H. Marriott (1) by two holes up and one to play. It was an interesting match rather than a good one, for there was a certain amount of that type of golf that is more entertaining to the spectators than it is edifying or satisfactory to the players responsible for the incidents. Going out the exchanges were fairly even until the eighth hole, where Hartley and Marriott were one down. After that Hope and Innes-Ker had just a little in hand, chiefly owing to Marriott failing at putts of that doubtful length which on most occasions he can be relied upon to hole. Hope and Innes-Ker found their two strokes taken at the ninth and 14th a great help, and eventually they were dormy two. At the 17th, the decisive hole, Marriott had the last of the putts already mentioned to keep the game alive, but he failed to hole it, and all was over. Lister Hartley was the hero of the occasion, and he played really fine golf. What struck the gallery most was his genius in playing every variety of bunker shot with a certainty and skill worthy of Kirkwood. His explosion shot, from a down-hanging lie at the short eighth out of the new bunker on the left with the hole cut only four yards away—it secured a 3—was a masterpiece.

The tie for the Spring Medal proved a triumph for youth—the day of the young man seems to be dawning again—for E. Martin-Smith holed the course in 77 and beat Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon by two strokes. He went out in 36 to 38 by his opponent: fine golf with the double strain of playing to figures and against a definite and immediate adversary. Coming home, that strain told, for both made little slips, Martin-Smith gaining a stroke at the Canal hole, where Moore-Brabazon was in trouble, and losing one at the long 15th by taking three putts. At that point the six holes had cost each 30 strokes, but they made no further mistakes, finishing in 3, 4, 4. The final result was uncertain until the very end, for Moore-Brabazon had a long putt for a 3 on the home green no longer than that he holed so gallantly to tie on Monday, and Martin-Smith was then faced with one for a 4, quite long enough to be missed in such circumstances. Neither supposition did in fact occur, and Martin-Smith thus set the seal to an achievement of which any young player might be proud. To win at a St. George's Spring Meeting two years in succession against a strong field, including Robert Harris, Douglas Grant, and Michael Scott, is conclusive evidence of quality—quality that is likely to improve with time.

MATCH AT DEAUVILLE

A team of golfers got together by R. H. Oppenheimer beat a side of golfers resident in France at Deauville during the week-end by nine matches to three.

The match was played on the new golf course which has been laid out just outside the town, and is the second of a series which it is hoped in future will be held annually. The course is still very new, and has been played on very little; the player still has to a certain extent a desire to apologize for his incivility in disturbing virgin soil hitherto unclouted by a niblick. Sometimes still a ball on the green will misbehave in a manner of mysterious exhilaration, but on the whole it is in very fair condition. When it is taken into consideration that heavy rains have recently fallen on Deauville and its surroundings those taking part in the match had nothing to complain of, except perhaps an evil fortune which made it still rain heavily and blow, too, on the first day. But the second day made up for it, and the third kept to this better standard at least until the players were safely in the clubhouse.

The match was played by Singles and Foursomes 36-hole matches, and the Foursomes were played on the first day. By evening the English side were leading by three matches to one, de Forest and Parsons having beaten Bourn and Fairlie after being a hole behind at luncheon. Bourn also had a close match in the Singles, Montgomery claiming no advantage at luncheon, but winning on the 17th green in the afternoon. It was a pleasure to see Vagliano, who has had a long period of ill-health, himself again, and although he lost six holes in the first 18 to Wethered, he did well not to lose any more in the afternoon to a Wethered playing well. Bourin did surprisingly well to hang on to Oppenheimer for so long, and Baugh, Prain, Martin, and Fairlie all won easily enough. Parsons, who was unfortunately feeling unwell and could not do himself justice, finished nine down to Prain at luncheon, and the match was abandoned.

The third day was devoted to a four-ball competition on the old, and smaller, course, which is situated practically within the boundaries of the town. Each player completed a medal round, and partners then added their scores; Oppenheimer and Montgomery won with an excellent total of 142, Wethered and Vagliano being second with 144, and Baugh and Prain third with 145. Oppenheimer's round of 67 set up a new record for the course: he was very long and fairly straight from the tee, but any error in direction he made up for by his short game, which was excellent. The course is admittedly not long, but it presents difficulties of a varied nature.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

AN ENGLISH SIDE		A FRENCH SIDE	
R. H. Wethered and D. H. R. Martin (7 and 6) (6 up)	1	A. M. Vagliano and Cte. L. de Montgomery	0
T. A. Bourn and F. G. L. Fairlie (1 up)	0	A. de Forest and W. W. Parsons (2 and 1)	1
R. H. Baugh and E. M. Prain (8 and 6) (6 up)	1	R. Cabaud and P. Diaz	0
R. H. Oppenheimer and H. C. Longhurst (7 and 6) (5 up)	1	J. E. Mellor and H. Archibald	0
Total	3	Total	1

SINGLES

R. H. Wethered (6 and 5) (6 up)	1	A. Vagliano	0
R. H. Oppenheimer (2 and 1) (3 up)	1	G. Bourin	0
R. H. Baugh (4 and 3) (3 up)	1	A. de Forest	0
T. A. Bourn	0	Cte. L. de Montgomery	1
E. M. Prain (9 up)	1	W. W. Parsons	0
D. H. R. Martin (11 and 10) (6 up)	1	J. E. Mellor	0
F. G. L. Fairlie (8 and 6) (3 up)	1	H. Archibald	0
H. C. Longhurst (1 hole)	0	R. Diaz (5 and 4)	1
Total	6	Total	2

Figures in brackets represent state of matches at the end of 18 holes.

FOUR-BALL COMPETITION.—R. H. Oppenheimer (67) and Cte. L. de Montgomery (75), 1; A. M. Vagliano (69) and R. H. Wethered (75), 2; R. H. Baugh (71) and E. M. Prain (74), 3.

R.A.M.C. MEETING

The Championship Meeting of the R.A.M.C. Golfing Society was held on the old course at Walton Heath. A bitterly cold northerly wind made the conditions very difficult, and Major Pank, a much-improved and really strong golfer with a beautiful swing, played exceedingly good golf to return cards of 78 and 79 to win the championship.

The results were:—

CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE CUP AND GOLD MEDAL.—Major P. E. D. Pank, 78+79=157.

SILVER MEDAL.—Major T. J. Mitchell, 85+86=171.

MORNING HANDICAP.—Major P. E. D. Pank, 78 (scratch)=78; Major T. J. Mitchell, 85—5=80; Major C. M. Rigby, 88—8=80.

AFTERNOON HANDICAP.—Major R. G. Shaw, 84—7=77; Major E. A. Strachan, 86—9=77. Major P. E. D. Pank, 79 (scratch)=79; Major D. T. Richardson, 83—4=79; Major J. M. Elliott, 93—14=79.

THE NORTH FORELAND TOURNAMENT

The Victory Cup of the North Foreland Club was won yesterday by Dr. A. Scott, who beat W. E. P. Moon in the final round by two and one.

The results were:—

SENIOR FINAL ROUND

Dr. A. Scott (Moseley) (4) beat P. L. Hardman (North Foreland) (3) by 4 and 3.

JUNIOR FINAL ROUND

W. E. P. Moon (St. Augustine's, Ramsgate) (13) beat J. Rosenberg (Edgware) (15) by 6 and 4.

FINAL ROUND

Scott beat Moon by 2 and 1.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

By beating Berkshire by five games to two at Romford, yesterday, Essex made sure of heading the North Sub-Division in the South-Eastern Division of the Ladies' Championship, having won seven successive matches. Essex, as virtual winners of their division, will meet the winners of the Southern Sub-Section for the right to represent the South-East in the Ladies' County Finals which are being decided at Aldeburgh in the last week of September.

The results were:—

ESSEX		BERKSHIRE	
Mrs. P. Garon	0	Mrs. Morris (2 and 1)	1
Mrs. Williteham (6 and 5)	1	Mrs. King	0
Miss Gadsdon (7 and 5)	1	Miss Cave	0
Miss Holmes (at the 19th)	1	Miss Schuhte	0
Mrs. Carter (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. Hine	0
Miss Munsie	0	Mrs. Slade (3 and 2)	1
Miss Plumpton (5 and 6)	1	Mrs. Cottingham	0
Total	5	Total	2

EASTER MEETINGS

ROYAL WEST NORFOLK

E. L. Clarke (4) won the Prince of Wales Cup at the Easter meeting of the Royal West Norfolk Club, which was concluded at Brancaster yesterday, beating in the final Major J. Leslie (4) by 4 and 3. J. Gilliat (9) and W. Philps (14), with scores of 74 net, tied for the handicap medal, and there was also a tie for the handicap bogey prize, N. Bostock (3) and E. M. Guy (9) both finishing two down.

ROYAL ST. DAVIDS

The Royal St. Davids Easter open meeting was continued at Harlech yesterday, when A. P. Boddington (Copt Heath) showed excellent form, winning the gold medal with a gross aggregate of 156 for 36 holes, and with a return of 74—3=71 tieing with A. S. Newey (Moseley) (3), J. H. Tombling (Shrewsbury) (5), and T. R. Hassler (Handsworth) (13) for the Easter Cup. J. P. Marston was runner-up for the gold medal with 160.

PWLLHELI

N. Davies (London) won the Captain's Prize in the bogey competition at the Easter meeting of the Pwllheli Club, which was continued yesterday, with a return of one down.

ABERSOCH

Record entries were received for the Abersoch Club's open Easter meeting. Captain W. O. Griffith (Abersoch) won the Club Prize with a return of 74, E. B. Turner (Carnarvon) being second with 75. The Ladies' Medal Competition was won by Mrs. Tyson (Blundellsands) who returned 81.

NEVIN

The Nevin and District Club's open Easter meeting was begun yesterday in sunny weather. J. S. Sutherland (Glasgow) was the winner of the Medal Competition for the Captain's Prize with a score of 73 net. Captain J. Griffiths (Cardiff) and the Rev. H. Williams (Nevin) tied for second place at 74 net. Mrs. Thomas (Nevin) won the Captain's Prize in the Ladies' Stroke Competition with 79 net.

PORTMADOC

E. N. Layton, the English international, had a net score of 77 in the competition for the Trefoddian Cup at the Easter Open Meeting of the Aberdovey Club, which was continued yesterday. The winner of the cup was D. D. Kittermaster, the Oxford University player, who made a return of 75—5=70. A Ladies' Foursomes competition against bogey was won by Mrs. Darlington (Tunbridge Wells) and Miss Kittermaster (North

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

TERMS OF THE TREATY

FULL TEXT

The following is the text of the Naval Treaty signed at St. James's Palace yesterday morning :—

The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,

Desiring to prevent the dangers and reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armaments, and

Desiring to carry forward the work begun by the Washington Naval Conference and to facilitate the progressive realization of general limitation and reduction of armaments,

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

The President of the United States of America : Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State ; Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to the Court of St. James ; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy ; Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from the State of Arkansas ; David A. Reed, Senator from the State of Pennsylvania ; Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium ; Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico ;

The President of the French Republic : Mr. André Tardieu, Deputy, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Aristide Briand, Deputy, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. Jacques-Louis Dumesnil, Deputy, Minister of Marine ; Mr. François Piétri, Deputy, Minister of the Colonies ; Mr. Aimé-Joseph de Fleuriau, Ambassador of the French Republic at the Court of St. James ;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India : for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations : The Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister ; The Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; The Right Honourable Albert Victor Alexander, M.P., First Lord of His Admiralty ; The Right Honourable William Wedgwood Benn, D.S.O., D.F.C., M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for India ; for the Dominion of Canada : Colonel The Honourable James Layton Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.C., a Member of His Privy Council for Canada, His Minister for National Defence; The Honourable Philippe Roy, a Member of His Privy Council for Canada, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France for the Dominion of Canada ; for the Commonwealth of Australia : The Honourable James Edward Fenton, His Minister for Trade and Customs; for the Dominion of New Zealand : Thomas Mason Wilford, Esquire, K.C., High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand in London ; for the Union of South Africa : Charles Theodore te Water, Esquire, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London; for the Irish Free State : Timothy Aloysius Smiddy, Esquire, High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London ; for India : Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in London ;

His Majesty the King of Italy : The Honourable Dino Grandi, Deputy, His Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Admiral of Division the Honourable Giuseppe Sirianni, Senator of the Kingdom, His Minister Secretary of State for Marine; Mr. Antonio Chiaramonte-Bordonaro, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James; Admiral the Honourable Baron Alfredo Acton, Senator of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Member of the House of Peers; Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, Minister for the Navy; Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James; Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

PART I.

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties agree not to exercise their rights to lay down the keels of capital ship replacement tonnage during the years 1931-1936 inclusive as provided in Chapter II., Part 3 of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament signed between them at Washington on the 6th February, 1922, and referred to in the present Treaty as the Washington Treaty.

This provision is without prejudice to the disposition relating to the replacement of ships accidentally lost or destroyed contained in Chapter II., Part 3, Section 1, paragraph (*c*) of the said Treaty.

France and Italy may, however, build the replacement tonnage which they were entitled to lay down in 1927 and 1929 in accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty.

ARTICLE 2

1. The United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan shall dispose of the following capital ships as provided in this Article :—

UNITED STATES: "Florida," "Utah," "Arkansas" or "Wyoming."

UNITED KINGDOM: "Benbow," "Iron Duke," "Marlborough," "Emperor of India," "Tiger."

JAPAN: "Hiyei."

(*a*) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (*b*), the above ships, unless converted to target use exclusively in accordance with Chapter II., Part 2, paragraph II. (*c*) of the Washington Treaty, shall be scrapped in the following manner :

One of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and two of those to be scrapped by the United Kingdom shall be rendered unfit for warlike service, in accordance with Chapter II., Part 2, paragraph III. (*b*) of the Washington Treaty, within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. These ships shall be finally scrapped, in accordance with paragraph II. (*a*) or (*b*) of the said Part 2, within twenty-four months from the said coming into force. In the case of the second of the ships to be scrapped by the United States, and of the third and fourth of the ships to be scrapped by the United Kingdom, the said periods shall be eighteen and thirty months respectively from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

(*b*) Of the ships to be disposed of under this Article, the following may be retained for training purposes :

by the United States: "Arkansas" or "Wyoming."

by the United Kingdom: "Iron Duke."

by Japan: "Hiyei."

These ships shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in Section V of Annex II to Part II of the present Treaty. The work of reducing these vessels to the required condition shall begin, in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom, within twelve months, and in the case of Japan within eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty; the work shall be completed within six months of the expiration of the above-mentioned periods.

Any of these ships which are not retained for training purposes shall be rendered unfit for warlike service within eighteen months, and finally scrapped within thirty months, of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

2. Subject to any disposal of capital ships which might be necessitated, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, by the building by France or Italy of the replacement tonnage referred to in Article 1 of the present Treaty, all existing capital ships mentioned in Chapter II, Part 3, Section II of the Washington Treaty and not designated above to be disposed of may be retained during the term of the present Treaty.

3. The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage, and the old vessel may be retained until replaced even though due for scrapping under Chapter II, Part 3, Section II of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE 3

1. For the purposes of the Washington Treaty, the definition of an aircraft carrier given in Chapter II, Part 4 of the said Treaty is hereby replaced by the following definition :

The expression "aircraft carrier" includes any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon.

2. The fitting of a landing-on or flying-off platform or deck on a capital ship, cruiser or destroyer, provided such vessel was not designed or adapted exclusively as an aircraft carrier, shall not cause any vessel so fitted to be charged against or classified in the category of aircraft carriers.

3. No capital ship in existence on the 1st April, 1930, shall be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck.

ARTICLE 4

1. No aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the High Contracting Parties.

2. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) or less standard displacement mounting a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 5

An aircraft carrier must not be designed and constructed for carrying a more powerful armament than that authorized by Article IX or Article X of the Washington Treaty, or by Article 4 of the present Treaty, as the case may be.

Wherever in the said Articles IX and X the calibre of 6 inches (152 mm.) is mentioned, the calibre of 6.1 inches (155 mm.) is substituted therefor.

PART II

ARTICLE 6

1. The rules for determining standard displacement prescribed in Chapter II, Part 4 of the Washington Treaty shall apply to all surface vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties.

2. The standard displacement of a submarine is the surface displacement of the vessel complete (exclusive of the water in non-watertight structure) fully manned, engined, and equipped ready for sea, including all armament and ammunition, equipment, outfit, provisions for crew, miscellaneous stores, and implements of every description that are intended to be carried in war, but without fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water or ballast water of any kind on board.

3. Each naval combatant vessel shall be rated at its displacement tonnage when in the standard condition. The word "ton," except in the expression "metric tons," shall be understood to be the ton of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kilos.).

ARTICLE 7

1. No submarine the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the High Contracting Parties.

2. Each of the High Contracting Parties may, however, retain, build or acquire a maximum number of three submarines of a standard displacement not exceeding 2,600 tons (2,845 metric tons); these submarines may carry guns not above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre. Within this number, France may retain one unit, already launched, of 2,880 tons (2,926 metric tons), with guns the calibre of which is 8 inches (203 mm.).

3. The High Contracting Parties may retain the submarines which they possessed on the 1st April, 1930, having a standard displacement not in excess of 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) and armed with guns above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

4. As from the coming into force of the present Treaty in respect of all the High Contracting Parties, no submarine of the standard displacement of which exceeds 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any of the High Contracting Parties, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE 8

Subject to any special agreements which may submit them to limitation, the following vessels are exempt from limitation :

(*a*) naval surface combatant vessels of 600 tons (610 metric tons) standard displacement and under;

(*b*) naval surface combatant vessels exceeding 600 tons (610 metric tons), but not exceeding 2,000 tons (2,032 metric tons) standard displacement, provided they have none of the following characteristics :

(1) mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;

(2) mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;

(3) are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;

(4) are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots.

(c) naval surface vessels not specifically built as fighting ships which are employed on fleet duties or as troop transports or in some other way than as fighting ships, provided they have none of the following characteristics :

(1) mount a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre;

(2) mount more than four guns above 3-inch (76 mm.) calibre;

(3) are designed or fitted to launch torpedoes;

(4) are designed for a speed greater than twenty knots;

(5) are protected by armour plate;

(6) are designed or fitted to launch mines;

(7) are fitted to receive aircraft on board from the air;

(8) mount more than one aircraft-launching apparatus on the centre line; or two, one on each broadside;

(9) if fitted with any means of launching aircraft into the air, are designed or adapted to operate at sea more than three aircraft.

ARTICLE 9

The rules as to replacement contained in Annex I. to this Part II. are applicable to vessels of war not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement, with the exception of aircraft carriers, whose replacement is governed by the provisions of the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE 10

Within one month after the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively of each vessel of war, other than capital ships, aircraft carriers and the vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8, laid down or completed by or for them after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each of the other High Contracting Parties the information detailed below :

(*a*) the date of laying the keel and the following particulars :

classification of the vessel ;

standard displacement in tons and metric tons ;

principal dimensions, namely : length at water-line, extreme beam at or below water-line ;

mean draft at standard displacement ;

calibre of the largest gun.

(*b*) the date of completion together with the foregoing particulars relating to the vessel at that date.

The information to be given in the case of capital ships and aircraft carriers is governed by the Washington Treaty.

ARTICLE 11

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the present Treaty, the rules for disposal contained in Annex II. to this Part II. shall be applied to all vessels of war to be disposed of under the said Treaty, and to aircraft carriers as defined in Article 3.

ARTICLE 12

1. Subject to any supplementary agreements which may modify, as between the High Contracting Parties concerned, the lists in Annex III. to this Part II., the special vessels shown therein may be retained and their tonnage shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

2. Any other vessel constructed, adapted or acquired to serve the purposes for which these special vessels are retained shall be charged against the tonnage of the appropriate combatant category, according to the characteristics of the vessel, unless such vessel conforms to the characteristics of vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8.

3. Japan may, however, replace the minelayers "Aso" and "Tokiwa" by two new minelayers before the 31st December, 1936. The standard displacement of each of the new vessels shall not exceed 5,000 tons (5,080 metric tons) ; their speed shall not exceed twenty knots, and their other characteristics shall conform to the provisions of paragraph (*b*) of Article 8. The new vessels shall be regarded as special vessels and their tonnage shall not be chargeable to the tonnage of any combatant category. The "Aso" and "Tokiwa" shall be disposed of in accordance with Section I. or II. of Annex II. to this Part II., on completion of the replacement vessels.

4. The "Asama," "Yakumo," "Izumo," "Iwate" and "Kasuga" shall be disposed of in accordance with Section I. or II. of Annex II. to this Part II. when the first three vessels of the "Kuma" class have been replaced by new vessels. These three vessels of the "Kuma" class shall be reduced to the condition prescribed in Section V., sub-paragraph (*b*) 2 of Annex II. to this Part II., and are to be used for training ships, and their tonnage shall not thereafter be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

ARTICLE 13

Existing ships of various types, which, prior to the 1st April, 1930, have been used as stationary training establishments or hulks, may be retained in a non-seagoing condition.

ANNEX I.

Rules for replacement

Section I.—Except as provided in Section III. of this Annex and Part III. of the present Treaty, a vessel shall not be replaced before it becomes "over-age." A vessel shall be deemed to be "over-age" when the following number of years have elapsed since the date of its completion :

(*a*) For a surface vessel exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) but not exceeding 10,000 tons (10,160 metric tons) standard displacement :

(i) if laid down before the 1st January, 1920 ; 16 years ;

(ii) if laid down after the 31st December, 1919 ; 20 years.

(*b*) For a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement :

(i) if laid down before the 1st January, 1921 : 12 years ;

(ii) if laid down after the 31st December, 1920 : 16 years.

(*c*) For a submarine : 13 years.

The keels of replacement tonnage shall not be laid down more than three years before the year in which the vessel to be replaced becomes "over-age"; but this period is reduced to two years in the case of any replacement surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement.

The right of replacement is not lost by delay in laying down replacement tonnage.

Section II.—Except as otherwise provided in the present Treaty, the vessel or vessels, whose retention would cause the maximum tonnage permitted in the category to be exceeded, shall, on the completion or acquisition of replacement tonnage, be disposed of in accordance with Annex II. to this Part II.

Section III.—In the event of loss or accidental destruction a vessel may be immediately replaced.

ANNEX II.

Rules for disposal of Vessels of War

The present Treaty provides for the disposal of vessels of war in the following ways :

(i) by scrapping (sinking or breaking up);

(ii) by converting the vessel to a hulk ;

(iii) by converting the vessel to target use exclusively ;

(iv) by retaining the vessel exclusively for experimental purposes ;

(v) by retaining the vessel exclusively for training purposes.

Any vessel of war to be disposed of, other than a capital ship, may either be scrapped or converted to a hulk at the option of the High Contracting Party concerned.

Vessels, other than capital ships, which have been retained for target, experimental or training purposes, shall finally be scrapped or converted to hulks.

SECTION I.—*Vessels to be scrapped*

(*a*) A vessel to be disposed of by scrapping, by reason of its replacement, must be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months of the date of the completion of its successor, or of the first of its successors if there are more than one. If, however, the completion of the new vessel or vessels be delayed, the work of rendering the old vessel incapable of warlike service shall, nevertheless, be completed within four and a half years from the date of laying the keel of the new vessel, or of the first of the new vessels; but should the new vessel, or any of the new vessels, be a surface vessel not exceeding 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement, this period is reduced to three and a half years.

(*b*) A vessel to be scrapped shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there shall have been removed and landed or else destroyed in the ship :

(1) all guns and essential parts of guns, fire control tops and revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets;

(2) all hydraulic or electric machinery for operating turrets;

(3) all fire control instruments and range-finders;

(4) all ammunition, explosives, mines and mine rails;

(5) all torpedoes, war heads, torpedo tubes and training racks;

(6) all wireless telegraphy installations;

(7) all main propelling machinery, or alternatively the armoured conning tower and all side armour plate;

(8) all aircraft cranes, derricks, lifts and launching apparatus. All landing-on or flying-off platforms and decks, or alternatively all main propelling machinery;

(9) in addition, in the case of submarines, all main storage batteries, air compressor plants and ballast pumps.

(*c*) Scrapping shall be finally effected in either of the following ways within twelve months of the date on which the work of rendering the vessel incapable of warlike service is due for completion :

(1) permanent sinking of the vessel;

(2) breaking the vessel up; this shall always include the destruction or removal of all machinery, boilers and armour, and all deck, side and bottom plating.

SECTION II.—*Vessels to be converted to hulks*

A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to a hulk shall be considered finally disposed of when the conditions prescribed in Section I., paragraph (*b*), have been complied with, omitting sub-paragraphs (6), (7) and (8), and when the following have been effected :

(1) mutilation beyond repair of all propeller shafts, thrust blocks, turbine gearing or main propelling motors, and turbines or cylinders of main engines ;

(2) removal of propeller brackets ;

(3) removal and breaking up of all aircraft lifts, and the removal of all aircraft cranes, derricks and launching apparatus.

The vessel must be put in the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I. for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

SECTION III.—*Vessels to be converted to target use.*

(*a*) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to target use exclusively shall be considered incapable of warlike service when there have been removed and landed, or rendered unserviceable on board, the following :

(1) all guns ;

(2) all fire control tops and instruments and main fire control communication wiring ;

(3) all machinery for operating gun mountings or turrets ;

(4) all ammunition, explosives, mines, torpedoes and torpedo tubes ;

(5) all aviation facilities and accessories.

The vessel must be put into the above condition within the same limits of time as provided in Section I. for rendering a vessel incapable of warlike service.

(*b*) In addition to the rights already possessed by each High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain, for target use exclusively, at any one time :

(1) not more than three vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these three vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;

(2) one submarine.

(*c*) On retaining a vessel for target use, the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

SECTION IV.—*Vessels retained for experimental purposes.*

(*a*) A vessel to be disposed of by conversion to experimental purposes exclusively shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section III. (*a*) of this Annex.

(*b*) Without prejudice to the general rules, and provided that due notice be given to the other High Contracting Parties, reasonable variation from the conditions prescribed in Section III. (*a*) of this Annex, in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of a special experiment, may be permitted as a temporary measure.

Any High Contracting Party taking advantage of this provision is required to furnish full details of any such variations and the period for which they will be required.

(*c*) Each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for experimental purposes exclusively at any one time :

(1) not more than two vessels (cruisers or destroyers), but of these two vessels only one may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;

(2) one submarine.

(*d*) The United Kingdom is allowed to retain, in their present conditions, the monitor "Roberts," the main armament guns and mountings of which have been mutilated, and the seaplane carrier "Ark Royal," until no longer required for experimental purposes. The retention of these two vessels is without prejudice to the retention of vessels permitted under (*c*) above.

(*e*) On retaining a vessel for experimental purposes the High Contracting Party concerned undertakes not to recondition it for warlike service.

SECTION V.—*Vessels retained for training purposes.*

(*a*) In addition to the rights already possessed by any High Contracting Party under the Washington Treaty, each High Contracting Party is permitted to retain for training purposes exclusively the following vessels :

United States : 1 capital ship ("Arkansas" or "Wyoming") ;

France : 2 surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;

United Kingdom : 1 capital ship ("Iron Duke") ;

Italy : 2 surface vessels, one of which may exceed 3,000 tons (3,048 metric tons) standard displacement ;

Japan : 1 capital ship ("Hiyei"), 3 cruisers ("Kuma" class).

(*b*) Vessels retained for training purposes under the provisions of paragraph (*a*) shall, within six months of the date on which they are required to be disposed of, be dealt with as follows :

1. *Capital Ships.*

The following is to be carried out :

(1) removal of main armament guns, revolving parts of all barbettes and turrets ; machinery for operating turrets ; but three turrets with their armament may be retained in each ship ;

(2) removal of all ammunition and explosives in excess of the quantity required for target practice training for the guns remaining on board ;

(3) removal of conning tower and the side armour belt between the foremost and aftermost barbettes ;

(4) removal or mutilation of all torpedo tubes ;

(5) removal or mutilation on board of all boilers in excess of the number required for a maximum speed of eighteen knots.

2. *Other surface vessels retained by France, Italy and Japan.*

The following is to be carried out :

(1) removal of one half of the guns, but four guns of main calibre may be retained on each vessel ;

(2) removal of all torpedo tubes ;

(3) removal of all aviation facilities and accessories ;

(4) removal of one half of the boilers.

(*c*) The High Contracting Party concerned undertakes that vessels retained in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall not be used for any combatant purpose.

ANNEX III.

SPECIAL VESSELS

UNITED STATES

Name and type of vessel	Displacement Tons
Aroostook—Minelayer	4,950
Ogiala—Minelayer	4,950
Baltimore—Minelayer	4,413
San Francisco—Minelayer	4,083
Cheyenne—Monitor	2,800
Helena—Gunboat	1,392
Isabel—Yacht	938
Niagara—Yacht	2,600
Bridgeport—Destroyer tender	11,750
Dobbin—Destroyer tender	12,450
Melville—Destroyer tender	7,150
Whitney—Destroyer tender	12,450
Holland—Submarine tender	11,570
Henderson—Naval transport	10,000
	91,496

FRANCE

Name and type of vessel	Displacement Tons
Castor—Minelayer	3,150
Pollux—Minelayer	2,461
Commandant-Teste—Seaplane carrier	10,000
Aisne—Despatch vessel	600
Marne " "	600
Ancre " "	604
Scarpe " "	604
Suippe " "	604
Dunkerque " "	644
Laffaux " "	644
Bapaume " "	644
Nancy " "	644
Calais " "	644
Lassigny " "	644
Les Eparges " "	644
Remiremont " "	644
Tahure " "	644
Toul " "	644
Epinal " "	644
Lièvin " "	644
(—)—Netlayer	2,293
	28,644

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Name and type of vessel	Displacement Tons
Adventure—Minelayer (United Kingdom)	6,740
Albatross—Seaplane carrier (Australia)	5,000
Erebus—Monitor (United Kingdom)	7,200
Terror—Monitor (United Kingdom)	7,200
Marshal Soult—Monitor (United Kingdom)	6,400
Clive—Sloop (India)	2,021
Medway—Submarine depôt ship (United Kingdom)	15,000
	49,561

ITALY

Name and type of vessel	Displacement Tons
Miraglia—Seaplane carrier	5,830
Faà di Bruno—Monitor	2,800
Monte Grappa—Monitor	605
Montello—Monitor	605
Monte Cengio—Ex-monitor	500
Monte Novegno—Ex-monitor	500
Campania—Sloop	2,070
	11,960

JAPAN

Name and type of vessel	Displacement Tons
Aso—Minelayer	7,180
Tokiwa "	9,240
Asama—Old cruiser	9,240
Yakumo " "	9,010
Izumo " "	9,180
Iwate " "	9,180
Kasuga " "	7,080
Yodo—Gunboat	1,320
	61,430

PART III.

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, have agreed as between themselves to the provisions of this Part III :

ARTICLE 14.

The naval combatant vessels of the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Japan, other than capital ships, aircraft carriers and all vessels exempt from limitation under Article 8, shall be limited during the term of the present Treaty as provided in this Part III, and, in the case of special vessels, as provided in Article 12.

ARTICLE 15.

For the purpose of this Part III the definition of the cruiser and destroyer categories shall be as follows :

CRUISERS.

Surface vessels of war, other than capital ships or aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of which exceeds 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons), or with a gun above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

The cruiser category is divided into two sub-categories, as follows :

(*a*) cruisers carrying a gun above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre ;

(*b*) cruisers carrying a gun not above 6.1-inch (155 mm.) calibre.

DESTROYERS.

Surface vessels of war the standard displacement of which does not exceed 1,850 tons (1,880 metric tons), and with a gun not above 5.1-inch (130 mm.) calibre.

ARTICLE 16.

1. The completed tonnage in the cruiser, destroyer and submarine categories which is not to be exceeded on the 31st December, 1936, is given in the following table :

Categories	United States	British Commonwealth of Nations	Japan
Cruisers : (a) with guns of more than 6·1-inch (155 mm.) calibre ..	180,000 tons (182,880 m'tric tons)	146,800 tons (149,149 m'tric tons)	108,400 tons (110,134 m'tric tons)
(b) with guns of 6·1-inch (155 mm.) calibre or less ..	143,500 tons (145,796 m'tric tons)	192,200 tons (195,275 m'tric tons)	100,450 tons (102,057 m'tric tons)
Destroyers.	150,000 tons (152,400 m'tric tons)	150,000 tons (152,400 m'tric tons)	105,500 tons (107,186 m'tric tons)
Submarines	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)	52,700 tons (53,543 metric tons)

2. Vessels which cause the total tonnage in any category to exceed the figures given in the foregoing table shall be disposed of gradually during the period ending on the 31st December, 1936.

3. The maximum number of cruisers of sub-category (*a*) shall be as follows: for the United States, eighteen; for the British Commonwealth of Nations, fifteen; for Japan, twelve.

4. In the destroyer category not more than sixteen per cent. of the allowed total tonnage shall be employed in vessels of over 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement. Destroyers completed or under construction on the 1st April, 1930, in excess of this percentage may be retained, but no other destroyers exceeding 1,500 tons (1,524 metric tons) standard displacement shall be constructed or acquired until a reduction to such sixteen per cent. has been effected.

5. Not more than twenty-five per cent. of the allowed total tonnage in the cruiser category may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft.

6. It is understood that the submarines referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 7 will be counted as part of the total submarine tonnage of the High Contracting Party concerned.

7. The tonnage of any vessels retained under Article 13 or disposed of in accordance with Annex II. to Part II of the present Treaty shall not be included in the tonnage subject to limitation.

ARTICLE 17

A transfer not exceeding ten per cent. of the allowed total tonnage of the category or sub-category into which the transfer is to be made shall be permitted between cruisers of sub-category (*b*) and destroyers.

ARTICLE 18

The United States contemplates the completion by 1935 of fifteen cruisers of sub-category (*a*) of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons (152,400 metric tons). For each of the three remaining cruisers of sub-category (*a*) which it is entitled to construct the United States may elect to substitute 15,166 tons (15,409 metric tons) of cruisers of sub-category (*b*). In case the United States shall construct one or more of such three remaining cruisers of sub-category (*a*), the sixteenth unit will not be laid down before 1933 and will not be completed before 1936; the seventeenth will not be laid down before 1934 and will not be completed before 1937; the eighteenth will not be laid down before 1935 and will not be completed before 1938.

ARTICLE 19

Except as provided in Article 20, the tonnage laid down in any category subject to limitation in accordance with Article 16 shall not exceed the amount necessary to reach the maximum allowed tonnage of the category, or to replace vessels that become "over-age" before the 31st December, 1936. Nevertheless, replacement tonnage may be laid down for cruisers and submarines that become "over-age" in 1937, 1938 and 1939, and for destroyers that become "over-age" in 1937 and 1938.

ARTICLE 20

Notwithstanding the rules for replacement contained in Annex I to Part II :—

(*a*) The "Frobisher" and "Effingham" (United Kingdom) may be disposed of during the year 1936. Apart from the cruisers under construction on the 1st April, 1930, the total replacement tonnage of cruisers to be completed, in the case of the British Commonwealth of Nations, prior to the 31st December, 1936, shall not exceed 91,000 tons (92,456 metric tons).

(*b*) Japan may replace the "Tama" by new construction to be completed during the year 1936.

(*c*) In addition to replacing destroyers becoming "over-age" before the 31st December, 1936, Japan may lay down, in each of the years 1935 and 1936, not more than 5,200 tons (5,283 metric tons) to replace part of the vessels that become "over-age" in 1938 and 1939.

(*d*) Japan may anticipate replacement during the term of the present Treaty by laying down not more than 19,200 tons (19,507 metric tons) of submarine tonnage, of which not more than 12,000 tons (12,192 metric tons) shall be completed by the 31st December, 1936.

ARTICLE 21

If, during the term of the present Treaty, the requirements of the national security of any High Contracting Party in respect of vessels of war limited by Part III. of the present Treaty are in the opinion of that Party materially affected by new construction of any Power other than those who have joined in Part III. of this Treaty, that High Contracting Party will notify the other Parties to Part III. as to the increase required to be made in its own tonnages within one or more of the categories of such vessels of war, specifying particularly the proposed increases and the reasons therefor, and shall be entitled to make such increase. Thereupon the other Parties to Part III. of this Treaty shall be entitled to make a proportionate increase in the category or categories specified; and the said other Parties shall promptly advise with each other through diplomatic channels as to the situation thus presented.

PART IV.

ARTICLE 22

The following are accepted as established rules of International Law :—

(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of International Law to which surface vessels are subject.

(2) In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew, and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The High Contracting Parties invite all other Powers to express their assent to the above rules.

PART V.

ARTICLE 23

The present Treaty shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1936, subject to the following exceptions :—

(1) Part IV. shall remain in force without limit of time;

(2) the provisions of Articles 3, 4, and 5, and of Article 11 and Annex II. to Part II. so far as they relate to aircraft carriers, shall remain in force for the same period as the Washington Treaty.

Unless the High Contracting Parties should agree otherwise by reason of a more general agreement limiting naval armaments, to which they all become parties, they shall meet in conference in 1935 to frame a new treaty to replace and to carry out the purposes of the present Treaty, it being understood that none of the provisions of the present Treaty shall prejudice the attitude of any of the High Contracting Parties at the conference agreed to.

ARTICLE 24

1. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and the ratifications shall be deposited at London as soon as possible. Certified copies of all the *procès-verbaux* of the deposit of ratifications will be transmitted to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

2. As soon as the ratifications of the United States of America, of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of each and all of the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as enumerated in the preamble of the present Treaty, and of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan have been deposited, the Treaty shall come into force in respect of the said High Contracting Parties.

3. On the date of the coming into force referred to in the preceding paragraph, Parts I., II., IV., and V. of the present Treaty will come into force in respect of the French Republic and the Kingdom of Italy if their ratifications have been deposited at that date ; otherwise these Parts will come into force in respect of each of those Powers on the deposit of its ratification.

4. The rights and obligations resulting from Part III. of the present Treaty are limited to the High Contracting Parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article. The High Contracting Parties will agree as to the date on which, and the conditions under which, the obligations assumed under the said Part III. by the High Contracting Parties mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article will bind them in relation to France and Italy ; such agreement will determine at the same time the corresponding obligations of France and Italy in relation to the other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 25

After the deposit of the ratifications of all the High Contracting Parties, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will communicate the provisions inserted in Part IV. of the present Treaty to all Powers which are not signatories of the said Treaty, inviting them to accede thereto definitely and without limit of time.

Such accession shall be effected by a declaration addressed to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 26

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, the twenty-second day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty.

It's as easy as taking a snap!..

Just to be held. That is all it asks. Just to be held so that it can see what's going on. Whatever it is—and what a miracle to capture that scene and keep it in all its living imagery! This play of the boys with the old boat! A fortunate thing your Ciné Kodak saw it! You just held it up and pressed a trigger. It was no more trouble than taking a snap. Kodak have made movie taking as easy as that.

But what a reward! What a precious, priceless thing snatched from time and change! What a wonder to have that scene spring to life upon your silver screen—whenever you call it—and all because you had your Ciné Kodak and held it up so that it could see what was going on. How much better than words which fail! How much better than memories which fade! What a document to have in your family safe! What a treasure it will be some day! What a witness—forty years on! *You've finished when you've taken your films. We develop them for you and send them back by return of post.*

CINÉ KODAK

Ciné Kodak prices from 15 guineas. Also Kodacolor—home movies in wonderful colour.

Obtainable from any Ciné Kodak Dealer, or KODAK LTD., KODAK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

LAST MEETING OF CONFERENCE

PLENARY SESSION

TEXT OF SPEECHES

The following is the text—in which we have inserted crossheadings—of the speeches delivered at the plenary session of the Naval Conference, held at St. James's Palace yesterday, for the signature of the treaty:—

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. MacDonald).—There are one or two preliminary points to be announced and recorded. First of all, in drafting the treaty there was originally a Part II., which dealt with method and which recorded the agreement that had been come to here between the two theses or formulas or statements put in some considerable time ago by the French and ourselves at Geneva about which no agreement had been found to be possible. An agreement has been made at the London Conference, but it was felt on further consideration that the best way to deal with what was drafted as Part II. would be for me as chairman of this Conference to transmit it to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva and to ask them to draw the special attention of the Preparatory Commission to the finding on that point that had been reached here. I therefore propose, with the consent of the Conference, to undertake that transmission and to accompany the report of the proceedings of the Committee which dealt with it with an explanatory letter of my own. With your approval I shall do that. (Agreed.)

The Washington Treaty provides that within eight years of its signature a further Conference should be held to consider it. The eight years finish in 1931. I think it would be the desire of this Conference to postpone the Conference of 1931—as a matter of fact it has been anticipated by this Conference—and it will therefore not be held, but the work of this Conference will be carried on and in 1935 the next Naval Conference will be held, unless events of course in the meantime take place of such a happy character that the 1935 Conference will not be required. Do you agree to that? (Agreed.)

The final point is this: The Heads of Delegations have from time to time been considering the most convenient title under which this Conference and the treaty we are to sign today should be known, and the proposal that they make is that the title should be "The London Naval Conference" and "The London Naval Treaty of 1930." Is that agreeable to you? (Agreed.)

"SPIRIT OF GOOD WILL"

The Chairman (continuing):—Gentlemen,—We have now gone as far as we can go at present, and we are met together this morning to gather our points of agreement and embody them in a treaty. Compared with Washington or Geneva we have progressed far; compared with our desires we are still short. This is but another stage, and the work will have to be continued. We must go on attacking the problems which have baffled us. Upon one thing we can congratulate ourselves. Everyone who has taken part in this Conference knows how again and again a mistaken word or awkward handling could have created troubled situations which would not have been allayed speedily, and yet we part to-day in a spirit of active good will, determined to make this a beginning, and to use every means which offers itself to make a Five-Power Treaty a reality. The Conference has done a great work. We have secured a Three-Power Agreement on building programmes—no mean or unimportant achievement. This, with other points embodied in the treaty, has repeatedly defied solution and has brought conference after conference to naught. On the apparently simple matter of settling the method by which the relative strengths of navies may be agreed hitherto there have been insoluble differences of opinion. That is gone. We have stopped the replacement of battleships and reduced their numbers. We have limited the tonnage of auxiliary craft. We have shown how the equipment, the building and the replacement of fleets can be brought within the realm of international order. We have proved how, when the world likes, the menace of arms can be removed by treaties regulating their development. True the work has been but partially done, but all great advances of this kind must be in stages, and we have gone much farther than had as yet been possible.

REDUCTIONS AND SAVINGS

Figures have been published already showing the reductions in building and savings in cost which result from our negotiations, but I doubt if the public have yet appreciated how much in this respect has been effected. There are definite programmes arranged to be built as well as ships actually built, and a reduction in these programmes is almost as valuable as a scrapping of ships. We found the world's navies at a point of serious and dangerous expansion. Competition had begun, nations were at the fatal moment of once again, by a process of mental delusion, reducing their security against war by increasing their armaments. So long as that will-o'-the-wisp is followed conferences like this must fail, or at any rate can but partially succeed. We must just be content to go on strengthening the new mentality of peace and applying it step by step in further and further reductions.

The treaty carries us to 1936, when further progress in the same direction ought to be possible. The British Government place a very high value on Paris Pacts and Treaties for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and they therefore made an offer to come to an agreement upon all-round reductions in naval strengths, from battleships to submarines, in such a way as not to entail a loss of security upon any nation. Such an agreement has been come to between the United States, Japan, and ourselves, but the European situation was harder to resolve.

THE SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

Until it is resolved and agreement is come to regarding it, every bond of limited scope must have the protection of a safeguarding clause such as that in the treaty which we sign to-day. But I wish to say this about that clause. It is not put in as an easy way to get round the treaty. I hope it will never be used; but, if it has to be, that will only happen after every effort has been made to avoid it. Only when it is apparent that, owing to the ships built, building, or definitely authorized by any Power or Powers, our naval position is so affected that it is impossible for this country to rest in peace of mind upon the figures embodied in Part III. of this treaty—only then shall this protection clause be thought about.

The British Government are ready now, and always will be, to strive with might and main to prevent this from arising, and we have every hope that, as a result of the conversations after the adjournment of this Conference, an understanding will be arrived at which will make any use of it absolutely unnecessary. I will appeal to the public opinion of Europe to range itself behind those who are to conduct these further negotiations so that, with as little delay as possible, they may terminate in agreements on limitation and reduction which can be fitted into the treaty now open for signature.

THE WAY TO DISARMAMENT

It cannot be said too often that no one nation can take the way to disarmament. That can be done only by international agreement. The way to disarmament is not easy. To pass resolutions about it is good, but sooner or later we have to face numbers of tons, classes of vessels, size of fleets, and somebody must undergo the tiresome drudgery of settling complicated technical details. It has been our lot for many weeks now to be engaged upon that essential, but somewhat uninspiring, task. That is the only work that will bring us to the end desired.

We must be patient with each other so long as the quest for an agreement is being sincerely pursued. During these days, however, we have come to understand each other's difficulties, and in this matter understanding is the first stage to success. We have also become far more than fellow negotiators; we have become friends, and I believe we now, for the time being, go our several ways feeling that the business which has brought us together is of the highest international import and relate to a cause which we wish to continue to serve.

TRIBUTES TO DELEGATES

I have to thank you all for both forbearance and helpfulness. You have all, delegates and experts alike, conspired to make my work easy and to overlook and overcome my faults. The Americans, headed by Mr. Stimson, with their enthusiasms, have been delightful colleagues, and have helped us over many a difficulty. The Japanese, led by Mr. Wakatsuki, have been stout defenders of their national needs and yet loyal colleagues in the common cause which we have been trying to promote.

The French, with M. Tardieu and M. Briand at their head, in the midst of political distractions which for a time unfortunately deprived us of their presence, have given us unstinted assistance, and, even though their circumstances have forbidden them to come to complete agreement as yet, they have displayed the very best evidence that they are, heart and soul, as ever, enlisted in the cause of peace, and that they go from here only to continue negotiations determined to bring them to a successful ending.

The Italians, whose chief spokesman, Signor Grandi, is, unfortunately, unable to be with us owing to illness, have had a difficult part to play, and, though they were unable to engage in discussions upon actual figures, they have helped us in every other way, and they too, signing not a little of what has been done, go away determined to find ways which will ultimately produce an agreement between us all and join in the march forward towards European disarmament.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES

Around the British Government has been ranged a body of independent representatives of the Dominions and India who, whilst guarding with jealous care their independent position, have shown a sleepless anxiety to maintain that unity and counsel which was necessary for general agreement. Nor must I omit to thank that fine body of experts and secretaries whose knowledge and experience have been at our disposal and at all hours have been at our service. To one and all, as chairman of the Conference, I tender my most grateful thanks.

Gentlemen, I believe we have done a work that will follow us. I believe that the London Naval Conference of 1930 has laid foundation stones upon which others will build with thankful hearts, and that we can suspend our labours for the present and bid each other good-bye carrying away with us not only a signed treaty, but the most precious of all factors in international peace—sterling good will and mutual friendly understanding and respect.

AMERICAN POLICY

Mr. STIMSON (United States).—Mr. Chairman,—I wish to congratulate you on the successful conclusion of this Naval Conference, and at the same time to take the occasion to thank you for the sterling qualities of your leadership, which have contributed so effectively to that end. I do not propose to elaborate upon this subject, but I cannot refrain from a personal word to tell you how deeply we appreciate the unwearying patience, the skill, and the tact with which you have led us through these difficult weeks. We are also very grateful for the considerate hospitality of your Government, particularly because it has been made clear throughout that it was no perfunctory hospitality but an expression of your genuine and friendly desire to make us feel at home.

We shall sign this treaty now before us with a realization that it fixes our naval relationship with the British Commonwealth of Nations upon a fair and lasting basis and that it is equally advantageous to us all. It also establishes our naval relationship with our good neighbour across the Pacific and ensures the continuous growth of our friendship with that great nation, towards whom we have grown to look for stability and progress in the Far East.

We are happy to have participated with France and Italy in the solution of some very important and general problems and to have had the pleasure and benefit of constant association with their delegations. We are glad to know that as we separate it is their purpose to continue their discussions in the hope of soon completing a Five-Power Agreement on naval restriction.

LIMITATION AND SECURITY

The fundamental purpose for which we of the American delegation came to London was to help in the promotion of good relationship between the nations of the earth. It is our belief that the limitation of armaments by mutual agreement is one of the most effective methods of increasing the confidence of each nation in the pacific intentions of every other nation. We believe that such limitation increases the ability of every nation to carry out its own pacific intentions. As we believe that limitation of itself increases security, so we look forward in the future to periodically recurring conferences, confident that in that way we shall obtain an ever-increasing security with an ever-decreasing armament. We believe that naval limitation is one of the most accurate measures of the world's belief in the possibility of the settlement of all international matters by pacific and rational means.

Our experience here has strengthened these beliefs. It has increased our hope that civilization will be able to form the habit of settling peaceably the questions and controversies which arise between the nations, and that limitation will in the future register this increasing confidence and good will. We have found great encouragement in the sincerity and spirit of fair dealing with which we have been met by our colleagues of the other delegations, and our belief in the possibility of future progress rests quite as much upon the spirit shown by the Conference as upon its actual achievements.

We have tried in our negotiations to be clear, frank, and friendly to all, and we have endeavoured to achieve a sympathetic understanding of the problems of every other delegation. From all these delegations we have received the utmost consideration of our own problems. It has been a fruitful and pleasant experience.

In taking our departure, we pledge you for the future—as we pledged you upon our arrival—our utmost cooperation towards the achievement of the great ends which brought us here.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA

Mr. FENTON (Australia).—You have so amply and ably reviewed the work of the Conference that very few words are needed from me. We are about to adjourn this Conference. We are pleased to know that it is an adjournment to allow of negotiations to be carried on, and as the result of those negotiations we hope a Five-Power Agreement will ensue. Optimists may be somewhat disappointed at the result of the Conference, and perhaps expected more; but much has been achieved.

A Three-Power Pact will be signed on behalf of 650 million people, and over 1,000 million people are favourably affected by it, while by the Five-Power part two-thirds of the world's population are beneficially affected. Over the currency of the treaty there will be a reduction of 500,000 tons in naval construction, and a saving of hundreds of millions of pounds. By that people are relieved of great burdens, and the humanizing of submarine warfare and many other benefits are likely to accrue from the treaty that will be signed; but best of all the Conference's results is the enhanced good will.

That much accomplished, with what is to follow in the early future, should inspire all lovers of peace with a great hope. We have not yet beaten our weapons of warfare into implements of peaceful industry, but we are moving forward. We met good friends, we part better, the best of friends. May that friendship win its widening way until it shall embrace all nations.

Mr. PHILIPPE ROY (Canada).—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It is a great honour indeed for me to be present at this closing session of the London Naval Conference, but I confess that I feel in some measure a usurper. Colonel Ralston, who took part in nearly all the deliberations with such interest and I believe helpfulness, has had to return to Canada. He asked me to express to you, his colleagues and friends, his very deep regret that he cannot be at the parting as he was at the coming together in order to thank you himself for the many marks of cordial and kindly cooperation that you gave him.

May I be allowed to add, in his name and in my own, a grateful reference to the wholehearted and efficient help rendered by the untiring and devoted staff of the Secretariat, under the able guidance of Sir Maurice Hankey? I trust that in my words you will find the echo of Colonel Ralston's forceful voice. In some cases I have views not only the substance of his ideas but also the form in which he clothed them during the conversations I had with him before he left.

I wish to express what I know to be in the minds of all of us—profound admiration and esteem for the statesman who took the initiative in calling this Conference, and who, amid the many cares of his high office in this country, has carried the burden of responsibility as chairman of this great mission. In the many difficulties which have to be faced he has set for us an example of tact, of patience, and of understanding.

HABIT OF CONSULTATION

That this Conference has succeeded there can be no doubt. Its success may be demonstrated not only in figures of dollars and of ships, but also in the encouragement given to the praiseworthy habit of consultation between nations. But perhaps the most far-reaching result is the awakening of the world to the fact that an informed and active public opinion is necessary to achieve disarmament. I am glad to say that such opinion is growing steadily in Canada, where it is fostered and strengthened because it has been found possible not only to forswear war, but to set up with our friends to the south effective machinery to take its place.

Reduction will receive a tremendous impetus when countries, in estimating security, will reckon agreements as effective substitutes for force, and will reduce tonnage because they have adopted devices for settling differences by discussion and reason. The experience of Canada with such methods has been reassuring. She believes that the hope for peace lies in extending the principle of consultation and arbitration, and she offers her experience of a joint international tribunal as evidence that such agencies are practical and effective.

I need hardly say, gentlemen, that the friendly and complete agreement reached by the Powers which happen to be our nearest neighbours gives the highest satisfaction to Canada. We shall follow with deep interest the conversations which are to ensue with the Continental nations; our people are deeply concerned about a favourable solution. Gentlemen, it is with this expression of good will and of faith that we shall sign the treaty. The results which have been obtained are great, and the future will show that our optimism is fully justified.

THE FRENCH VIEW

M. BRIAND (France) (translation).—I would like first of all to thank our chairman for the very friendly words which he has used towards the French delegation. I am very sorry that M. Tardieu has not been able to be present at this last meeting of the Conference. He has taken, very proudly and with great pleasure, an active part in your labours, and he had hoped to be here at this last meeting of the Conference. Unfortunately he has been kept in Paris, and he asks you to excuse him.

When they accepted the invitation to participate in this Conference, the Government of the French Republic fully understood the scope, interest, and difficulty of a venture which really meant a new step forward towards the organization of world peace. The whole external policy of the French Government has been one of ceaseless effort towards that goal. Because of this they felt compelled to reiterate in very clear terms the conditions which must necessarily be fulfilled in order to reach the solution of such a vast problem, i.e., the organization of international security.

"GUARANTEES OF SECURITY"

The French memorandum of December 20 stated "that a general technical agreement on armaments must be preceded by a political agreement." It therefore indicated the conditions under which the Government of the French Republic could take a useful part in the work to be carried out in London. Was not the fact of connecting a reduction of naval armaments with reciprocal guarantees of security equivalent to bringing back the question loyally to its essential basis? Far from being prompted by selfish motives, was it not, in a very large measure, acting for all, in the interest of the Community of Nations?

France has never asked, never sought guarantees for herself alone. She has always had in mind the security of all nations, which are called upon to lend each other a mutual assistance in order to prevent war or to strive against it; she has always thought that such a mutual guarantee would bring about a simultaneous reduction of armaments, different from former military alliances or groups of alliances which had actually led to an increase of these armaments.

Thus she remained true to the ideas which had always guided her pacific action, and to which other observations, contained in the memorandum of December 20, bear witness: in particular, those of connecting the work of the Conference and that of the Geneva Preparatory Commission, and once more bringing to light the principle of the interdependence of armaments.

REDUCTION AND SAFETY

Having been closely connected with all the peace work which brought about the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Agreements, and the Paris Pact as its first results, France wanted to show how much importance the progress made in the development of mutual confidence had for her. Notwithstanding the temporary check in Geneva, in the rational organization of security, and her heavy military responsibilities in several oversea territories, she did not hesitate, ahead of the conclusion of a general convention, to reduce her armaments as far as she thought compatible with her own security and the necessities of her international obligations. In particular, so far as the French Navy is concerned, the French delegation has already, during this Conference, had the opportunity of showing this clearly, with the help of figures.

On the other hand, the French delegation has shown its keen desire of finding, by means of an effective improvement of international security, all possibilities of a wide agreement for the general reduction of naval armaments.

It is quite natural that the views of the various countries represented here should have been such as to show that these countries were not equally ready to pursue such a wide debate to its logical conclusion, and this could in no way justify a feeling of discouragement. If, on the one hand, indeed, it is futile to ignore the limits of what is possible, we can at least, on the other hand, consider this limit as provisional.

"TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES"

We may have come against temporary difficulties which did not allow us immediately to reach as wide a solution as we might have wished it to be. At least we have loyally collaborated in the efforts towards partial settlements, the scope of which must not be under-estimated. We feel fully justified in having persevered when we see the results of our deliberations as embodied in the treaty which we are signing to-day.

A fundamental disagreement between two delegations on naval questions had paralysed the work of the Geneva Preparatory Commission. This divergence has now disappeared, and the agreement of principle reached on the methods of limitation has already been put into practice in a most useful manner. We now have the machinery which, if manipulated with the necessary elasticity, will enable a greater number of States to sign a Convention for the limitation of naval armaments. We can also congratulate ourselves on having reached an agreement on various technical points; in particular on the rules governing the use of the submarine weapon, and on the institution of a naval holiday for capital ships as from 1931. Those of us whose countries are members of the League of Nations are particularly glad of such a balance-sheet, since these agreements will facilitate the execution of the obligations imposed upon them by the Covenant.

THE THREE-POWER PACT

Three Powers have been able to do even more: within the sphere of the political conditions in which they find themselves as a result of existing treaties, and after a long preparation, they have been able to adjust their special needs and to fix the tonnage of their respective fleets. The French delegates will certainly not be backward in tendering the representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America, and Japan the cordial and hearty congratulations to which they are entitled. However, as you know, these congratulations are mixed with the deep regret of not having had a more general agreement. No one regrets the reasons for which such an extension was impossible more than the French Government, and they will make all possible efforts at least to reduce the duration of this relative impossibility.

The Conference remains open and diplomatic efforts will continue in order to settle this last difficulty. The French Government can never believe that two great and friendly nations, moved with a sincere desire to reconcile their respective preoccupations and loyally determined to make every effort in order to reach this goal, should not be able to achieve a complete agreement, thanks to an objective effort, with the help of a little reciprocal comprehension and the mutual confidence which they owe to each other.

The complementary agreement reached by three of us is too precious a contribution to the general maintenance of peace for France and Italy not to have a very keen desire to extend its endeavours, having always been associated with all of this kind in the past. In the meantime, the French Government will show all possible good will in order to facilitate the putting into force of this agreement. We have no doubt that the Italian Government is similarly disposed.

MORAL SOLIDARITY

Thus will once more be reaffirmed between the nations here represented an enduring moral solidarity, the maintenance of which will perhaps appear as the capital fact arising from this Conference. It is this solidarity, reinforced by the test to which it has been put, which shows us what henceforward will be our common duty. Standing before the nations of the earth, we declare our faith in it, as a promise and a token. We realize the full strength of it, as well as the obligation it lays upon us. Never was covenant signed and sealed more freely and more sincerely, since it means carrying out under the eyes of attentive nations the most sacred of all enterprises; the common pursuit, for the maintenance of peace, of all efforts compatible with the political duty of each of us.

INDIA AND THE IRISH FREE STATE

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE (India).—We have reached to-day a very important stage in the progress of a great task. It has been a proud privilege to my country to be associated with this work, for I venture to think that the present achievement will be regarded in days to come as a notable landmark in the history of human relations.

Future generations will not fail to recognize the breadth of outlook and the high aspirations of the statesmen who have by their united endeavour secured this promising result. It is with feelings of deep and sincere appreciation that, on behalf of my Government and my country, I wish to associate myself with my fellow delegates in thanking you, Mr. Chairman, for the consummate patience, the unflagging zeal, and the far-sighted vision with which you have directed and co-ordinated our efforts.

PROFESSOR SMIDDY (Irish Free State).—I wish to express my appreciation to you for your successful guidance and untiring efforts in bringing to fruition the deliberations of this Conference. It is somewhat difficult to restrain one's emotions over the success that has accrued to our efforts at this Conference and to the conquest of the nobler side of human nature over human nature's combative instinct. Multiplication of guns, increase of their calibre, augmentation of tonnage, will work neither for peace nor security, but for suspicion, fear, and war.

The fact that we have not only set bounds to, but have substantially reduced them, is an index of a growing trust among the peoples of the signatory Powers to this Conference. Its success will still further stimulate this trust and develop among them friendship that will sustain it. We must realize that all human progress is slow, especially when it means uprooting the world-old vice of war and preparation therefor. Hence we must have patience for such a gigantic task as that of its annihilation and for remedying the "fever-fits of mankind."

JUSTICE AND PEACE

My country, though comparatively small if measured by its material and its war resources, nevertheless lays claim to the possession of, and faith in, those moral forces and ideals which alone can beget justice and lasting peace. On her behalf I can pledge that she will wield her influence in the councils of the nations to make effectual the reign of law, and to establish for them a feeling of security by aiding in the successful operation of those instruments and treaties that have in recent years been set up and entered into for the promotion and maintenance of peace.

The growth of a sense of security—and no nation can seek and obtain it unless it obtains security also for others—among nations during the next five years will bring forth at the next Naval Conference the fruit of such a measure of naval disarmament as, it may be hoped, will make even the sceptical of to-day believe that nations are at last on the road to total national naval disarmament and to the realization of the words of the Prophet Isaiah: men "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Our close associations with one another during the last three months; the will to succeed which animated us; and the success of our efforts, will tend to create bonds of friendship among our peoples which are the greatest safeguard against war and the surest foundation of a league of hearts.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE

ADMIRAL SIRIANNI (Italy) (translation).—On behalf of Signor Grandi, the head of my delegation, who, much to his regret, has been unable to attend this ceremony, I have the honour to express the satisfaction of the Italian delegation in the agreements arrived at by the Conference. We consider these agreements, and the negotiations leading thereto, not only from the point of view of results actually achieved, but likewise from that of future results, namely, of the more extensive reductions which should follow—not only in the domain of naval armaments—those decided upon by us to-day.

The negotiations of the last three months have brought to light the many difficulties which beset the realization of a plan of veritable disarmament. They have, at the same time, proved the necessity to pursue our efforts towards that goal. Public opinion the world over—or, at any rate, its best exponents—has given us unmistakable evidence of its decided will and confident expectation of a satisfactory solution of the problem of disarmament. It appears clearer every day that if we do not wish to jeopardize the work of peace and reconstruction, both national and international, so laboriously proceeded with since the War, armaments should be reduced in an ever-increasing measure until disarmament has become a concrete reality.

FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS

On the present occasion our wishes are more than ever father of our thoughts. This, however, should not blind us to the extent of ignoring the task yet to be achieved. Nevertheless, we may note with sincere satisfaction, as I said at the beginning, the progress realized in this direction by the agreement reached between the delegations of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Japan. Hence we heartily echo the expressions of satisfaction voiced with such authority by the preceding speakers. On behalf of the Italian delegation I wish to congratulate our distinguished colleagues on the results obtained. On behalf of my Government I also tender sincere congratulations to the Governments of those three great nations. At the same time I anticipate with pleasure the day when negotiations between Italy and her great and friendly neighbour, resumed with a firm will to succeed, will likewise bring about an agreement completing the one now concluded between the United States, the British Empire, and Japan.

CAPITAL SHIP HOLIDAY

I would also like to refer to another part of the agreement which we are presently to sign—to the provisions concerning the naval holiday in the replacement of capital ships. May I be permitted to recall here that the proposal of such a naval holiday was put forward as far back as 1928 by the Head of the Italian Government? We are happy to note that the idea has to-day materialized. We shall be happier still if the holiday which is to last till 1936 be prolonged and rendered permanent so as to lead to the gradual abolition of capital ships. This might pave the way—we sincerely hope—to further reductions covering also other classes of vessels.

After the statements made before and in the course of the present Conference, and after what I have just said, there is no need for me to emphasize the spirit with which my Government and my country consider the question of disarmament. The Fascist conception of this problem has always moved in the same definite line. We favour reduction of armaments to the lowest possible level: we desire armaments to be purely defensive. Any initiative towards such an end will meet in my country with a sincere and cordial response.

Before concluding I have yet a pleasant task: I wish to assure you also on behalf of the head and the other members of my delegation that we carry away with us a most agreeable recollection of the relations entertained with our colleagues of all the other delegations in the course of the past three months; I wish further to tender our thanks once more to the City of London and the entire British nation for their hospitality; let me finally express to the Prime Minister—the distinguished chairman of our Conference—our grateful acknowledgment and sincere admiration for his sagacious and indefatigable activity for the promotion and success of our labours.

JAPAN AND NATIONAL SAFETY

Mr. WAKATSUKI (Japan).—On behalf of the Japanese delegation I wish to thank, first of all, the chairman most heartily for the splendid statesmanship, kindliness, and forbearance with which he has always steered the deliberations of the Conference and which have been most essential in bringing about the successful solution of so many complicated questions. I thank our foreign colleagues for their earnest and loyal cooperation and for their true friendship. Our thanks are further due to the people of London, of whose hospitality we have been the fortunate recipients during our stay, and, last but not least, to his Britannic Majesty's Government once again for its initiative in calling this Conference and for its many courtesies which have so greatly facilitated our labours.

At this juncture I am happy to say that, eager to carry out the noble spirit embodied in the Pact of Paris, which has established for all time the principle of doing away with war and realizing the surpassing importance of consolidating peaceful and friendly relationships among nations by concluding an agreement on the limitation and reduction of naval armament, Japan has done, and has been only too glad to do, all within her power at the Conference about to be adjourned.

Needless to say it is important that in an agreement of disarmament the matter of national safety should be fully taken into consideration. As I had several opportunities to state in and out of the Conference, it has always been the policy of the Japanese Government to maintain a minimum naval strength sufficient for defensive purposes and for fulfilling her obligations in the maintenance of general peace in the Far East—a strength that would in no sense arouse apprehension in the minds of other nations.

LIMITED DURATION

Such has been, and will always be, our national attitude. If, therefore, the present treaty were to regulate the situation for too many years to come, the Japanese people might entertain feelings of insecurity as to their national defence. But, in view of the fact that the present agreement is binding upon the Powers concerned for a limited duration until 1936, and the naval strengths to be held by the Powers thereafter are to be reconsidered at the next Conference, Japan, from her ardent desire to see the cause of peace promoted, from her conviction that the conclusion of a treaty like the present will naturally strengthen the sense of national safety, and in the spirit of accommodation and harmony, has gladly agreed to the present treaty.

The Japanese Government, therefore, considers it important that, while the naval strength of Japan as now agreed upon, especially in cruisers carrying 8in. guns and in the total tonnage, in case the right of option is exercised, is not limited beyond the life of the present treaty, it has been explicitly understood among the signatory Powers that its stipulation will be entirely without prejudice to our attitude at the Conference to follow.

I wish now to add just one more word. A great and unprecedented thing has been accomplished in that, for the first time in human history, all important fighting vessels have been placed under restriction. What was sown in Washington has been reaped in London. There is no doubt that the present treaty will prove to be a historic and lasting monument on the path of peace and human progress. Embodying as it does the spirit of frank and friendly cooperation so admirably demonstrated by the participating Powers, it will put an end to damaging competition and suspicions, and, by reinforcing international accord and comradeship, will, I am convinced, create a favourable atmosphere in which hereafter all Powers may meet further to promote the tremendous task of disarmament.

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. WILFORD (New Zealand).—There is very little left for me to add. Recognizing, as we do, that the main burden of maintaining the Navy falls not upon us but upon H.M. Government in Great Britain, and realizing that the attainment of a satisfactory agreement with the United States of America and Japan with regard to a reduction of armaments is of supreme importance to the world, and further knowing that the terms of the proposed treaty have been subscribed to not only by H.M. Government in Great Britain but by the Dominion Governments also, we of New Zealand affirm our adherence to the terms of the undertaking and agree to sign it.

New Zealand regrets that the Conference has been unable to find one formula for the Five Powers, but those of us who have attended the great number of meetings which have been held realize the many difficulties which must be surmounted before such a result can be attained. The treaty to be signed falls short of my hopes, yet it will, I believe, put a brake upon the wheel of competitive building, for it is a definite contribution to the cause of reduction in armaments.

THE BRIAND-KELLOGG PACT

The Briand-Kellogg Pact provided, *inter alia*, as follows:—"The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall *never* be sought except by pacific means." No real step along the road of reduction of armaments had been taken since the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact. The obligations of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Japan under this treaty will help to fill the gap which still remains since the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

My country looks on the safeguarding clause in the treaty as all-important. In my opinion without such a clause the treaty could not be entered into. I hope that that clause will lead to a general halt in the race for naval construction in the world, and I believe that will be the result of the insertion of that clause.

The Conference has produced a better understanding between the representatives of the countries engaged in the deliberations. May I thank Sir Maurice Hankey for all he has done for me? I earnestly hope that by signing this treaty we shall have lessened the possibilities of war. I conclude with a sincere appreciation of the tact, patience, and ability shown by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. TE WATER (South Africa).—Mr. President,—The emphatic statements of the leaders of delegations at the opening session of the Conference disclosed the conviction of their peoples and Governments and affirmed the principle that national safety and world peace could alone be found in disarmament. To this principle my country will continue to stand pledged. My Government therefore will not be slow to honour that pledge in the letter by appending its signature to the London Naval Treaty, nor in the spirit by continuing to support every future effort directed towards the attainment and maintenance of world peace.

It has been the privilege of every delegate to keep the closest and friendliest contact with his colleagues, and, in the exercise of this privilege, I found it to be the deep conviction of the representatives of the States of the Commonwealth that their destinies can best be fulfilled in a world at peace, a conviction profoundly shared by my own country. I make this declaration because I believe it is well that the representatives of the Great Powers sitting at this table should know that the influence of these new nations is an influence for peace, and that the knowledge may help towards creating an atmosphere of greater international friendliness, confidence, and better understanding.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to add my tribute wholeheartedly to the many that, justly and deservedly, have been directed towards the president of this Conference. I came to the Conference without prejudices, and I can bear witness that, to the Prime Minister's statesmanship, his patience and tact, exhibited not only in the public deliberations, but more particularly during those many difficult moments of private and confidential negotiation which will constitute the unrecorded history of this Conference, can be attributed the friendly spirit of cooperation and good will which has at all times been maintained among the delegations, the success which we have attained, and the sure prophecy that these results are only firstfruits.

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY

The Chairman then asked the delegates to sign the Treaty, and also to sign two official photographs of the Conference which are to be hung in Downing-street among the photographs of similar Conferences that have been held in London. After the Treaty had been signed the following further speeches were delivered:—

M. BRIAND (France) (translation).—Gentlemen,—We have just gone through the ritual distinguished chairman of our Conference—our grateful acknowledgment and sincere admiration for his sagacious and indefatigable activity for the promotion and success of our labours.

JAPAN AND NATIONAL SAFETY

Mr. WAKATSUKI (Japan).—On behalf of the Japanese delegation I wish to thank, first of all, the chairman most heartily for the splendid statesmanship, kindliness, and forbearance with which he has always steered the deliberations of the Conference and which have been most essential in bringing about the successful solution of so many complicated questions. I thank our foreign colleagues for their earnest and loyal cooperation and for their true friendship. Our thanks are further due to the people of London, of whose hospitality we have been the fortunate recipients during our stay, and, last but not least, to his Britannic Majesty's Government once again for its initiative in calling this Conference and for its many courtesies which have so greatly facilitated our labours.

At this juncture I am happy to say that, eager to carry out the noble spirit embodied in the Pact of Paris, which has established for all time the principle of doing away with war and realizing the surpassing importance of consolidating peaceful and friendly relationships among nations by concluding an agreement on the limitation and reduction of naval armament, Japan has done, and has been only too glad to do, all within her power at the Conference about to be adjourned.

Needless to say it is important that in an agreement of disarmament the matter of national safety should be fully taken into consideration. As I had several opportunities to state in and out of the Conference, it has always been the policy of the Japanese Government to maintain a minimum naval strength sufficient for defensive purposes and for fulfilling her obligations in the maintenance of general peace in the Far East—a strength that would in no sense arouse apprehension in the minds of other nations.

LIMITED DURATION

Such has been, and will always be, our national attitude. If, therefore, the present treaty were to regulate the situation for too many years to come, the Japanese people might entertain feelings of insecurity as to their national defence. But, in view of the fact that the present agreement is binding upon the Powers concerned for a limited duration until 1936, and the naval strengths to be held by the Powers thereafter are to be reconsidered at the next Conference, Japan, from her ardent desire to see the cause of peace promoted, from her conviction that the conclusion of a treaty like the present will naturally strengthen the sense of national safety, and in the spirit of accommodation and harmony, has gladly agreed to the present treaty.

The Japanese Government, therefore, considers it important that, while the naval strength of Japan as now agreed upon, especially in cruisers carrying 8in. guns and in the total tonnage, in case the right of option is exercised, is not limited beyond the life of the present treaty, it has been explicitly understood among the signatory Powers that its stipulation will be entirely without prejudice to our attitude at the Conference to follow.

I wish now to add just one more word. A great and unprecedented thing has been accomplished in that, for the first time in human history, all important fighting vessels have been placed under restriction. What was sown in Washington has been reaped in London. There is no doubt that the present treaty will prove to be a historic and lasting monument on the path of peace and human progress. Embodying as it does the spirit of frank and friendly cooperation so admirably demonstrated by the participating Powers, it will put an end to damaging competition and suspicions, and, by reinforcing international accord and comradeship, will, I am convinced, create a favourable atmosphere in which hereafter all Powers may meet further to promote the tremendous task of disarmament.

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. WILFORD (New Zealand).—There is very little left for me to add. Recognizing, as we do, that the main burden of maintaining the Navy falls not upon us but upon H.M. Government in Great Britain, and realizing that the attainment of a satisfactory agreement with the United States of America and Japan with regard to a reduction of armaments is of supreme importance to the world, and further knowing that the terms of the proposed treaty have been subscribed to not only by H.M. Government in Great Britain but by the Dominion Governments also, we of New Zealand affirm our adherence to the terms of the undertaking and agree to sign it.

New Zealand regrets that the Conference has been unable to find one formula for the Five Powers, but those of us who have attended the great number of meetings which have been held realize the many difficulties which must be surmounted before such a result can be attained. The treaty to be signed falls short of my hopes, yet it will, I believe, put a brake upon the wheel of competitive building, for it is a definite contribution to the cause of reduction in armaments.

THE BRIAND-KELLOGG PACT

The Briand-Kellogg Pact provided, *inter alia*, as follows:—"The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall *never* be sought except by pacific means." No real step along the road of reduction of armaments had been taken since the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact. The obligations of the United States of America, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and Japan under this treaty will help to fill the gap which still remains since the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

My country looks on the safeguarding clause in the treaty as all-important. In my opinion without such a clause the treaty could not be entered into. I hope that that clause will lead to a general halt in the race for naval construction in the world, and I believe that will be the result of the insertion of that clause.

The Conference has produced a better understanding between the representatives of the countries engaged in the deliberations. May I thank Sir Maurice Hankey for all he has done for me? I earnestly hope that by signing this treaty we shall have lessened the possibilities of war. I conclude with a sincere appreciation of the tact, patience, and ability shown by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. TE WATER (South Africa).—Mr. President,—The emphatic statements of the leaders of delegations at the opening session of the Conference disclosed the conviction of their peoples and Governments and affirmed the principle that national safety and world peace could alone be found in disarmament. To this principle my country will continue to stand pledged. My Government therefore will not be slow to honour that pledge in the letter by appending its signature to the London Naval Treaty, nor in the spirit by continuing to support every future effort directed towards the attainment and maintenance of world peace.

It has been the privilege of every delegate to keep the closest and friendliest contact with his colleagues, and, in the exercise of this privilege, I found it to be the deep conviction of the representatives of the States of the Commonwealth that their destinies can best be fulfilled in a world at peace, a conviction profoundly shared by my own country. I make this declaration because I believe it is well that the representatives of the Great Powers sitting at this table should know that the influence of these new nations is an influence for peace, and that the knowledge may help towards creating an atmosphere of greater international friendliness, confidence, and better understanding.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to add my tribute wholeheartedly to the many that, justly and deservedly, have been directed towards the president of this Conference. I came to the Conference without prejudices, and I can bear witness that, to the Prime Minister's statesmanship, his patience and tact, exhibited not only in the public deliberations, but more particularly during those many difficult moments of private and confidential negotiation which will constitute the unrecorded history of this Conference, can be attributed the friendly spirit of cooperation and good will which has at all times been maintained among the delegations, the success which we have attained, and the sure prophecy that these results are only firstfruits.

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY

The Chairman then asked the delegates to sign the Treaty, and also to sign two official photographs of the Conference which are to be hung in Downing-street among the photographs of similar Conferences that have been held in London. After the Treaty had been signed the following further speeches were delivered:—

M. BRIAND (France) (translation).—Gentlemen,—We have just gone through the ritual distinguished chairman of our Conference—our grateful acknowledgment and sincere admiration for his sagacious and indefatigable activity for the promotion and success of our labours.

###

Letters to the Editor

ASTRONOMY AT OXFORD

THE RADCLIFFE FUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Turner's letter of the 17th recalls the spacious days of 1907, when *The Times* afforded the hospitality of so many columns to arguments about his house in the Oxford University Parks. On this occasion the issue is more serious.

By the sale of the Radcliffe Observatory site, obtained by the Trustees through the interposition and for the benefit of Oxford University, a sum of £100,000 has been acquired by the Trust, and the question under discussion is how this sum can best be applied in conformity with the testator's wishes. Professor Turner maintains that the endowment of an observatory in South Africa would be for the benefit of Oxford, since it could collect observations more readily in a better climate and supplement information already to hand about the northern skies. Why this should be beneficial to Oxford rather than to any other institution is not quite clear. True every item of knowledge is valuable. But Professor Turner's argument might equally be used to sustain the thesis that the investigation of the conditions of child labour in Hong-kong was for the benefit of Berlin. It would be beneficial, of course, to a very limited extent, but not more especially to Berlin than to Buenos Aires.

Professor Turner goes on to a disquisition upon the unfavourable climate we enjoy. Nobody would pretend that it is perfect, but surely nobody can seriously maintain that it is materially worse than that of Greenwich or Edinburgh, or even Cambridge. Last year 1,464 parallax plates were obtained at Greenwich and photoheliograms of the sun on 267 days. Edinburgh is erecting a new 36in. mirror, and the excellent work done at Cambridge is familiar to all astronomers. Surely the climate of Oxford is not so very much worse that we alone need abandon our efforts and give up all hope of ever being able to carry on serious astronomical research. Professor Turner's fallacy seems to consist in assuming that it is necessary to pursue a special line of work for which the Oxford climate may perhaps be unsuitable. In most scientific institutions it is usual to take up a line of research for which the circumstances and equipment of the institution are fitted, not *vice versa*. That Professor Turner should have fallen into this error is particularly surprising when one considers his own reaction to environmental conditions which resulted in that transfer of his interests from astronomy to seismology, so frequently and felicitously made known to us in the columns of *The Times*.

Professor Turner's second reason for removing the Radcliffe Observatory from Oxford seems to be refuted by the arguments he adduces in its favour. If American observatories with their magnificent endowments can afford to erect observing stations in the Southern Hemisphere we may congratulate them upon their fortunate circumstances. But each observatory so erected makes the case for transferring the Radcliffe Observatory less cogent. We shall obtain our information about the southern skies in any event, why, therefore, divest Oxford of the only well-equipped observatory it possesses?

Despite the progress recently made by biologists in the art of prolonging life, the day must unfortunately come when Professor Turner will lay down his charge of the University Observatory. It is not impossible that the activities of his successor will be less subterranean and his interests more celestial. Can it be doubted that he will require a considerable sum of money to modernize and renovate the equipment of the University Observatory? To recommend the alienation of the Radcliffe endowment to South Africa will not materially assist the argument in favour of granting his demands. The science of meteorology, whose growing importance is universally recognized, is lamentably under-endowed at Oxford as at most universities in this country. Meteorological records have been kept at the Radcliffe Observatory since its earliest days. Might not the Trustees usefully employ some of their new funds in augmenting and extending these activities? The vast field of inquiry subsumed under the heading Geophysics also is in urgent need of support and development. If astronomy is a subject which cannot usefully be studied at Oxford, would it not be proper for the Trustees to consider the needs of this important allied subject rather than to divert the major portion of their funds from Oxford to a region undiscovered in Dr. Radcliffe's lifetime and one which has only become a part of the British Empire within our own?

That astronomers generally would welcome the proposal to establish an observatory in South Africa with the funds acquired (not "set free," as Professor Turner has it) by the sale of the present site may very possibly be true. Unfortunately few astronomers are Oxford men. Whether it would be for the benefit of astronomy is more doubtful; for positional astronomy is being displaced more and more by astrophysics, which can perfectly well be carried on in our English climate and which can gain enormous advantage from close contact with a university. But that such a use of the Trustees' funds would be for the benefit of Oxford I emphatically deny. The test, after all, is very simple. Let us ask ourselves whether the University, if £100,000 were placed at its disposal, would use the fund to endow a South African observatory. The question answers itself. Professor Turner will object that the Hebdomadal Council does not represent scientific opinion in the University. But if we ask the same question of the Board of Faculty of the Physical Sciences the answer is just as emphatic. Even if we exclude the chemists from this Board, who may be supposed, though I believe unjustly, not to be interested in astronomy, there is a preponderant majority against diverting so important a scientific endowment to a region so remote. In the circumstances surely we are justified in asking the Trustees to consider our views and needs before taking so far-reaching a decision.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. A. LINDEMANN.
The Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, April 19.

TAXATION OF NAVAL PENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am a retired naval captain. My private income is £450 gross, my retired pay £400. Three years ago I was awarded a naval pension of £65, and on this I was charged income-tax at 2s. The Chief Inspector of Taxes has now ordered the tax to be raised to 4s., and is charging me with £17 for arrears. This pension is given for past services afloat to officers of small means, and I think it is hardly fair to charge full income-tax on it. Your obedient servant,
NAUTA.

April 22.

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2. PARK 1200

ENTIRELY NEW FURS
for the season's social functions
are now being shown in our Salons.
This Model is in Squirrel, dyed Beige and other shades. 59 Gns.
Bradleys
Chepstow Place Ltd.
London, W.2.
Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel.

WHY THE "IDLE RICH"?

MR. SNOWDEN'S REFERENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think I am probably voicing the sentiments of a number of people similarly circumstanced to myself when I say how deeply I resent the tone which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer adopts when in the course of his public utterances he refers to the class to which it is my fortune, or misfortune, to belong.

To be born of parents whose ancestors have been sufficiently capable, hard-working, and self-reliant to avoid the necessity of their descendants labouring with their hands for a living, or existing on the voluntary or enforced charity of others, is surely no sin. Moreover, I do not believe that even Mr. Snowden will contend that, taking them as a whole, the so-called privileged classes have proved themselves anything but exemplary taxpayers. Why, then, should he find it necessary to go out of his way to speak in disparaging terms of this class whenever he refers to them? Why always the "Idle Rich"? Why not sometimes the hard-working, generous, public-spirited rich? I do not know, nor do I much care, whether Mr. Snowden has worked as hard and as loyally for his present affluence as many of those whom he reviles, but surely it would befit him better to admit that others can have virtues besides those who hold his particular political views.

Moreover, the wealth of many of our richest countrymen is not even remotely connected with the workers of this country; but does Mr. Snowden ever point out this fact? Is the British workman in any way responsible for the oil which has made so many men's fortunes in America, Borneo, India, Persia, &c.; or for the diamonds in South Africa, the rubber in Malaya, the gold in Australia, the nickel in Canada, the tin in the East, and so *ad infinitum*? Again, has the working man the absolute right to benefit because a certain person's father is shrewd enough to buy a picture or a jewel or even a piece of land for a song which his son sells later on for £100,000? Take the case of the artist who, by reason of his great skill, can paint pictures which he can sell for 1,000 guineas each. Why must he give a large part of this money, earned by his personal skill, to the State, to be handed out in doles and pensions to people far less hard-working and worthy than himself? I believe that if a census of surtax payers were taken, it would be found that a very large percentage of their wealth is derived from sources which are in no way attributable to British labour.

Many of these "Idle Rich" taxpayers have gone abroad in their early youth, and, having toiled in unhealthy climates for years, return to their homeland with impaired health in the hope of spending the remainder of their lives in comfort on what they have saved during their years of work. Are they greeted as patriots for coming home to bear their share of financial burdens for which they have no responsibility and from which they have derived no benefits, rather than settle in some less heavily-taxed country? Far from it: they are told that the income from their savings is unearned. In fact, they are the "Idle Rich" at whom the finger of Mr. Snowden is pointed with envy, hatred, and malice. Their fate is to be robbed during their lives and jested at if they do not "die up to expectations" in their old age.

I am your obedient servant,
SURTAX.
April 19.

VILLAGE INNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I could not think "Innkeeper" in his letter of April 16 is quite fair to the guests at the village inn. My experience (unfortunately) has been the very opposite to what he states. I, and hundreds of others, have looked and longed in vain for the country fare and rural amenities which, he declares, no one nowadays desires. I absolutely deny that the ordinary traveller would not infinitely prefer (genuine) new-laid eggs, crisp lettuce from the garden, good country butter, and fresh fruit and cream to the slabs of cold meat, lukewarm dark-green cabbage (boiled in water), and tinned fruit, which has been my lot in the small country inns where I have paused for a meal. Is it surprising that the traveller should compare this to the delicious omelette, well-cooked *ragoût*, young vegetables, and fresh cheese he gets at similar places on the Continent at a third of the price? After all, the true country-lover is one in quest of rural sounds and beauty. There are hundreds still of such, and it is they who seek out the country inn. (The others flock to hotels in larger towns and coastal watering places.) I find it very difficult to believe that these pilgrims of the road really object, as "Innkeeper" declares they do, to the music of the cock crowing or the blare of a cow.

Let mine host of the roadside offer genuine country food; really comfortable beds (not those great double affairs filling the entire space and with mattresses full of hills and valleys), really clean, cheap, but brightly papered rooms—those I have slept in are invariably musty and dingy, with the paper peeling off the walls—really hot water and good fires, and I warrant he will not lack for guests who will wax loud in their praise of the true village inn.

I am, &c.,
NINA COHEN.
Sandy Hatch, Hythe, Kent, April 20.

PITT'S LAST WORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Kinglake, too, was doubtful of the great statesman's last words, and in his reference to them in "Eothen," Ch. VIII., where he recounts his visit to Lady Hester Stanhope in her convent fortress, he is careful to attempt no actual quotation but to protect himself with a "so they say."

"But the end was approaching. The sun of Austerlitz showed the Czar madly sliding his splendid army like a weaver's shuttle, from his right hand to his left, under the very eye—the deep grey watchful eyes—of Napoleon. Before night came, the coalition was a vain thing, meet for history, and the heart of its great author, when the terrible tidings came to his ears, was wrung with grief—fatal grief. In the bitterness of his despair, he cried out to his niece, and bid her 'Roll up the map of Europe.' There was a little more of suffering and at last with his swollen tongue (so they say) still muttering something for England, he died by the noblest of all sorrows."

But does the "so they say" refer to his "swollen tongue" or the "something for England"? Lady Hester could have told Kinglake. What a pity he was not curious enough.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN S. FISHER.
Union Gate, Taunton, Somerset, April 21.

WAITING FOR THE ENGINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apropos your correspondent's complaint of the overcrowding of the trains from Le Havre to Paris it is interesting to note that this is the only State railway in France; its conduct was for years a standing joke with some of the newspapers, one of which used to publish a monthly *résumé* of the accidents that occurred, the average being about two a day. On one occasion I remember reading a note of congratulation to the Government on the fact that in one particular month there had only been 59 accidents.

Trouble arose one evening at the Gare St. Lazare, from which a train for a distant suburban terminus was advertised to leave at 6.40. For years it had left punctually at 7.1, and had come to be so described by its regular passengers, who, arriving on the platform a minute or two before 7.0, were surprised that their usual train was not awaiting them. When at 7.10 the train had not made its appearance, French volubility became excessive, and when a *sous chef-de-gare* appeared he was surrounded by an angry crowd demanding the reason for the absence of the 7.1. "There is no 7.1," the official replied contemptuously; "a train is due to leave at 6.40, and at 6.40 it departed." The answer so enraged the passengers that they strode off in a body to the office of the station-master and broke some of his windows as a protest.

Same railway, same journey, but reversed. Passengers seated in a train due to leave for Paris at 9.5. At 9.15 the train was still at the platform. Again Latin excitement displays itself, people glaring at each other demanding why the train does not start, and when the station-master strolls from his office on to the platform a crowd of heads protrude from the window shouting at him the same question. Casually looking at his watch, he exclaims in surprise, "Veritably, it is indeed late!" Walking quickly towards the head of the train, he finds the engine-driver sitting on the platform calmly smoking a cigarette. "Well, why don't you go?" he asks. With a shrug of the shoulder the driver replies, "J'attends la machine." They had forgotten to send it from Paris!

I am tempted to speculate if this is what we in England should have to endure if those who desire to nationalize the railways succeeded.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH GEE.
Steep Hill Cottage, Loosley Row, Princes Risborough, April 21.

EARLY TURKISH ART

SELJUK BUILDINGS IN KONIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When we passed through Istanbul a fortnight ago we saw a copy of *The Times* of March 25 containing a letter by Lady Brooke on the present condition of the Seljuk buildings of Konia. Lady Brooke refers to a letter previously written to *The Times* by Mr. Barger, which we have not seen. We have since been to Konia—one of us for the twelfth time in an acquaintance with the city which dates back to 1908—and we feel it to be our duty to present the other side of the picture drawn by Lady Brooke and (we presume) by Mr. Barger.

The Seljuk buildings of Konia, and of Turkey generally, have been in a state of decay for centuries; we could see no sign that the process of decay has been accelerated by the use to which many of them are at present put. The Turkish army is now concentrated in Anatolia—Konia is the headquarters of an army corps—and buildings of all sorts, sacred and profane (with the exception of schools), are being used, pending the erection of barracks, to house troops and munitions. At Konia some of the Seljuk mosques (including the Inje Minare and the Jami of Ala-ed-Din) are used as munition stores, and troops are being quartered in the disused Medresses. The beautiful Kara Tai Jami is being used for neither purpose; the scaffolding erected before the War to repair the ceiling still stands, and the Vali assured us that the repairs would be proceeded with as soon as funds are available.

We feel bound to say that we think it unfortunate that Konia, of all places, should have been given such unenviable prominence by the writers we have referred to, for no town in Turkey has deserved so well of Seljuk archaeology since the establishment of the Republic. The admirable museum which has been installed in the disused Tekke of the Mevlevi Dervishes, and arranged by its curator, Yussuf Bey, with the active support of the energetic and cultured Vali of Konia, Izzet Bey, is the best guarantee that the care of Seljuk antiquities is in safe hands at Konia. The lay-out of the museum makes good use of the available space, and its rich treasure of rugs, embroideries, filigree work, and books will one day, when Turkey becomes more familiar to tourists, make Konia one of the show-places of the Near East.

It is of course a matter for regret that the Turks are obliged to hand over their historical buildings, not to a Historical Monuments Commission, but to the Pashas in command of their army corps. But Turkey, in view of her history and her geographical situation, can hardly be expected to be the first country to disarm; and meantime it augurs well for the future of archaeology in Turkey that the Turks are building schools before they build barracks.

We are, &c.,
W. H. BUCKLER.
W. M. CALDER.
Synnada, Phrygia, April 13.

DOUBT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We desire to draw your attention to the valuable work which is being done by the Christian Evidence Society both in meeting attacks upon the Christian religion and in helping many who feel the need of religion but find difficulty in reconciling Christian teaching and modern thought.

A very important part of the work of the society is done in the public forum of the London parks and open spaces. Here, night after night, from numbers of platforms organized attacks are made upon the truth of Christianity and upon the Christian view of life. Wherever such attacks are made the Christian Evidence Society's platform is planted for the reasoned defence and proclamation of the Gospel.

The society is, however, greatly in need of additional support. The hon. secretary, the Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, will be very glad to furnish further information and to receive contributions at the office, 33 and 34, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES F. ARMAGH.
DARYNGTON.
R. C. GILLIE.
W. B. SELBIE.
Christian Evidence Society, 33 and 34, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2.

SIR RALPH FORSTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Permit me at one and the same time to correct an error in your obituary notice of Sir Ralph Forster and to add something to the praise he so richly deserves. Sir Ralph's great gift of £30,000 was for the new Chemistry Laboratories in Gower-place, and not for University College Hospital.

Sir Ralph was a great admirer of the late Sir William Ramsay, and had been interested from the outset in the scheme for replacing the old and inconvenient laboratories in the basement of the north wing of University College, London, by new ones on the site immediately to the north: he had given generously to the fund required for acquiring the site, then occupied by a mews and a row of small houses.

The site having been acquired, he entered with great zeal and interest into the building scheme. The part that he played in that and his generosity were given permanent recognition by naming the Organic Chemistry Laboratories after him. It was a source of great satisfaction to him that the buildings were sufficiently advanced in 1914 to be used effectively for war work.

He was a very modest man, doing good by stealth, and having once entered on a piece of work he was never satisfied until it was finished. He served for a short time on the University College Committee and did some quiet but very effective work. One of his latest benefactions was a sum of £500 to the students' fund for the men's athletic ground. He will be sorely missed both as a wise counsellor and as a generous, discriminating benefactor.

Yours faithfully,
GREGORY FOSTER.
University of London, April 21.

PRICE OF CLOTHES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It would be much simpler to demonstrate that Mr. J. P. Medley's letter, in your issue of to-day, on the price of clothes is "ridiculous and cannot be justified" than it would be for him to demonstrate that the price of clothes is "exorbitant . . . ridiculous, and cannot be justified." If for a moment he thought of the very large number of tailors in the West End and that all these are in competition with each other, it ought to suggest to him that in this there is adequate protection for the public. I know what I write about, for I have been for over 30 years a

April 21. WEST END TAILOR.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

Points from Letters

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

It is difficult to exaggerate the mischief caused by the repeal of the fourth condition for the receipt of benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Cornwall, where even in circumstances where a dole is legitimate the cost of living is comparatively so low that the statutory benefits are unduly high. Near the place from which I write a mother keeps house for two idle sons between 21 and 30. The sons each draw 17s. a week at the labour exchange and they draw 9s. a week for the widowed mother—43s. a week where the standard agricultural wage is 32s. and many excellent working men are honourably bringing up families on even less than that. To make it worse, there is a third son, who has been earning good wages in domestic service for two years, and has ability to improve his position and offers of help to do so. He left his situation lately; declines any suggestion of uninsured employment. Apparently he is looking forward to qualifying himself to draw 17s. a week and add it to the family fund, making that up to £3 a week. The labour exchange will have no power to refuse any of these payments.—Mr. C. H. BABINGTON.

THE MONUMENTS OF FRANCE

In illustration of the work of which your Paris Correspondent writes, attention might well be drawn to the very extensive excavation which for the last two summers has been done on the site of the great Abbey of Cluny by Dr. Kenneth T. Conant, under the auspices of the Medieval Academy of America. The results, with drawings and reproductions of fragments found—including some very remarkable heads—are quarterly reported in *Speculum*, the journal of the Academy; and on June 11 next Dr. Conant will be addressing the Royal Archaeological Institute upon the subject, which is arousing the greatest interest among antiquaries in France, and in Burgundy in particular, and has, of course, the full support of the Beaux Arts at Paris.—The REV. WATKIN WILLIAMS, 3, Wellington House, Great Malvern.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

In a letter yesterday from "A group of Oxford University Women" on "Women in Holy Orders" the writers stated that "further consideration of this matter . . . cannot be opposed on the grounds of Divine authority." How would the writers show that it can definitely be supported on the grounds of Divine authority? I am simply asking for information.—The REV. NEIL C. SMITH, Vicar of St. Saviour, Warwick-avenue, W.9.

THE ARMY IN THE WAR

There was very little pessimism or neurasthenia among the front line troops—officers and men. We were all too busy getting on with the job. The War books and the recent interesting correspondence in your columns show that the War was an exceptionally hard and trying time. The War was necessary, and the officers and men in the fighting units realized this and got down to their work with grim determination. They were genuinely cheerful and optimistic.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. GORDON, late Leicestershire Regiment, and late Commanding 70th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Division, 10, St. Mary's-mansions, W.2.

As a lifelong tectotaller and one who some 30 years ago was an officer in charge of the Army Temperance Association in my battalion, my experiences may be of interest to your readers. I was never in the trenches, receiving my commission direct into the Royal Flying Corps, but came across many officers at the front and at home who had lived in the trenches. It is my considered opinion that the officers in the War were as sober a lot of men as one would meet anywhere. If pressed I would admit that I did come across a few "drunks," but would strongly protest that these few exceptional cases were not typical of myself and all the other officers.—Mr. H. V. ROE, Heatherbank, Hindhead, Surrey.

LEFT? RIGHT?

My niece, walking steadily on the left margin of a country road, was knocked down and killed by a motor from behind. I have noted at least two similar instances in recent local inquests. All three (and scores of others) would have escaped death had they followed the old English rule for pedestrians to keep to the right, as they would thus have faced the coming car. The complication came with motors, and is not to be solved by City men and motor specialists demanding that the danger for pedestrians on the millions of miles of country roads is to be ignored. The double rule for pedestrians, keep right in roadway, left on footpath, is probably inevitable, recognizing that road usage is now a complicated matter. I am an old motorist.—Mr. ALFRED WATKINS, Hereford.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AT LYME REGIS

In the list set forth in Locke's Western Rebellion of the names of the 12 prisoners executed at Lyme on September 12, 1685, appears that of Mr. Christopher Battiscombe, together with a note regarding that unhappy young man's interviews with the Judge and the wording of perhaps the vilest gibe ever vented by man to woman, but which Jeffreys thought fit to bestow upon the supplicating sweetheart of Battiscombe. Possibly the account for Canary and Rhenish wines and salted sturgeon which has been unearthed by Mr. Wanklyn may to some extent explain the inhumane condition of Jeffreys's mind during his brief stay at Lyme.—Mr. ALFRED NORTH, Bovey Tracey, South Devon.

ASIATIC SEAMEN IN BRITISH SHIPS

Your Labour Correspondent's article in your issue of April 17 says that the large increase in the number of Arab and other Asiatic seamen employed in British ships has attracted the notice of the National Union of Seamen, which has placed the matter before the President of the Board of Trade, asking for legislative safeguards and the restriction of the employment of foreigners in British ships while so many British seamen were unemployed. This request is undoubtedly reasonable, but how can the Seamen's Union expect its favourable consideration by the Socialist Government in view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's recent declaration that the Government are opposed to all forms of protection and in favour, presumably, of allowing the free entry, not only of cheap goods, but cheap labour, no matter how much unemployment may result? How long will it take even the British workman to realize that the Socialist policy is bad not only for industry but for labour? for while, temporarily, it may give us cheap foreign goods, in the long run it must inevitably mean loss of trade for the manufacturers, more unemployment, and lower wages.—Mr. ARTHUR PEPLER, Ormerod House, St. John's-road, Jersey, C.I.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA

The Kobenhavn Mystery should serve to remind us of our freedom from disasters at sea. We as a family had a narrow escape in October, 1863, on board the Black Ball liner, Rockhampton, Captain Brough. She was a wooden sailing ship, square rigged, and carried her full complement of emigrants (first class, second class, intermediate steerage, and stowaways!) bound for Queensland. About the middle of a pitch black night we were running before a gale of wind, far down south, when, without warning (no lights being carried on the deep sea) we ran into another ship, and carried away a number of her spars and a lot of her rigging. The sailors made her out to be a whaler, lying to, and the wreckage coming down on our deck made a frightsome noise.—Mr. H. DOUGLAS REID, the House in the Wood, Balcombe, Sussex.

PITT'S LAST WORDS

Mr. H. V. F. Somerset suggests that Bellamy, for one of whose meat pies Pitt is said to have asked, was an old waiter in the service of the House of Commons. There is, however, another tradition, that he was the caterer for the House, and in that capacity, it seems to me, he would have had more to do with the provision of pies than a waiter, and it is more likely that a pie should have been called for in his name than in that of one of his subordinates.—Mr. STEPHEN SIMEON, Ockley Manor Farmhouse, Hassocks, Sussex.

SPRING IN LONDON

Spring has come to town at last. A thrush is singing joyously in Mecklenburgh-square, near Gray's Inn-road.—Miss M. BUNBURY, 15, Heathcote-street, W.C.1.

COUNTRY INNS

The country inns have adopted the fashion of charging about the same amount for accommodation as one pays at a good, not at the best, hotels in London. The landlord has a perfect right to do this, but he must expect the man who pays to be a little critical in return. Not long ago I was charged just under £1 a day in an hotel in a small country town. The food was but so-so, and I drank a very moderate amount of beer. I could never have a hot bath, though once I managed to get a tepid one. It was a picturesque sort of place, and those who kept it thought no doubt that that made up. I have had many other interesting experiences in English inns, amusing enough to look back on, but I often wonder whether the good lady who made a special charge for "cleaning boots" a few years ago still goes on doing so. Probably she does, for when I timidly asked for an explanation the simple maid who brought me the bill said, "Oh, we always do charge for that!"—Mr. W. A. J. ARCHBOLD, Selwyn Croft, Cambridge.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATIONS.

Patrons:

The Right Hon. the Earl HOWE.
The Right Hon. the Earl of HADDO, O.B.E.
The Countess HOWE. The Countess of HADDO.
Principal—F. J. Karn, Mus.D. Toronto, Mus.B. Cantab.
Director of Examinations—G. AUGUSTUS HOLMES.

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The following is a list of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES at the Diploma Examinations held in London and at Provincial and Overseas centres for the half-year to December, 1929:—

DIPLOMAS IN PRACTICAL MUSIC.

LICENTIATES (L.L.C.M.).

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Annie Almond, Marjorie Anderson, Eileen Adcock, Olive E. Allwood, Hazel M. Aitken, William W. Barr, Agnes M. Brown, Hylda Ball, Mabel Broome, Enid K. Bazendale, William Blundell, Enid Ball, Sydney Broomhead, Nellie Brown, Yolma Bunney, Jessie Butt, Doris M. Burton, Sadie Ball, May Barry, Elsie Bate, Gwendoline Beaver, Eileen Bellesini, Nora Belt, Doris M. Bowater, Elsie M. Bradford, Gladys Brown, Jean E. Buchanan, Edna A. Crowshaw, Bridie Caserly, Doris L. Clay, Gladys Chinn, Vera G. Carter, Elsie L. Collins, Grace Cuthbert, Edith M. Carroll, Donalda F. Cameron, Jean Caldwell, Kathleen A. Clancy, Ethel Clinnick, Ada E. Cruse, Tessie Dakers, William J. Dowd, Ada M. Dyson, Ethel M. Donnellan, Kathleen M. Drummond, Grace A. Delaland, Edna Dhurmda, Florence M. Dickason, Cecelia M. Doherty, Edith Drysdale, Constance M. Ellis, Marian-Evans, Stanley Earnshaw, Shirley P. Evans, Isabel Ellis, Kathleen Erwen, Dorothy E. Fawkes, Gwen Farmer, Joyce Franks, Olive Fenton, Eileen M. Faulkner, Mary Farnsworth, Mary A. Farrell, Margaret Gibson, Adeline Golightly, Marie Gamble, Frederick W. Gordon, Eva Goodall, Jean Golding, Doris E. Gordon, Mildred M. Horlock, Dorothy N. Harding, Arthur B. Houghton, Eileen Hall, Charles W. Henderson, Charles Hamilton, Marion Heap, Frances L. Hollis, Hilma Hansen, William S. Hawkins, Lilian M. Heales, Isabella Hemmeth, Vera Henry, Myrtle L. Hawthorn, Doreen Hunt, Patricia Hume, Regis Hannan, Ena M. Hallett, Ethel Heap, Gwendoline L. Hill, Edith M. Hudgeon, Dorothy Ingham, Joyce James, John J. Jenkinson, Lily V. James, Marguerite E. Jamieson, Edith M. James, Hugh L. Jones, Roy Kirkland, Edna E. Kirkup, Isabel J. Keeble, Iris Lole, John H. Lewis, David E. Lewis, Dorothy M. Lang, May Lotz, Ruth C. Long, Thelma M. Long, Julia Lyle, Gertrude Molloy, Mavis Monds, Doris E. Matthews, Kathleen H. Mannion, Elizabeth McCann, Hilda Mills, Josephine Morgan, Derry M. Morgan, Lina Minshall, Thelma Monk, Maud Moon, Daphne Milner, Lorraine Marshall, Kathleen G. Martin, Annette L. Marsden, Alice M. Murray, Bessie G. Mitchell, Lucy Medd, Lily McGuire, Sybil B. Mallows, Jean I. Mansell, Marjorie Mounce, Margaret V. Mullins, Agnes Nicol, Lena C. Norton, Ethel M. Owen, Sydney J. Owen, Myrtle Owen, William A. Priest, Alice L. E. Portman, Valerie H. Page, Rosalie W. Pratt, Fanny R. Parr, Charles Pearson, Ruth Proposch, Edna Pengelly, Cora Pereira, Jessie I. Pearse, Mary M. Power, Sara L. Prichard, Hilda E. Prodgers, Vida G. Royds, Aileen M. Ryan, May Ryan, Mary Rose, Dorothy Richardson, Menai Roberts, Mavis Rattrie, Estelle Renton, Lavie Roberts, Lelia N. Roberts, Dulcie Robinson, Ethel R. Ridgley, Brenda L. Rix, Leslie Renzie, Hesen E. Rose, George E. Sproston, Alice Spencer, Annie Smith, Edgar Sutton, Florence B. Sexton, Gladys Scotney, Elva Smith, Imgs H. Svenson, Joyce G. Smith, Barbara Sargeant, Clare M. Saltmarsh, Poppy Smith, Melba M. Stahl, Thelma Sawyer, George Schilling, Mavis Shand, Ivy E. Sharan, Letitia M. Sattery, Lilie M. Stafford, Mabel Stevens, Lillian Tolhurst, Della M. Twibell, Alice Tennant, Jean K. Thurston, Kathleen Toleman, Lorna Vesper, Norah J. Wood, Charles E. Williams, Phyllis E. Wakeford, Dorothy M. Wade, Edith M. Walley, Ruby Williams, Thelma Ward, Melva White, Maud Wood, W. George Williams, Gwen Williams, Lois Woodhouse, Lorna A. Warde, Doreen Webb, Violet Wenceck, Eileen Weir, Gwendoline Wheaan, Elizabeth F. Windridge, Mary K. Woodhouse, Keith W. Young.

VIOLIN PLAYING.—Lee Birch, Melva Brumby, Daphne Burns, George Carlyle, William H. Charlton, Lorna E. Chivers, Allen P. Cox, John Cook, Leila A. Gilman, Ellen M. Corcoran, Arthur J. Hawes, Richard Healy, Veronica Hanlon, Joseph Hymes, Edward F. Jones, John L. Kenny, Allen L. Kingsford, Phyllis McAlister, Elsie L. Mail, Bessie O'Sullivan, Edwin Parker, Eunice A. Potter, Cecelia M. Robertson, Nona O. Smith, Ola Schwager, Albert Todd, Beatrice Vinancombe, Harry Walters.

ORGAN PLAYING.—Kenneth A. Jacob.

SINGING.—Catherine D. Allen, Doris Bransgrove, Alice Chettle, Alice Duxbury, Emma M. Ellis, Ethel M. Faron, Dorothy Hoyle, William A. C. Kingon, Nellie Mahoney, Winifred E. Smith, George A. Woosey.

ELOCUTION.—Sylvia Armour, Lucy Barnes, Irene Batty, Gladys Barnes, Elma E. Crocker, Marjorie M. Lenyer, Jessie Ferguson, Edith H. Fidson, Florence A. Fritt, Gertrude Green, Lindsey C. Gray, Barbara Gray, William D. Hutchinson, Stella Holt, Stella Kidman, Stella Kemp, Beryl E. Lambert, Vera M. Langenbacher, Beryl E. Lotze, Agnes McWhinnie, Margaret A. McNamara, Mary Mackenzie, Rosalie McLenahan, Nancy Milson, Hilda H. Parkinson, Joyce C. Rose, Jean F. Symons, Edgar Veitch, Muriel S. Wilson, Jessie Watson, Elva R. Wood.

TEACHERS' DIPLOMA (T.D.L.C.M.)

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Doris Baker, Marion D. Baker, Winifred A. Greeves, Marie Hearne, Dorothy E. Horton, Charles M. Kitney, Kathleen Morris, Senna E. Muller, Arthur S. Parker, Esther Woodcerson.

VIOLIN PLAYING.—Hubert I. Robson.

SINGING.—John W. Blackshaw.

ELOCUTION.—Sylvia J. Agar, Evelyn Chaffers, Irene M. Darsack, Marjorie L. Denton, Ruby Forsyth, Edith Hoyle, vera M. Hoit, Joyce Jacobson, Alma U. Silvester, Hilda E. Tucker, Margaret Wilson.

ASSOCIATES (A.L.C.M.)

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Nellie Adams, Thomas G. Arragon, Frank Ashley, Lilian A. Alexander, Florence Anson, Elizabeth Aina, Alice Arnold, Beatrice A. Abbott, Martha E. A. Allen, Angie E. Archer, Ina M. Ardley, Avis Arrow, Mavis F. Anderson, Lorna Arbuster, Hazel M. Aitken, Daisy Alsdee, Malvina B. Abrahams, Cornel Alberti, Edith Anderson, Phyllis L. Anderson, Nesi Argan, Grace G. Brown, Rose Bryant, Doris M. Bennett, Eric W. Blackwell, Ethel R. Batsford, Irene Bleakly, Winifred Bromley, Mary Barker, Rose Baker, Florence Barber, Eileen Bradshaw, Vera A. Bumford, Eunice Beavan, Dulcie Beynon, Eleanor Bell, Fanny Barnett, Gladys R. Baker, Doris B. Bristow, Lucy Berry, Reginald J. Brown, Lilian Bennets, Mabel Bradley, Charles Bradley, Muriel Burrows, Norman Bourne, Lillian Bonner, Albert Bannister, Thomas Barnes, Margaret M. Brown, Winifred Brough, Alice Barratt, Nancy Bennett, Norman Brown, Mary Berry, Iris Barrel, Marjorie G. Barnes, Arthur J. Beath, Dorothy Bell, Lillian Bennett, Sadie Berry, Audrey Bott, Muriel Bourne, Dulcie R. Bowd, Ethel Burns, Gwendoline E. Bowditch, Iris A. Brown, Dorothy M. Brown, Lillian Braye, Valerie Butt, Mary Brierly, Vera Boys, Hazel B. Burton, Hope Burrows, Amy B. Brown, Lela M. Boyce, Claire Buckler, Constance D. Brown, Joan D. Barton, Myrtle E. Bilsborow, Alicia D. Bowden, Maud Battersby, Emma M. Bailey, Muriel F. Baker, Rhoebah Baker, Dorothy Baker, Mercia Ballin, Lillian Bartlett, Mary L. Bescroft, Jean Bell, Ursula Bell, Elvie Berlyn, Adelaide D. Berry, Florence M. J. Berry, Andrew F. Blackie, Nancy Boadle, Doris M. Bolkho, Olive Bond, Margaret Bowering, Ina M. Brew, Mercia Brophy, Phyllis D. Brough, Sarah A. Crofts, Marion Carter, Leslie Cottrill, Flora Collinge, Ivy L. Cleves, Edith F. Clothier, Hilda Cunningham, Bernice Cook, Bessie Chadwick, Alice Curtis, Emily Clarke, Annie J. Clarke, Margaret Campbell, Evelyn A. L. Courtney, Margaret Collins, Dorothy Clarkson, Elsie D. Clifford, Winifred M. Case, Doris Crofts, Nora Clough, Ivy Clegg, Margaret Collins, Effie Croft, Florence Cook, Gwendoline H. L. Carrington, Gwendoline M. Channon, Olive R. Callis, Vida Chapman, Edward Chambers, Vilma B. Chadwick, Charlotte M. J. Chaffey, Greta M. Chappell, Iris Childs, Valerie C. Clarke, Norah Clarke, Madge Cochrane, Eileen Conaghan, Doreen M. Costello, Valerie C. Cox, Myra Cox, Merl Crampton, Jean Crawford, Lois Crofts, Violet Cronan, John D. Collister, Dorothy A. Caldwell, Winnifred Crocker, Enid S. Coward, Mary V. Cocoan, Eileen M. Crosby, Myrtle Caldwell, Julia Campbell, Lorna Courtney, Charles Cutforth, Monica Carroll, Mary Casey, Phyllis Chamberlain, Phyllis A. Chamberlin, Dulcie Chew, Nora V. Chesney, Enid Collens, Esme Cook, Ray Cox, Winifred Crockford, Kathleen L. Crosbie, Rosina Cummins, Lillian F. Curnow, Ethel L. Davis, William T. Davies, Edith M. S. Davies, Gwyneth Davies, Edith M. Davies, Doris M. Davies, Sarah E. Davies, Nora D'Arcy, Janet M. Dick, Carl E. Dickel, Kathleen F. Davey, Constance E. Dupree, Winifred Deeks, Sarah Downham, Veronica Dandy, Elwen Dyer, Myfanwy Davies, Phyllis O. Depledge, Robert W. Davies, Lois Debenham, Gertrude Dobe, Gladys L. Dreger, Eva D. Drury, Ena Dubois, Dorothy Diamond, Daisy H. Deverell,

IMPROVEMENTS ON L.N.E.R.

AN EXPENDITURE OF £1,700,000

MAIN LINE WIDENINGS

The London and North Eastern Railway has decided to proceed with a number of improvements under the Development (Loans, Guarantees, and Grants) Act, 1929, involving an expenditure of £1,700,000. The work will affect a large number of places in the company's system, from the London district northwards into Scotland. The schemes comprise widenings of main line, new loop lines, new depôts, new sidings, and dock improvements.

There are two schemes for widening the main line. One of these relates to the East Coast route main line between York and Northallerton. At present the greater part of this line is double, with several short sections of quadruple track. The following sections of double track are to be widened:—Skelton Bridge to Benningborough to be quadruple; Alne to Pilmoor to be triple; Otterington to Northallerton to be quadruple. The total length of the sections is 11 miles. A number of signalling improvements are also to be carried out. Colour-light signalling will be installed between Skelton Bridge and Northallerton, over a distance of 26 miles. When the scheme has been completed it will be possible to deal more expeditiously with the fast passenger and freight traffic on a very busy part of the system.

The other widening scheme will be carried out on the main line between Edinburgh and Aberdeen. It will affect two sections, with a total length of a little over seven miles—namely, Inverkeilor-Usan and Montrose North-Hillside. Considerable improvements in the working of express passenger, meat, fish, and goods trains will become practicable when these works have been executed.

To expedite heavy goods and coal traffic in the South Yorks district, new up and down loop lines, over a mile in length, will be constructed between Mexborough East Junction and Denaby Colliery Signal Box. At Ferry Level Crossing a footbridge will be made.

HULL AND GRIMSBY

Dock improvements at Hull and Grimsby are included in the programme. At Hull further sidings and storage ground are to be laid out at Victoria Dock. This will enable vessels carrying sawn wood to be discharged more quickly than is practicable at present. Another scheme will make it easier to handle the larger catches of fish which are now being landed. It comprises the widening of No. 1 Fish Quay at St. Andrew's Dock from 60ft. to 80ft., together with the demolition of a number of offices, the construction of new fish merchants' offices, and alterations to the railway lines.

At Grimsby work will be carried out which will provide two additional berths for ships. The East Quay of the Royal Dock will be extended, and further cranes and railway tracks will be placed on the East and West Quays. A part of the fish market on the west side of No. 1 Fish Dock is to be reconstructed in reinforced concrete. The covered market on the South Quay of No. 2 Fish Dock will be extended, and improvements will be made in the railway tracks on the jetty. The result of these last two improvements should be to enable the fish trade at Grimsby to be handled more quickly.

Two schemes have been prepared for new sidings in the London district. One of these will be at Stratford, where it is desired to accelerate coal, banana, and other freight trains. The large goods yard at Temple Mills will be remodelled, and an additional goods line 1¼ mile long will be made. An advantage of the scheme will be that it will be possible under it to deal with freight trains without interfering with the present main passenger lines. The other scheme relates to the sidings at Ferme Park, between Harringay and Hornsey stations, and will make possible an acceleration of goods trains to the North. It is the practice to send goods trains from the company's London depôts and the stations of other companies to this place to begin their journeys to the North. As was pointed out in an article which appeared in *The Times* on November 7 last year, trains are compelled by inadequate accommodation to leave the Ferme Park sidings in miscellaneous formation, and resorting is carried out at other points along the line. Under the new scheme the down marshalling sidings are to be completely rearranged and considerably enlarged, so that the wagons can be sorted before the trains are dispatched.

New sidings are to be provided at several other places. One of these is Bishop's Stortford, the junction between the Cambridge main line and a branch connecting with the Colchester main line. Besides additional sidings, signalling improvements are to be made, and the result will be a possibility of "speeding up" sugar-beet and other freight trains.

Further siding accommodation is to be provided at Woodford and Hinton, the main-line junction point for traffic between the West of England and the North by way of Banbury. This improvement will enable the freight train services to be expedited and make the exchange of traffic with the Great Western Railway an easier process. At Whitemoor, near March, a large group of sidings, worked on the latest scientific principles, has been recently opened for up traffic. To these it is now intended to add further sidings for down traffic. The locomotive depôt at Whitemoor is also to be improved.

MANCHESTER GOODS TRAFFIC

In the Manchester district facilities are needed for dealing more expeditiously with goods traffic. To meet this need a large new goods depôt is to be built at Ashburys. It will have modern equipment and afford facilities for firms to establish railhead depôts. In Scotland the sleeper-creosoting depôt at Bo'ness is to be rebuilt on a larger site. At the new depôt the staff will be enabled to handle sleepers and other timber by more modern methods.

A new locomotive depôt is to be built at Fordingham. The growth in the importance of the place as the centre of an ironstone district has made it necessary in recent years to allocate more and more engines to the depôt at Keadby. The new locomotive depôt will be both more conveniently situated and provided with the latest appliances, such as a new turntable, hot-water washing-out plant, and an electrically operated wheel drop. Another new locomotive depôt is to be built at Thornton Junction, on the main line to Aberdeen, where the existing building has been seriously affected by coal workings. A mechanical coaling plant, a wet ashpit, and a wheel drop will form part of the modern equipment which is to be installed.

Work is in progress on six other schemes under the remission of passenger duty arrangements. These are the reconstruction of the station at Romford and the doubling of line two miles in length; additional sidings for coal traffic at Hartlepool; remodelling of the layout of the down mineral empties yard at Doncaster; installation of electric cranes and addition to transit sheds at the Royal Dock, Grimsby; new independent lines between London and Doncaster, by way of March and Spalding; and the adaptation of coal-shipping appliances at Hull and Grimsby docks for dealing with 20-ton wagons.

RESCUED BY THE POLICE

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Howell, PERCIVAL HENRY COOMBE, 34, a kitchen porter, was charged on remand with breaking and entering the Holborn Viaduct Restaurant, and stealing wine, spirits, beer, cigarettes, and money, belonging to Spiers and Pond, Limited. He pleaded "Guilty." Evidence was given that Coombe was found on the morning of March 1 in a lift shaft at the restaurant with his left leg jammed between the lift and the wall. With great difficulty he was released, and was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was found that his leg was fractured. It was stated that as the result of the beer taps having been turned on by Coombe there had been wastage to the extent of over £27. The prisoner expressed his regret for his conduct, and thanked the police for rescuing him. Detective-sergeant Voss gave the man a good character. The ALDERMAN, taking into account the prisoner's sufferings, said he considered that he had already been sufficiently punished, and bound him over for 12 months.

FULHAM BY-ELECTION

EMPIRE FREE TRADE AN ISSUE

Candidates { Sir Cyril Cobb (U.). Mr. W. Banfield (Lab.). Mr. J. McLauchlan (Comm.).

Nominations, Saturday. Polling, May 6.

LAST ELECTION:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The by-election for the Parliamentary representation of West Fulham, due to the retirement of Dr. Spero (Labour) owing to ill-health, promises to be particularly interesting. It is thought unlikely that a Liberal will intervene. A Communist is spoken of, but his influence on the result is generally disregarded. There is a prospect, therefore, of a straight fight between the Conservative and Labour candidates, and it is already clear that the issue will be the policy of the Labour Government—the injury it is doing to trade and commerce, as one candidate contends, and the relief it is bringing to the poorer sections of the community, according to the other.

Sir Cyril Cobb, who is being supported by Lord Beaverbrook, urges in his address the adoption of a policy which would ensure the free interchange of goods between the Mother Country and the Dominions and Colonies, "which, he believes, offers a true solution to our unemployment problem." He states in his address:—

"With such a scheme I am convinced that it would be possible within a short time to secure all essential foodstuffs and raw materials from within the Mother Country and the Empire. The necessity for imposing taxes on foreign foodstuffs may arise in order to preserve a sheltered market for Empire produce as against the competition of foreign imports and to secure the entrance of our manufactured goods into the Dominion and foreign markets. If this necessity arises, careful consideration should be given to the suggestion that, before such a bargain is made the subject of Parliamentary action, it should be referred definitely and specifically to the people of this country for their decision. I should, therefore, support the summoning of an Imperial Conference at the earliest moment for the purpose of discussing this problem in all its aspects."

The Conservative candidate explained yesterday to a representative of *The Times* that he intentionally refrained from making any reference to the referendum in his address, or to any other machinery for getting the opinion of the country. "It may, indeed, be by a General Election," he added.

Sir Cyril Cobb's defeat by Labour in a three-cornered contest at the General Election was wholly unexpected. He had held the seat since 1918, and his majority over a Labour opponent in 1924 was 5,403. The defeat was ascribed to the abstention of Conservatives to whom the election programme of the party did not appeal. Sir Cyril Cobb thinks that Empire Free Trade will recover the seat for Conservatism.

Mr. W. Banfield, the Labour candidate, is national secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners. His agent, Mr. Morgan Phillips, said yesterday:—"We are prepared to accept Empire Free Trade as the issue. It ultimately resolves itself into the imposition of food taxes that will penalize the workers." Mr. J. McLauchlan, who is spoken of as the Communist candidate, is a young engineer.

The electorate numbers 50,610, of whom more than half are women.

PODMORE'S EXECUTION

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY TO I.L.P. RESOLUTION

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, made a statement to a Press representative yesterday regarding a resolution dealing with the Podmore execution, passed at the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party at Birmingham on Monday:—

"I see that at the I.L.P. Conference yesterday a resolution was passed regarding my refusal to recommend a reprieve in a case where an exceptionally large volume of public opinion had urged such action," said Mr. Clynes. "That resolution requires me to ignore the solemn decisions of Courts, Judges, and jury, and to act upon an opinion of capital punishment. I hope that no Secretary of State will ever be influenced by such an indefensible doctrine.

"In the case in question I searched for many days in the hope that I would find a reason for recommending a reprieve. I searched in vain. I am not prepared to make a mock of the law, however strong the desire may be to change it. Public opinion of such matters cannot always be guided by the fullest information and public opinion must not take the place of a court of law. It is the right of the public to change the law. It is the duty of the Minister to apply the law. There is a large volume of public opinion which says that many I.L.P. leaders ought to be shot out of hand. I have seen no resolution to act upon that opinion and would not act if I were asked."

The execution of William Henry Podmore for the murder of Mr. Vivian Messiter at Southampton in October, 1928, took place at Winchester Prison yesterday morning. Hampshire is one of the few counties where representatives of the Press are permitted to witness executions. There were two Press representatives yesterday at the execution—one from Southampton and the other from Winchester. The inquest was held in the prison library by Mr. Dennis G. Firth, the Deputy County Coroner. A juror asked if any confession was made by Podmore. The Governor replied:—"I am sorry I have no authority to say whether a prisoner confesses or not in any case." Dr. Gerald Arthur Smythe, the medical officer of the prison, who was present at the execution, stated that death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict that judgment of death was duly executed and carried into effect.

NEW SEA DEFENCE WALL AT FLEETWOOD

TABLET UNVEILED BY LORD DERBY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FLEETWOOD, APRIL 22

In brilliant weather at Fleetwood to-day Lord Derby declared open the new Broadway and unveiled a tablet signifying the completion of the Fleetwood sea defence wall. Large crowds gathered to see the ceremonies. In asking Lord Derby to declare the Broadway open, COUNCILLOR C. ATKINSON, chairman of the Highways Committee of the Fleetwood Council, remarked that Broadway was one of two main arterial roads from Blackpool and Cleveleys which were planned 10 years ago. Broadway superseded the narrow winding country lane which until recently was the only road into Fleetwood. The new road was nearly 2½ miles long and 75ft. wide. Five miles of concrete kerbs had been used, in addition to 26,000 super yards of concrete flags, 90 tons of steel wire for concrete reinforcement, 17,500 tons of gravel, and 2,500 tons of cement. A carriageway of 30ft. was constructed of 6in. of concrete made from gravel obtained from Fleetwood foreshore with a 2in. carpet of mastic asphalt. The estimated cost was £80,000.

In declaring the road open, LORD DERBY said he believed the best way to bring prosperity to a town was to make it as easy as possible to get into.

The procession afterwards moved to the new sea defence wall, and before Lord Derby unveiled the tablet on the wall COUNCILLOR G. M. ROBERTSON said that the wall would render Fleetwood immune from further floods with their attendant misery, destruction, and loss. During the past 80 years Fleetwood had been overrun by the sea on the following occasions:—1847, 1863, 1869, 1890, 1907, 1918, 1924, 1925, twice in 1926, and there followed the disastrous flood of 1927. The new sea wall had cost £55,000 and was 1,900 yards long.

LORD DERBY, after having unveiled the tablet, said that the terrible sight of Fleetwood after the big inundation three years ago had made a lasting impression on his memory. "Never will I forget the distressing sights, nor will I ever have obliterated from my memory scenes to right and left after the flood. Now, after long years, you have erected a barricade with everything that human skill and ingenuity can devise to protect Fleetwood from the sea."

MINERS IN KENT

A WELCOME TO DEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, APRIL 22

The coming of the miners to East Kent has been the cause of some discussion, which has increased in recent weeks. On one side is the opinion that the old-world charm of the district should be retained, and on the other it is pointed out that the miners should bring increased prosperity to the district.

Until recent years most parts of East Kent had escaped the results of industry, and the old towns and villages maintained their seclusion and undoubted fascination. But a transformation is gradually taking place, and wherever one travels, from Ramsgate across to Canterbury, on to Dover and Deal, and round the coast back to Ramsgate, there are unmistakable signs that the miner has arrived. Special omnibuses are to be seen in the towns and on the country roads, taking the men to the pits or bringing them home from work. Miners have settled in most of the larger towns, where they occupy flats or apartments; they live in the villages, and new communities, consisting solely of pit workers, are growing up near each of the four Kent collieries.

In Dover the miner has made himself so much at home and is so well liked that he is, as it were, taken for granted. Deal is also accepting the new order of things, and a few days ago the Mayor of that town publicly stated that he was glad to be able to clear up a misconception which had arisen. He said emphatically that he welcomed the miners, and assured them that they would always be treated squarely and fairly. He knew that they would make good citizens, and hoped they would enter into the life of the town and take part in its municipal affairs.

The occasion of the Mayor's utterance was the opening of a new club at Deal for miners and their wives, to serve the men employed at Betteshanger Colliery. Opportunity was also taken by Mr. J. Elks (secretary of the Kent Mineworkers' Association) to point out that many people did not understand miners, though actually they and their wives were, he said, "a jolly good set of people." He hoped that the women would do all they could to secure pithead baths for Betteshanger, especially as there was talk of another 1,000 men being employed at the pit within a year.

Kent, said Mr. Elks, was somewhat different from the northern centres. That county was called "the Garden of England," and there was no doubt that the miners there had a better chance to live and to see the good things of life than in the old mining areas.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD ON AN "ABSURD SUGGESTION"

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Kempthorne) writes in the *Lichfield Diocesan Magazine*:—"All right minded people care for peace, and labour for peace. It is a pity that some pacificists make the path of peace more difficult. Recent utterances about the Church Lads' Brigade are a case in point. I do not propose to discuss whether the War Office are right or wrong in withdrawing their meagre subsidy of £4,000 to C.L.B. The brigade can continue its good work without the subsidy. But all who know C.L.B. can only laugh at the absurd suggestion that it encourages militarism. Doubtless it is true that it provided some of our best soldiers (especially N.C.O.s) in the Great War. That is hardly a fact to be ashamed of. It is also true that it makes for discipline and love of duty; those are qualities of every good soldier of Jesus Christ—virtues which are incompatible with cowardly inaction, but necessary for any peace which is worthy of the name. The purpose of the brigade is to train lads in Christian character, with good will, brotherhood, and service as its watchwords. Its members yield to no one in their desire for peace within the nation and among the nations."

AMALGAMATION OF THE HARTLEPOOLS

ADVISERS' REPORT ON BOUNDARY EXTENSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WEST HARTLEPOOL, APRIL 22

The question of the amalgamation of the adjacent boroughs of Hartlepool and West Hartlepool has again arisen in consequence of a report just made for West Hartlepool Corporation regarding the proposed boundary extension. To all intents and purposes the towns are geographically one; but each has its own administration, the ancient borough even having its own small police force.

West Hartlepool has been an ardent wooer, but her advances have always been turned down. If, however, the report is adopted at the next meeting of the council negotiations for amalgamation may again be opened. The younger borough is seeking to extend its boundaries, and the report has been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Norton and Mr. F. C. Allworth. It states that the continued division of the Hartlepools into separate boroughs seems opposed to the interests of the whole area, and the advisers suggest that the inclusion of Hartlepool be part of the scheme for extension to be submitted to the City Council.

This scheme includes portions of Throston Rural area, Stranton and Seaton parishes, Greatham, and towards the River Tees as far as Greatham Creek. The reasons given are that, in spite of the manifold advantages which would accrue by amalgamation, unless the consent of Hartlepool could be obtained the county authority would be unlikely to entertain proposals of such a contentious nature.

The report adds:—"We are inclined to think that if the question were put to the test by the promotion of a Bill it would probably be held that the case is one in which the advantages far outweigh the objections." The unification of rates, they add, would probably reduce those payable by Hartlepool.

There is no doubt that antagonism to amalgamation is now not so strong in Hartlepool as in former years.

SHRINE FOR A MARTYR

CEREMONIES AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

The remains of Blessed John Southworth, the English Roman Catholic martyr, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1654, are to be removed on May 1 from the Chapel of St. Edmund's College at Ware to a permanent shrine in Westminster Cathedral. The religious ceremonies associated with the event are to last three days, and will be attended by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales, headed by Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster. The shrine is in the Chapel of St. George. It has a crystal front through which the coffin will be made visible on each anniversary of the martyrdom, June 28, 1654.

Father Southworth was educated at the Seminary at Douai, established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the training of English Roman Catholic priests. On his return from France he worked quietly in the poorer parts of London until his martyrdom. The body was taken to Douai for burial, and, having been found during excavations there a few years ago, permission for its removal to this country was obtained through the British Foreign Office.

MOTORIST'S DISASTROUS FIRST JOURNEY

GEORGE LEWIS, of Elgin-mansions, Maidavale, was summoned at Wealdstone yesterday for dangerous driving of a motor-car. The prosecution was the sequel to an accident at Sudbury-hill, Harrow, when the defendant's car mounted the pavement and scattered a party of schoolgirls. Eight of the children were injured. Lewis told the Bench that he was driving the car for the first time when the accident happened. He was ordered to pay a fine of £15 and £3 3s. costs, and his licence was suspended for three years.

FIRE AT HIGHGATE TUBE STATION

Fire broke out shortly after 10 o'clock last night at Highgate Tube Station. The motor in the pumping shaft room which draws fresh air into the Tube became overheated, and flames burst from the surrounding installations. The staff extinguished the outbreak with buckets of water and chemical extinguishers. Smoke issuing from the station attracted a large crowd.

PASSING OF THE HAWKER

DECLINE IN STREET SELLING

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT BLAMED

This is a season of the year when salesmen at Billingsgate regret the disappearance of hawkers from the retail fish trade. Hundreds of trawlers are landing supplies from near and distant seas, and there are days when the market is not cleared. Before the War the hawkers came with their barrows about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the main business of the day at Billingsgate was finished, and bought up surplus consignments at prices which enabled them to sell cheaply in a street and house-to-house trade. They did not as a rule offer a choice of fish to their customers, but retailed herrings one day and cod or haddock or small plaice on others, the stock being determined by the excess market arrivals of the hour. To-day the hawkers have been reduced to a small number, and the wholesale salesmen are often at a loss to dispose of the occasional gluts which keep them standing at their stalls.

It is a firm belief at Billingsgate that unemployment insurance benefit or the admission of able-bodied persons to out-relief has destroyed the incentive which made the hawker a keen and hard-working trader. Hawkers of fish working on their own account do not come within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but it is believed that before benefit could be obtained men who lost employment in their own trades turned to hawking as a temporary means of earning a living. Regular hawkers of an earlier period, it is further suggested, have entered insured trades, and when unemployed prefer to sign on at the Exchanges rather than return to their old calling. The allegations may not be generally true, as hawkers of fruit can still be seen in the streets, but it is unquestioned that the hawking of fish is no longer popular.

FOOD COUNCIL'S REPORT

The Food Council investigated the matter in 1927 without coming to definite conclusions. London and Glasgow witnesses gave evidence of the disappearance of the hawker, but the evidence from Manchester and Liverpool was that those cities had more hawkers than ever before. The Council reported that assertions concerning a preference by hawkers for drawing unemployment benefit through association with other trades instead of hawking were not "capable of proof either way."

What matters from the public point of view is that the hawking of fish has diminished in the London area until the cry of "Live herrings!" or "Live sprats!" is seldom heard in the streets. The hawker, because he bought at bargain rates, could sell more cheaply than the ordinary shopkeeper, who must maintain a large variety to meet the requirements of his customers and usually buys at an hour when the market salesman is not prepared to trade on the basis of a prospective surplus.

Billingsgate would like to see the hawker come back with his barrow. It was stated on Thursday that there was never more scope for this form of trader and that a resumption of street sales would benefit the fishermen, the poorer class of consumers, and the hawker himself.

FRUIT

In the case of fruit and vegetables, hawkers in the past could be divided into two classes. There was the man regularly in the business, who, so far as the police would allow, took his supplies daily to the same spot; and there was the casual hawker, who took out his barrow only on Saturdays and Sunday mornings. The latter has gone, and at Covent Garden and Spitalfields Markets—particularly the latter, where the type was very familiar—the reason is again declared to be the "dole." These week-end traders, for the most part, were content, it is said, to pick up 30s. or £2 by two days' work and were not usefully occupied for the remainder of the week. It is suggested that they have now found a way to maintain themselves without working at all. Proof might be difficult, as it was not uncommon for them to have "no fixed abode." They have, at any rate, vanished from Deptford and other parts of the East End, and they no longer present themselves on Saturday mornings at Spitalfields to look around for cheap lines.

There has not been any marked decrease in the numbers of regular street traders who deal almost exclusively in fruit which can be sold at a popular price. Many of these men, however, cater for office, warehouse, and factory workers rather than the poorer householders who at one time bought from the week-end hawker.

GAMEKEEPER ATTACKED

APPEAL BY DERBYSHIRE POLICE

Scotland Yard was asked yesterday by the Derbyshire police to help in tracing a young man, ostensibly a holiday rambler, who is alleged to have attacked a gamekeeper at Woodhead, Derbyshire, on Good Friday.

The police are particularly anxious to get into touch with a motorist who at 3.45 on the afternoon of that day was hailed by the man and gave him a lift to Sheffield. The man is aged about 25, 5ft. 9in. in height, of medium build, clean-shaven, with sandy hair, and pale complexion, and when last seen was dressed in a brown-coloured plus-four suit, heavy boots, stockings rolled down over boot-tops, leaving the legs bare, and without a hat. He was carrying a small fawn-coloured pack on his back.

SEASIDE CAMPS FOR LONDON BOYS

PRINCE GEORGE AS PATRON

The forty-first annual report of the Seaside Camps for London Boys (Incorporated), for 1929, announces that Prince George has consented to become patron of the society, which was incorporated last July.

The committee state that the improvement of the bodily health of the boys is, after all, only part of their work for them, and mention the many letters which confirm their belief in the lasting influence of the camps in the minds and hearts of those who pass through them. During last summer the society held camps at Felixstowe and Walmer, which provided altogether 3,144 holidays of one week. Though this was a decrease of 500 on the previous year, many applications had to be refused during August, within which so many boys employed in factories, the report says, are restricted. "If only some of these could come to the camps during the earlier weeks in July, when there is always room, we could receive many more boys and reduce overhead costs." There was no case of illness or serious accident at either of the camps during the season, and the health of the boys was excellent. An experiment was tried in cooperation with the Children's Country Holidays Fund. The fund selected 100 boys between 12 and 14 from schools in the poorest parts of London to spend a fortnight in the Walmer camp, the society undertaking to find the man to look after them. "The fact that the fund have asked us to receive another party in 1930," remarks the report, "is perhaps the best testimony to the success of the experiment." During the same fortnight two parties of boys from London secondary schools were also received, together with numbers of older boys. The boys for whom these camps are mainly established—namely, between 14 and 18 years—were drawn from almost every kind of trade and from all parts of London and the Home Counties.

WELCOME TO AUSTRALIAN TEAM

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, will propose the health of the Australian cricket team at the luncheon organized by the London District of the Institute of Journalists, which will be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday. Mr. Woodfull, the Australian captain, and Mr. Kelly, the manager of the team, will respond.

STOLEN GOLF CUPS IN A DITCH

Four silver golf championship cups which were stolen from the Langley Park Golf Club house at Beckenham last week have been found battered in a ditch near the course. The secretary of the club suggested yesterday that the thieves had flattened the cups so that they could be carried without attracting attention.

NIGHT FLYING TESTS

BOMBING SQUADRONS IN COMPETITION

Forty of the biggest bombing aeroplanes of the Royal Air Force were engaged throughout last night in the competition flights on a given circuit which form part of the annual training of the bombing squadrons. The machines were started one at a time from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the last was due to finish its course at 8 o'clock this morning. The course set took them from Andover to Bicester and then north-east across the Midlands nearly to the Wash, southwards across the Thames in the neighbourhood of Sheerness, and finally back to Andover.

Every machine, therefore, was due to spend all the hours of darkness in the air, and, carrying its full complement of five, to make a long flight in conditions similar to those of an actual bombing raid. Umpires were stationed at the four turning points—Andover, Bicester, Bircham Newton, and Eastchurch—and the 200 possible points were divided into 80 for reliability, 80 for pilotage, and 40 for communications and signals. The test, therefore, concerns the whole of the squadron, for ground preparation and service are reflected in the behaviour of a machine in the air. A further test in this sense will take place to-day, since the bombers landing this morning have to be ready to take off again for another all-night flight by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Five squadrons are taking part in this competition. These represent three different types of machine—the Vickers Virginias of Squadrons 7 and 58, stationed at Worthy Down, near Winchester, and of Squadron 9, at Manston, Notts; the Handley Page Hinaidis of Squadron 99, and the Handley Page Hyderabads of Squadron 10, both stationed at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. The test course has been arranged to pass fairly close to all these bases, and the aeroplanes at allotted times flew on to the course and began the circuit. Information as to the route of the test flight was not given to pilots until just before the start, and so the conditions of an emergency flight were preserved.

In addition to the two pilots, one of whom acts as navigator, every aeroplane carries a wireless operator, a bombing expert, and a machine-gunner. His machine-gun is mounted, and all the equipment of a bombing raid is fitted. The flights will be continued to-day unless the weather should be bad, in which case the remaining tests will be postponed from day to day.

EXPLOSION AT IPSWICH

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICITY SERVICES CUT OFF

An explosion which blew out the front of a furnishing stores at Ipswich about 7 o'clock last night set the premises on fire and for a time cut off telephones and electric light supply. The building, which stands at the junction of Princess-street and Queen-street, was badly damaged.

When efforts were made to summon the fire brigade by telephone it was found that the explosion had affected the local exchange a few doors away, and no calls were possible. The brigade was brought by a taxicab sent from the police station. Documents and safes were removed from adjoining offices, but the firemen succeeded in restricting the flames to the furniture shop of Messrs. Victor and Edwards. The main street was in darkness for a time, and the police directed traffic by means of electric torches.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. William Graham) has sent the following message to the organization committee of the National Cotton Week, which opens on May 5:—"While most of the products of the industry are exported, it would be a great mistake to forget that it also serves a most important home market. The industry is well advised in taking special steps to cultivate and stimulate this market. I am confident that such an effort will be of much value in revealing to retail distributors and to the public generally the immense range and great attractiveness of the cotton productions which are now offered to them."

PAMPHLETS FOR SOLDIERS

COMMUNIST DISTRIBUTORS FINED

FREDERICK FRANK GEORGE SPARK, 65, described as of St. James-place, Mortlake, and EDWARD GEORGE DORRELL, 17, living at Lower Mortlake-road, Richmond, were charged on remand at Brentford yesterday with using insulting words and behaviour to soldiers at Hounslow Barracks.

Prosecuting for the police, Mr. Humphreys said that the case was out of the ordinary. On the evening of Saturday, April 12, Spark and Dorrell were seen loitering outside the cavalry barracks at Hounslow and distributing pamphlets which were really inciting troops to mutiny. The pamphlets called upon soldiers to refuse to attend church parades, to form barracks committees and regimental committees, and to refuse to obey orders. The soldiers who received them threw them away, but it was quite possible that if they had been bad tempered there might have been breaches of the peace. The pamphlets were extremely inflammatory.

Trooper P. G. Swales, of the 17th/21st Lancers, said that when he left barracks with two other troopers the accused stepped in front of them and offered them some pamphlets. They refused them, but the accused stood in front of them and forced more pamphlets on them. Again they refused them, but, in order to get rid of the accused, they took one, which had on it the words, "Why attend compulsory church parade?" Two police officers came up, and to them he complained and the accused were arrested.

Spark.—Can you tell me what a pamphlet is?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. A. J. Chard).—Well, I don't suppose he knows. He knows what you gave him.

Trooper John Tavener said that they had to get out into the roadway to pass the men.

Spark.—Did we stop you?—Yes.

Trooper Frank Glasbie, a companion of the other soldiers, said that the accused stopped them from proceeding along the footpath, and offered the pamphlets, saying, "Take one, it won't hurt you."

Police-constable Knighton said he saw about a dozen of the soldiers tear up the papers and throw them away. On being spoken to Spark declared that they had no pamphlets on them. At the station he said, "I have nothing to fear. I am a member of the National Communist Party." Twenty pamphlets were found on him, and a dozen on Dorrell.

In reply to Spark, Police-constable Knighton said that he was not mixing up the National Communist Party with the National Labour Party.

Spark said that he never used the words "National Communist Party" because no such body existed. He said that he was a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and he mentioned this merely to show that the witnesses were muddled in what they said. He contended that the alleged pamphlets were only leaflets. A pamphlet was a small book. He had no animosity towards soldier workers in the Army. He wanted to convert them to the working-class point of view.

The CHAIRMAN.—We are not going to have you air your political views.

Spark.—This is a political case, and I could go on to tell you my views if you would let me.

The CHAIRMAN.—We won't.

Spark declared that Church people handed pamphlets about advocating their views, and he would go on doing the same to soldiers until there was no such thing as an Army in the employ of the property owners.

The CHAIRMAN told Spark and Dorrell that they interfered with the public generally and not soldiers in particular.

Spark was fined 40s. and Dorrell 20s.; and Spark in addition was ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. The pamphlets were ordered to be destroyed.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. H. H. Duncan, Professional Legal Clerk in the Ministry of Health, to be Second Assistant Legal Adviser in the Dominions and Colonial Offices in the room of Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, who has returned to the Board of Trade at his own request.

The London General Omnibus Company has acquired the "A. and W." omnibus service, which began running seven years ago from Wealdstone through Harrow to Pinner.

News in Brief

Miss Mary Barnes, of Northwood, has collected in 10 years 18,961 farthings for missionary funds at the Wesleyan Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will lay the foundation stone of the new Whitgift Grammar School, Haling Park, Croydon, on May 31.

Henry Moore, 32, fitter, of Blackfriars-road, S.E., fell from the roof of Somerset House yesterday, and died as he was being taken to hospital.

Hector Frank Passey, 25, railwayman, of Stoulton, near Worcester, was killed at Henwick Station goods yard yesterday by a motor-lorry, which pinned him against a railway truck.

Dr. Lewis W. Reynolds has retired from the senior churchwardenship of High Wycombe Church after 32 years. He succeeded his uncle, the late Mr. T. J. Reynolds, solicitor, who had filled the office for 25 years.

For throwing banana peel on to the pavement in Waterloo-road and refusing to remove it when asked, Joseph Smith, of the Wellington publichouse, Waterloo-road, was fined 10s. at Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday.

Three families, including two women and seven children, had narrow escapes when a fire broke out in a block of flats in Bedford-street, Liverpool, yesterday. Several were rescued by means of ladders. The ground-floor flat was destroyed.

A German gun captured in the War and presented to the village of Holt, Norfolk, is to be broken up and sold as scrap-iron, because the parish council has decided that the preservation of such relics is not conducive to international peace.

It was announced in the *London Gazette* last night that Colonel (Hon. Brigadier-General) Lord Thomson (the Secretary of State for Air) having attained the age limit of liability to recall, has ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers.

To mark the beginning of the Australian apple season, an exhibition of Australian fruit will be opened in the Exhibition Hall, Australia House, to-morrow, at 10.45 a.m. by Mr. J. E. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs and Australian Delegate to the Naval Conference.

The L.N.E.R. announce that, owing to engineering operations near Cambridge, certain alterations will be made in the train service between Liverpool-street and the Eastern Counties on Saturday night and Sunday, April 26 and 27. Intending passengers are advised to make inquiries at L.N.E.R. agencies before beginning their journeys.

One of the oldest inmates of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Peter Murphy, has died at the age of 90. Murphy was convicted at the Old Bailey in 1875 for malicious wounding and sentenced to detention during her Majesty's pleasure. He played the big drum in the asylum band for 30 years, and worked as an expert cutter in the tailor's shop.

The annual memorial service to the 29th Division, which served in Gallipoli in 1915 and 1916, will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, S.E.9, at 11 a.m. on Friday. The Bishop of Portsmouth will give the address, and the Royal Artillery band, under their director of music, Captain E. C. Stretton, will take part in the service. The collection will be given towards the £55 needed to complete the ante-chapel portion of the memorial to the division in the church.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Voluntary helpers for Alexandra Rose Day are asked to send their names to Miss C. May Beeman, 33, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10. (p. 1)

Applications are invited from qualified mechanical engineers for commissions as lieutenants in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. (p. 3)

The Government of Burma invite applications for an appointment as electrical engineer for service in the Burma Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Hammersmith. (p. 3)

The University College of Hull has established a diploma in industrial administration to be awarded after a two-years' course. Students will have opportunities of studying conditions in large firms. (p. 2)

Shooting over DEVIL'S BRIDGE, round its "S" bend . . . up the steep hill . . .

IN TOP GEAR ALL THE TIME

DEVIL'S Bridge in Devon is not one of the test places for motor cars. There are many other hills that are far steeper.

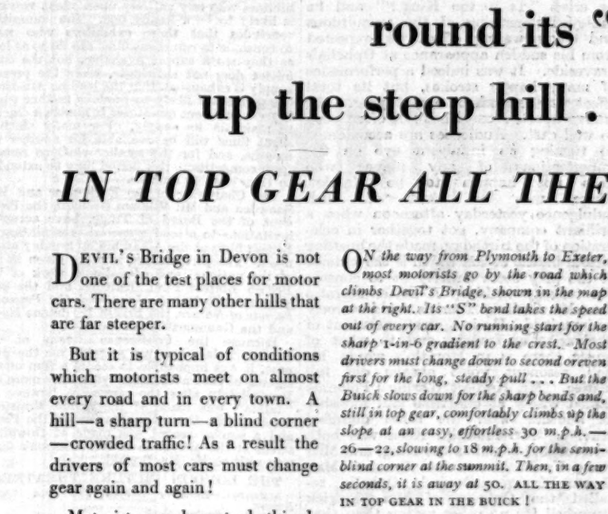
But it is typical of conditions which motorists meet on almost every road and in every town. A hill—a sharp turn—a blind corner—crowded traffic! As a result the drivers of most cars must change gear again and again!

Motorists may learn to do this almost automatically. Nevertheless this gear-changing is the most troublesome and tiring feature of motoring. They need only drive a Buick to realize how delightful it is not to reach to the gear-lever with almost every change in the road.

For this car can do practically anything *in top gear*—climb the average steep hill—slow down to 3 m.p.h., yet sweep to 60 in a flash. Except to start, the Buick driver rarely needs to touch the gear-lever.

ON the way from Plymouth to Exeter, most motorists go by the road which climbs Devil's Bridge, shown in the map at the right. Its "S" bend takes the speed out of every car. No running start for the sharp 1-in-6 gradient to the crest. Most drivers must change down to second or even first for the long, steady pull . . . But the Buick slows down for the sharp bends and, still in top gear, comfortably climbs up the slope at an easy, effortless 30 m.p.h.—26—22, slowing to 18 m.p.h. for the semi-blind corner at the summit. Then, in a few seconds, it is away at 50. ALL THE WAY IN TOP GEAR IN THE BUICK!

The Buick's overhead-valve engine makes possible this amazing power in top gear. For 26 years the Buick engineers have devoted their efforts to perfecting this one type of engine, now the preferred type for aeroplanes and racing motors. And the new Buick cars have 8 per cent more power than previous Buicks, powerful as they were!



The 1930 Buick . . . Hoyal body . . . climbing Devil's Bridge in top gear

Learn what it is like to drive this "top-gear car." Any Buick dealer will gladly lend you one. No obligation. Take it up hills, through traffic, round difficult turns—in top! Let it out to 70 m.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SHOPPING WITH CONFIDENCE.

By CALLISTHENES.

Two men were discussing the merits of the tutors who had been engaged in bringing a young student through a difficult examination. Concerning the last and most successful of them one man said: "His scholarship was about the same as that of the others. His method of teaching was not conspicuously better. Where he excelled was that he somehow filled the boy with confidence, so that when he went into the examination room he was able to do himself justice."

Here was a point in the worth of tutors which must have escaped many of us, though it is obvious enough when stated. All of us would scrutinize their academic qualifications and try to estimate their tact and persuasiveness and firmness; but we might be missing the whole difference between failure and success through not knowing that one made his pupils feel confident and the other filled them with a doubtful anxiety.

There is no form of human activity which is not better done with confidence than with hesitation and anxiety. That is clearly so in the examination room, but it is equally so in the important practical matter of shopping, which is our concern here.

The man who shops confidently is much more likely to get exactly what he wants, and to get it quickly, than the man who shops with anxiety and mistrust. The distrustful man will set out with half a conviction that the shops do not stock the special sort of thing he wants, and after one or two disappointments will give up the search and make shift with something only approximately right. This is a loss all round.

The man who shops with confidence knows that the resources and policy of a great Store are such that he is certain of getting what he wants—and he gets it, which is a gain all round, satisfaction to him and satisfaction to the Store.

We believe that one of the intangible services which this Store performs for the public is that it makes all of them confident shoppers. We have an unsurpassed assembly of the world's merchandise. Our prices are low. Our record in these matters directly inspires confidence. But in addition we have, according to the witness of our customers, an "atmosphere" which makes them shop confidently even from the first moment of their first visit.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

HOLIDAY ROAD ACCIDENTS

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

A motorist who was found dead early yesterday morning in an overturned saloon car which had crashed into some fencing near Cobham, Surrey, was identified later as Mr. Alan Conning Browning, a salesman for a cable and telegraph company. He was a native of Southampton, with lodgings in Grand-drive, Raynes Park.

George Herbert Linfoot, 34, of View-terrace, Dormans Land, Lingfield, was motor-cycling at Lewes on Monday night, his wife being on the pillion, when he was thrown and fell in front of a motor-car. He died from injuries shortly afterwards. His wife was taken to hospital, slightly injured.

William Pegram, 44, a carman, was crossing the main London road at Romford to reach his home in Jutsum's-lane, on Monday night, when he was knocked down by a motor-car and carried some distance, dying shortly afterwards. The police are anxious to discover the motor-car. They describe it as a two-seater, with a dickey seat containing a man who was driving and two women. One of the women was seated in the dickey.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at the inquest at Ipswich yesterday on the bodies of three young members of the Royal Air Force, whose motor-cycle combination was wrecked in collision with an Ipswich omnibus on Good Friday. Two of the men, Walter James Iron, 21, of Haverhill, Suffolk, and Bernard George Foss, 20, of Hove, were killed outright. The sidecar passenger, Christopher John O'Grady, 22, of Dundrum, near Dublin, died in hospital.

Cutting out from a line of traffic in London-road, North Cheam, on Good Friday evening, a motor-cyclist, William George Davis, 25, of Bredon-road, Loughborough Junction, came into collision with a motor-omnibus and received fatal injuries.

At the inquest yesterday the omnibus-driver, George James Smith, of Mount-road, Mitcham, said he did everything he could to avoid the accident. He had been driving for 18 years and held seven safety diplomas. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated the driver from blame.

Agnes McGuire, aged about 18, of Clarendon-street, Paddington, was knocked down by a motor-coach in High-road, Kilburn, yesterday, and killed.

"BRITISH WEEK" AT ANTWERP

VISIT OF SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON

The Second Cruiser Squadron and two regimental bands are to go to Antwerp, at the invitation of the Belgian Government, for "British Week," July 17 to 23, to be held in connexion with the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition, which the King and Queen of the Belgians are to visit next Saturday to perform an inaugural ceremony before the opening.

The exhibition, which will remain open until October, is being held to mark the centenary of the Treaty of Belgian Independence, of which Great Britain was one of the principal signatories. An account of Britain's part in the exhibition is to be broadcast to-night from the London station by Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Deputy Master of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, which, with the financial support of leading shipowners, is responsible for a historical panorama of ships in the British section.

CHILDREN'S FATAL RIDE

The opinion was expressed by a Shoreditch coroner's jury yesterday that protection should be provided to make it impossible for children to get on the drawbars of trailers. The jury had been inquiring into the death of Samuel Hyman, 13, of Barns Houses, Bethnal Green, who fell from the drawbar of a motor-lorry and trailer at Bethnal Green. DR. EDWIN SMITH, the coroner, said he had suggested that drawbars should be provided with something in the nature of blunt spikes making it impossible for children to have the desire to ride on them. The jury, returning a verdict of accidental death, exonerated the driver.

While the secretary of the Berkhamsted Cricket Club was driving a car pulling a roller over the pitch yesterday a number of children sat on the shafts. One boy, Sidney Eames, aged 11, of Highfield-road, Berkhamsted slipped and was crushed between the roller and the shaft. He died almost immediately.

Entertainments

HAYMARKET THEATRE

"HAMLET"

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Claudius	MALCOLM KEEN
Hamlet	HENRY AINLEY
Horatio	GODFREY TEARLE
Polonius	HERBERT WALEN
Laertes	COLIN CLIVE
Rosencrantz	HENRY HEWITT
Guildenstern	PATRICK WADDINGTON
Osric	ERNEST THESIGER
A Priest	H. R. HIGNETT
A Gentleman	ARNOLD RICHES
Marcellus	TRISTAN RAWSON
Bernardo	REGINALD SMITH
Francisco	C. M. HALLARD
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	BALIOL HOLLOWAY
Fortinbras	AUSTIN TREVOR
1st Player	ROBERT SPEAIGHT
2nd Player	LEONARD SHEPHERD
3rd Player	B. A. PITTAR
Player Queen	MARGARETTA SCOTT
A Sailor	REGINALD SMITH
1st Gravedigger	CEDRIC HARDWICKE
2nd Gravedigger	RICHARD GOOLDEN
Page to the Queen	DIANA FORBES-ROBERTSON
Gertrude	IRENE VANBRUGH
Ophelia	GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES

To play Hamlet in such a cast as this might well be the height of any tragedian's ambition. Yet in any circumstances, we suppose, there are more critical kicks than halfpence to be earned in the part. Are you Mr. Kemble? Then a critic of Hazlitt's authority will say that you play the character too inflexibly, in too much of a straight line. Are you Mr. Kean? The same critic will complain that you are too splenetic and rash, that you introduce too many sharp angles into your performance. Where can the happy undulating medium be? Even Garrick had Johnson to accuse him of frightening the Ghost, good judges considered Macready too lachrymose, and Fechter, whose performance was the closest approach Lewes ever saw to the realization of Goethe's reading of the character, still had not the force of animal passion demanded by the tragedy. And how if you are Mr. Ainley? A performance that is always picturesque and romantic, carefully studied and supported throughout by a fine sensibility to beauty in words and situations will not save you from the reproach of being temperamentally a man of action.

There were moments during yesterday's performance when the play seemed to be in some danger of reaching an untimely end. It was hard to believe that a man with so much of Marc Antony in his composition would not dispatch the business of revenge without more ado. Fate crying out seemed, indeed, to have made each petty artery in that body "as hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve." Our fears were, in a sense, a tribute to one aspect of the art of the actor who had thus superbly brought to life a strikingly romantic figure, but his achievement was one which enforced penalties upon the tragedy. We had too often to guess at the nature of those restraints standing between this virile, commanding prince and the accomplishment of a deed towards which his whole soul strained. It would not be quite true to say that Mr. Ainley delivered the great introspective soliloquies as though they bored him. But the preparatory "O that this too, too solid flesh would melt" had the lacklustre quality that is imparted less by art than by a temperamental want of sympathy with an introspective nature. His "To be or not to be" speech was scarcely more poignant.

The weakness of Mr. Ainley's Hamlet, then, was that it revealed a Roman temperament prompting to action rather than a characteristically Renaissance temperament prompting to inquiry. But its defects had splendid compensations. This Hamlet scourged himself with a will. In such a passage as "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" he was magnificent, his delivery of the lines being various and delicate yet strong and thrilling. He was entirely happy in the last scene with Guildenstern and Rosencrantz, ending it by snapping the recorder across his knee, almost as happy when before lifting the arras in the Queen's closet he cried "Is it the King?" and he achieved something of the tumultuous and overpowering effect we expected from his sudden appearance at Ophelia's graveside. It was indeed a performance of many happy strokes, but its total effect was somewhat unsatisfying. Mr. Ainley apart, *Hamlet* has not often been so well cast. Audiences are accustomed to turning an indulgent eye on the imperfections of any player who does not happen to be Hamlet. There was no need of such indulgence yesterday afternoon when a brilliant company, got together in celebration of the Birthday, made the bustling melodramatic action which is the outside of the play seem entirely fit to contain the tragedy within. A better Horatio than Mr. Godfrey Tearle's could scarcely be imagined. He is a great executant of Shakespearian music, and to what of music there is in Horatio's words his rich, resonant voice always did full justice. Mr. Herbert Waring's Polonius talked wisely at one time and foolishly at another with the same dignified gravity. Mr. Malcolm Keen was both forceful and genial as the King, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh was his Queen. Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies's Ophelia recalled the Ophelia of Mrs. Patrick Campbell for no other reason than that she contrives to suggest some inherent frailty of mind: in all other respects, it is her own and an exquisite thing. Most of the minor parts were delightfully sketched in, Mr. Henry Hewitt's Rosencrantz, Mr. Patrick Waddington's Guildenstern and Mr. Ernest Thesiger's water-fly Osric coming nearest to perfection. Mr. Colin Clive's Laertes was a questionable piece of work, being wholly lacking in impetuosity, but there was nothing questionable about Mr. Cedric Hardwicke's First Gravedigger, or Mr. Baliol Holloway's Ghost. It is melancholy to think that, except for a command *matinée* on May 19, this choice programme will be seen only once more, on Friday afternoon.

PARISHIONERS AND CHOICE OF VICAR

The parishioners of Ugley, an Essex parish near Dunmow, passed at an Easter parish meeting a resolution asking the Bishop of Chelmsford to postpone the institution and induction of the newly appointed incumbent, the Rev. S. M. Stewart, D.D., until he has worked in the parish for a few months. The patrons of the benefice are the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and Dr. Stewart, their nominee, lately returned to England after many years' ministerial work in Labrador. The objection of the parishioners is not to Dr. Stewart personally, but to the fact that they were not consulted by the patrons before a new vicar was chosen. In reply to a letter from the parishioners the Bishop of Chelmsford has pointed out that the right to appoint is vested absolutely in the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and that he had no alternative but to accept whoever was appointed. Mr. W. A. TENNANT, who presided at the Easter meeting, said he was sure the parishioners would give a friendly welcome to the new vicar and would show him that their protest was not against him personally but against the patrons of benefices forcing incumbents upon parishes without first consulting the parishioners, who had an affection for their parish church and were actively interested in its work.

Bishop Goldsmith and Mrs. Goldsmith celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. There have been, counting this, two golden weddings and one silver wedding in the family within 12 months.

THE FILM WORLD

BRITISH ACTORS AND "TALKIES"

The attendances at the picture theatres during the Easter holidays furnished ample proof that the public demand for talking films shows no sign of abatement. When the "talkie" first entered the British market a few exhibitors and producers declared that it was but a passing phase which would cease to interest the public once the novelty had worn off. Experience has shown that their diagnosis was wrong. Technically the "talkie" has improved very considerably; it has been helped by the employment of colour and the wide screen, and it is doubtful whether any exhibitor who has equipped his theatre with sound apparatus yet contemplates a day when he will revert to the silent screen. Possibly he hopes that a time will come when more British talking films will be available. For the present the largest part of his programme necessarily comes from American sources, and he must pay very heavy prices for the outstanding American pictures.

There have been a few British talking pictures on exhibition in the West End cinemas during the holiday season. *Rookery Nook*, after a successful season at the New Gallery, is now to be seen at the Astoria, and one can only hope that it will be followed by other Aldwych Theatre farces. At the Alhambra there is *Harmony Heaven*, in which Mr. Thomas Bentley has adopted the American custom of introducing the audience to theatrical life behind the scenes. Mr. Sinclair Hill's production *Dark Red Roses* shares the programme at the Marble Arch Pavilion with *The Green Goddess*; and two other British films of note are being shown—the Empire Marketing Board's picture *Drifters*, which deals with the British herring industry, at the Scala, and Captain Knight's *Sea Hawks* at the Polytechnic. Next week the British film of *The Silver King* is to be released. Mr. Percy Marmont plays Mr. Wilson Barrett's part of Wilfred Denver, and the scenes include a snowstorm, the wreck of the Plymouth express, and Derby Day.

"TALKIES" IN THE MAKING

In a number of studios work on British "talkies" is in progress. For Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, Mr. Basil Dean is engaged on Mr. Galsworthy's play *Escape*; the Gaumont Company are producing a "football romance" in which many professional football players are to appear; and British Instructional films are occupied with *Stark Nature*, in which the action takes place in a London cabaret and on African desert. The film is being made simultaneously in four languages—English, French, Spanish, and German.

Another interesting feature of the present programmes in the London area is that many of the American films provide admirable opportunities for English actors. The case of *Journey's End* at the Tivoli is particularly striking. Mr. Colin Clive, who plays the leading part in the London stage production, went to California specially for the film, and there are in it, besides, many other British actors. *The Green Goddess* at the Marble Arch Pavilion has another good part for Mr. George Arliss, who is often regarded as an American actor but who was, in fact, born in London and made his first appearance on the stage at the Elephant and Castle Theatre. In *The Love Parade* at the Carlton a leading part is played by Mr. Lupino Lane; Miss Gertrude Lawrence is playing in her first "talkie" in *The Battle of Paris* at the Plaza; and Mr. Clive Brook appears in *The Four Feathers*, which has just been released for general exhibition after a preliminary London season.

SUPPLY OF SILENT FILMS

The report of the Trading Conditions Committee of the C.E.A. upon the maintenance of silent films has been issued. The committee has received enough replies to know that the possibility of the association undertaking anything towards maintaining the supply of such films is not economically practicable. There are a number of silent films available, and the General Council has supplied the fullest information to its members. Members running silent films will, no doubt, take note of the careful distinction which is made as to silent productions and silent versions. The committee does not anticipate that the experience of exhibitors who rely entirely upon silent versions is likely to be a happy one. The committee concludes that those exhibitors who want to continue to run silent films can do so as long as they see a supply available, but the committee does not anticipate, when the present supply is exhausted, that the leading American companies are likely to produce further silent films in sufficient quantities to enable a cinema to maintain its supply. For many cinemas silent films will be available for another six months, and for the smaller cinemas remote from competition, this period may be extended to 12 or even 18 months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden and Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, have accepted invitations to attend a special presentation of British films at the Alhambra on Sunday afternoon. The performance is being given in aid of the national and educational work of the British Empire Film Institute, and the programme will include *Juno and the Paycock*, *Secrets of Nature*, the British Movietone News, and the Gaumont Sound News.

Because the Conference Room at St. James's Palace was not suitable for the purpose, it was impossible to secure a film of the signing of the Naval Treaty yesterday morning. Immediately after the ceremony, however, a "talkie" was made of the Prime Minister's meeting with the representatives of the Press, and a similar record was made at Downing-street in the afternoon of Mr. Stimson's farewell visit to Mr. MacDonald.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Harmony Heaven* and *Such Things Happen.*
ASTORIA.—*Rookery Nook.*
CAPITOL.—*Such Men are Dangerous.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Free and Easy.*
KENSINGTON.—*Dangerous Curves* and *Three Live Ghosts.*
MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.—*The Green Goddess* and *Dark Red Roses.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Puttin' on the Ritz.*
PALACE.—*The Queen's Necklace.*
PLAZA.—*The Busybody* and *The Battle of Paris.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Sea Hawks.*
REGAL.—*Hell Harbour.*
SCALA.—*The End of St. Petersburg* and *Drifters.*
STOLL.—*Dangerous Curves* and *Three Live Ghosts.*
TIVOLI.—*Journey's End.*

£3,000 TAKEN FROM SAFE

THIEVES AT THE TIVOLI

Almost the whole of the week-end takings—about £3,000—was stolen from a safe at the Tivoli Picture Theatre, Strand, in the early hours of yesterday morning. The theft was discovered on the arrival of cleaners, who found the safe door open and the contents missing.

It is unusual for such a large sum of money to remain in the safe, but its presence is accounted for by the fact that the banks were closed on Monday. The safe had apparently been opened by experts, for it was undamaged. It is thought that the thieves paid for admission in the ordinary way on Monday night and hid in the building. In that way they would be able to select their own time for getting into the manager's office, which is on the top floor, and rather difficult for a stranger to find. A watchman was on duty throughout the night, but did not hear any sound of a suspicious nature.

DISAPPOINTED THIEVES

The offices of the Fulham Football Club, Craven Cottage, were ransacked by thieves during Monday night. The safe was ripped open, but the directors had made special arrangements for the £700 gate money from Monday's match to be taken to the bank, in spite of the holiday, and only a few pounds remained. The thieves left the following note, printed in pencil, pinned to the door of the secretary's office:—"Sir,—Where the hell do you keep your money? We can't find any. Sorry for the mess."

The thieves entered the premises through a window in the players' dressing-room. They then went systematically through every room, opening everything that was locked and looked likely to contain money. The secretary's office, manager's office, and board room were ransacked. The back of the safe in the secretary's office was ripped open, apparently with some steel implement. In addition to taking the few pounds of loose cash found in the safe, the thieves helped themselves to the club whisky.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

The speeches following the Shakespeare Birthday celebrations will be relayed from Stratford-on-Avon and broadcast at 2.15 p.m. from the National station. In the evening, at 7.45, there will be broadcast a performance of *Henry V.*, with a cast including Mr. Harman Grisewood, Mr Arthur Goullett, Mr. Philip Wade, Mr John Laurie, Mr. Clinton Baddeley, Miss Barbara Couper, Miss Lilian Harrison, and Miss Gladys Young.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, April 23, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—A Woman's Commentary, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2** :—Gramophone Records. **2.15-3.10** :—Speeches following the Shakespeare Birthday Celebration by the Bishop of Coventry, the Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. St. John Ervine proposing The Drama and Miss Violet Vanbrugh replying, relayed from the Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon. **4** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children—To Celebrate St. George's Day—The Great Armada, an historical play for children, in three scenes, by Helen Gordon, adapted for broadcasting. **6** :—Gallipoli Revisited, by Captain W. T. Forshaw. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Pianoforte Music of Liszt, played by Niedzielski. **7-7.20** :—Britain and the Antwerp Exhibition of 1930, by Sir Burton Chadwick (under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade). **7.25** :—Books and Readers, by Mr. Charles Nowell, relayed from Birmingham.

7.45 :—King Henry V., by William Shakespeare, produced and presented in 17 episodes by E. A. Harding, effects orchestrated by Michael Burge, with Harman Grisewood, Andrew Churchman, Arthur Goullet, Malcolm Young, Alex. Sarnor, Lionel Millard, Philip Wade, Gerald Jerome, John Laurie, Harold Reese, Cyril Twyford, Ernest Digges, Vincent Clive, Frank Denton, Clinton Baddeley, Barbara Couper, Lilian Harrison, Gladys Young, and Granville Ives. **9.45** :—Weather; News. London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.10** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **11-12 (1,554.4m.** only):—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Organ Recital, by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Mabel Ritchie (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Frank Walker Octet; Hardy Williamson (tenor). **7.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Joan Coxon (soprano). **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—See Midland Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Winifred Morris (contralto); Cissie Woodward (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children—The Queen and the Poet, a Play of Shakespeare's days, by Bladon Peake; Percy Thompson (baritone) in Old English Songs; On the Gramophone, some more Records for Kiddies. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland String Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Kennedy; Leonard Dennis (violoncello); Nigel Dallaway (pianoforte). **7.45** :—See London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Dr. James Lyon; Percy Thompson (baritone). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN. (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe.—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—The Radio Quartet. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **4** :—The Orchestra; Ruth George (soprano); Sally O. McAllister (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—Regional News. **10.10-11** :—Army Reminiscences. The Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Ernest A. A. Stoneley; Harry Hopewell (baritone).

BOURNEMOUTH. (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF. (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-3.10** :—National programme. **4** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman; William Worsley (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

10.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Talk for Women. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Concert. **9** :—M. O'Hea and Company in Scenes from Shakespeare. **9.30** :—May Fogarty and Marion Joyce, Vocal and Violin Recital. **9.55** :—W. A. Manahan and Company in a Variety Half-Hour. **10.30** :—The Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Orchestra. **4** :—The Octet: Enid Hewit (reciter); Brewhton Shafford (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Tomatoes, from Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-12.50** :—St. George's Day—Trooping the Colour by the 1st Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers: commentator, Captain Donald Lindsay, music by the Band of the 1st Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers, relayed from Fulford Barracks, York, from Leeds. **4** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; William German (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—North Regional News. **10.10-11** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.10** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—Mid-week Sports Bulletin: Local News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2-3.10** :—National programme. **4** :—See Cardiff. **5** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS :—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-12.50** :—See Manchester. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—North Regional News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—**4.30** :—Concert of Trio Music. **7** :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Trio Music. **9.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **10.15** :—American Song Recital. **10.45** :—Reading. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Guitar Recital. **11.30** Song Recital. **11.35** :—Orchestral Selection, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—**6** :—Concert. **7.30** :—Medical Talk. **8** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Prague. **10** :—Time and News. **10.15** :—Concert.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m., 20kw.—6.20 :—Talk. **6.40** :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.55** :—Meteorological Report for Farmers. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30** :—Programme from Breslau, followed by News, Card Game, and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5.55 :—See Königswusterhausen. **6.30** :—Debate. **7** :—A Musical Magazine —Selections from New Musical Compositions, with Introductory Talk. **7.55** :—Labour Market Report. **8** :—Topical Programme. **8.30** :—Dutterich, comedy in Darmstadt dialect (Elias Niebergall), followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.30** :—Bridge, followed by Concert of German Marches and Dances.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.15 :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Talk. **7.28** :—Time and Weather. **7.30** :—Russian Lesson. **8** :—Opera, open in three acts (Puccini), relayed from Basel (1,010m.). In the interval at **9.30** :—News.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.10 :—See Prague. **6.20** :—Programme from Brona. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—See Prague. **10.20** :—News and Programme announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 4.2kw.—**6.20** :—Literary Programme. **6.40** :—Talk. **7.5** :—Weather for Agriculturists. **7.7** :—Orchestral Music. **8** :—Weather. **8.30** :—Topical Talk. **8.50** :—See Who Like It: a wireless sequence (Theobald). **9.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **10.15** :—News. **10.35** :—Theatre Talk.

BRUNN (340m.), 2.4kw.—**6** :—Weekly Report. **6.10** :—See Prague. **6.20** :—English Language Lesson. **6.35** :—Tales by a Grandmother. **7** :—See Prague. **10.20** :—News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—**5** :—Dance Music. **6** :—Talks. **6.30** :—Pianoforte Recital—Liebesfreud (Rachmaninoff-Kreisler); Impromptu with variations (Schubert); Rhapsody in E flat major (Brahms). **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Organ Recital. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Organ Recital. **9** :—Les Noces de Jeannette, opera-comique (Masse). **9.45** :—Accordion Recital. **10** :—Music. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—6.15 :—Recital by an Italian Cellist. **6.45** :—Italian Language Lesson. **7.20** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **8.45** :—Selections from Hajrány ázsa rózsa, operetta (Jenő Sándor). **10** :—Dance Music. **11.15** :—Trigane Music from the Hotel Dalmacija.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.30 :—Swedish Talk and Reading. **6.20** :—French Language Lesson. **6.50** :—Weather, and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.20** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Recital of Danish National Songs. **8.30** :—Talk. **9** :—The World of Animals—Programme of Poetry and Music; Le carnaval des animaux, for two Pianofortes, Strings, Flute, Clarinet, Celesta, and Xylophone (Saint-Saëns). Readings—Short Poems about Animals (Nygaard). **10** :—News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. **10.20** :—Old Time Danish Songs—Manon, words by Johannes Jörgensen, set to music by Arnold Nielsen. **10.35** :—Concert of Chamber Music—String Quartet, in E flat major, op. 127 (Beethoven).

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items. News. **7.10** :—Agricultural Report. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.35** :—Time Signal. **8** :—Buzle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. **8.5** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Concert. **9.10** (in the interval): Literary Programme, relayed from Warsaw. **10.10** :—News from Warsaw. **11** :—Dance Music. **12**:—Buzle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (240m., 7.5 :—Outpouring Animals in Sensemble for the Hannenback Zoo. **7.30-9.15** :—See Stuttgart. **9.15** :—Marianne Theiner Violin Recital—Chaconne (Joh. Seb. Bach); Jazz-band (Gross); Fantasia, op. 159 (Schubert). **10.15** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha in Morse (372m., 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (240m.).—8.30 :—Light Concert. **8.50** :—Reading. **8.55** :—Talks. **7.45** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **9.25** :—Wurander, opera in three acts (Precini). Heavy; from the Hamburg Theatre. **11.25** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.55** :—Concert from the Osterrain Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 25kw.—Silent 10.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **10.41** :—The Daily Service. **12.40** :—Concert by the Radio Quintet. **2.40** :—Concert by a Children's Choir, conducted by Jacob Hamel. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Studies for the Pianoforte, with Introductory Talk. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Concert. **6.40** :—Time Signal. **6.41** :—Concert. **7.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **7.12** :—Accordion Concert. **7.55** :—Talk. **8.25** :—Gramophone Records. **8.40** :—Time Signal. **8.41** :—Jewish Programme; Concert by a Children's Choir, conducted by Jacob Hamel. **9.10** :—A Wireless Play (Kommer Kleyn—Music by Louis Schmidt). **10.40** :—Weather and News, followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—8.55 a.m. :—Time Signal. **8.56** :—Concert. **11.10** :—Time Signal. **11.11** :—Programme for Hospitals. **11.40** :—Gramophone Concert. **12.55** :—Harmonium Recital. **1.10** :—Time Signal. **1.11** :—Concert: Andante for Violin (Schubert); Een Lentedag—Cycle of Children's Songs for Choir, Violin, and Pianoforte (Worp). **2.10** :—Gramophone Records. **3.25** :—Reading. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.10** :—Time Signal. **4.11** :—Concert by Utrecht Flute Quartet: English Suite No. 3 in G minor for Pianoforte (Bach); Quartet in E minor for four Flutes (Kuhlau); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Etude on op. 10 No. 3 in E major; (b) Etude in A flat major (Chopin); Quartet in F major for four Flutes (Wickhoff). **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Children. **6.40** :—Time Signal. **6.41** :—Talks. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Talk for Young People. **8.25** :—Police Notes. **8.40** :—Time Signal. **8.41** :—Programme from the Concert Hall Amsterdam: The Creation—Oratorio (Haydn). News after the Programme.

LANGENBERG (473m.), COLOGNE (454m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—5.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Report on Industry, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Talk for Women. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert, followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Announcements, and Concert from the Café Royal Münster.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—5.20 :—Economic Report, followed by Weather and Time. **6.30** :—Italian Language Lesson. **6.55** :—Labour Intelligence. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Gramophone Concerto. **8.30** :—Indiscretions—Scenes from Real Life, by Andreas Zeitler, Alfred Matusche, and Karl Schick. **9.15** :—Concert. **10.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA J7 (424m.), 3kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Time Signal, and Musical Comedy Selection: La Viejecita (Caballero), followed by two Musical Comedy Selections: (a) El dúo de la africana (Caballero); (b) La verbena de la paloma (Breton). **1 a.m. (Thursday)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music, relayed from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (561m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. **8** :—Announcements; Weather.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE PIR OF THE TURBAN

SACRED RULER OF FANATICS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Telegrams from Karachi announce the dramatic arrest and trial of the "Pir of Pagaro" in Sukkur. Anyone who searches for the village of Pagaro on the map of Upper Sind will search in vain. There is no such place. The seat of this important dignitary is at Kingri, south of Sukkur and near the left bank of the Indus. He is known all over Sind as the Pir Pagaro, or Pir of the Turban.

"Pagaro" is the Sindhi form of the familiar "puggaree" and means "turban." The office of Pir, or spiritual leader who guides his followers along the path decreed by the Prophet, is hereditary and holders of it are said to succeed to the Turban as we speak of succession to the Crown.

The Pir traces his family back to a Saiyad of Mecca who came to Sind in the eighth century with the Mohamedan conqueror, Mahomed Kasim, and helped to convert the Hindus to Islam. Some of the Pirs of Kingri numbered their followers or *murids* by hundreds of thousands, not only in Sind but in Kelat, the Punjab, Cutch, Kathiawar, and even Bombay and Calcutta. So great was their reputation for holiness, austerity, and even miracles, that disciples flocked to them from all parts. But their chief stronghold has always been in the valley of the Nara and the desert of Thar and Parkar in Eastern Sind, a region which in those days before the construction of the Jamrao canal system was inhabited by unsophisticated shepherds and herdsmen.

These shepherds became so fanatical in their devotion that they cast to the winds the tenets of orthodox Islam and worshipped the Pir of Kingri as being God himself. First, they built mosques facing north, towards Kingri, instead of east, towards Mecca. Afterwards many of their villages gave up having mosques altogether. Shepherds, cultivators and zemindars joined in a numerous fraternity, sworn to help one another in every need at any cost, sworn to sacrifice their lives and all they possessed in the service of the Pir. They are known as Hurs.

GIFTS AND ADORATION

When the Pir goes on tour among them to receive their gifts and adoration, he is carried in a palanquin by many willing bearers, surrounded by an excited mob numbering hundreds, all yelling his praises in shrill acclamation, rushing forward to throw themselves prostrate in the dust before his advance, and creating a din and mêlée that has to be heard and seen in order to be appreciated. When he camps, his tent is surrounded by crowds anxiously waiting till the door of the *kanat* is opened, when men and women vie with each other in throwing down on the sacred cot offerings in money and ornaments of gold and silver. Women pluck off their marriage nose-rings, men give sheep and cattle, and even land. During the War the then Pir of Kingri offered the authorities 200,000 sheep to feed the troops in Mesopotamia, the property of others which he could have for the asking.

The anomaly is that, while their worship of him is rank heresy, the Pir himself is an orthodox Mohamedan and a Saiyad—that is, a descendant of the Prophet, and, apart from the Hurs, is regarded with the most intense awe and reverence by all ordinary believers, who, perhaps not unmindful that others hold him to be God, tremble with religious fear in his presence. The disciples were scattered and could not be visited often enough, so the Pirs of old appointed representatives from their entourage to go about collecting tribute. These were given the magniloquent title of *khalifa*, a word used in the Koran to designate Adam and David, as vicegerents of God.

There was an able and powerful Pir of Kingri at the time of the British conquest of Sind, named Aligoharshah, who had been ruler of a *pergunnah* (large district) under the Mirs. It was said to be he who brought to light the alleged forgery of a treaty for which the Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was degraded and deprived of much of his territory by the British. This resulted in a tradition of hate between Pir and Mir, and led to Kingri being separated from Khairpur State, which it adjoins.

TALE OF MURDERS

The present occasion is not the first upon which a Pir of Kingri has been tried for murder. Hazabullahshah succeeded Aligoharshah about 1850. A party of Hurs were bringing to Kingri a large pack of hounds as a gift to this Pir. As they were passing through Khairpur State, three miles from Kingri, the hounds pursued a wild boar into the forest. The keeper of the forest, a servant of the Mir Ali Murad's, drew his sword upon them, whereat the Hurs clubbed him to death. The Mir accused the Pir of complicity, but, on being tried by a British Court in Shikarpur, the Pir was acquitted.

In Hala of Hyderabad district was a rival Pir of great sanctity, a cousin of Hazabullah and his hereditary foe, called the Jhandewala or Pir of the Flag. Two Hurs treacherously murdered him in his own village mosque, stabbing him in the chest, in the holy month of Ramazan. It caused as much sensation as if a Pope had been murdered in the Vatican. One murderer was caught and hanged, but the other escaped. The police held Hazabullahshah to be the instigator, and obtained a warrant from the Sadar Court at Karachi (as the local magistracy refused it). In those days before railways the warrant was carried by mounted police for 250 miles. The District Superintendent of Police had no easy task in making the arrest and in sending the prisoner under escort down to Karachi for trial. The Pir was acquitted, as witnesses failed to support the case.

This second trial aroused the frantic devotion of the Hurs. Their ranks were swollen by sympathizers. Their zeal for the Pir and for each other passed all bounds. They gave help to the vilest criminal when he said he was a Hur. Blackguards of every type joined them for the advantage of protection against the law. Respectable Moslems found fault with the Pir for not checking their excesses and heresies, but the stream of tribute flowing into his coffers damped the fires of his rebukes. Any attempt on his part to oppose the Hurs was believed by them to be due to the evil influence of *khalifas*, as he himself, being God, could do no wrong in their eyes. They began to murder *khalifas* freely and frequently.

The murderers almost invariably escaped, and by the help of the Hur brotherhood. The country people were terrorized into silence so that the police could obtain no clue to their whereabouts. They formed a gang of outlaws with other bad characters, and had their headquarters in a vast swamp called the Makhi Dhand, in Eastern Sind, where hundreds of square miles of marshy jungle afforded a secure refuge. They obtained guns, ammunition, and money by constant dacoities, accompanied with murders, arsons, and outrages of every kind.

This state of affairs was at its worst about 1895, when the outlaws were engaged in the systematic and brutal murder of policemen and zemindars with a view to proving their ascendancy over the forces of law and order. In 1896 a special force of armed police with two companies of Baluchis and a squadron of the Scinde Horse were sent against them. The outlaws led their pursuers on wild goose chases to and fro in the Makhi Dhand. However, stringent measures forced the countryside out of its attitude of sympathy, and severe pressure was put on the Pir of those days to proclaim his order that the outlaws be surrendered to justice. Deserted by sympathizers, they became desperate and allowed themselves to be surrounded. They died fighting. Slowly, but surely, they were exterminated.

Fresh murders and outrages broke out later from time to time, due partly to the Pir's tours among the Hurs, which were followed by wholesale cattle-stealing, dacoities, and blackmail, committed by ardent devotees who, having bestowed on him much of their wealth, took this means of recouping themselves. They were placed in criminal settlements under supervision and the Pir was eventually forbidden to visit them. Now they are more or less under the heel of the law with a tendency to break forth into murder on any slight to themselves or to the Pir. Any man is doomed against whom an enemy starts a rumour that he has injured the Pir.

It will be obvious why the present Pir is being tried within the precincts of Sukkur Gaol instead of in the ordinary open Courts of law. He has many adherents, both declared and secret, whose devotion knows no bounds. The witnesses against him will carry their lives in their hands for many months and even years. The Hurs have long memories.

FRENCH FLOOD RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 22

M. Marcel Héraud, Under-Secretary of State, who is in charge of flood relief, made a statement about its distribution this morning.

He said that much of the criticism which had been made was based on a misunderstanding. Parliament had voted £800,000 for urgent relief, and the French Red Cross had a subscribed fund of £320,000 to draw on. The State grant had been only partly spent, and the Red Cross had suspended payment of relief for as long as the State had a balance in hand. But some of the flood victims had begun to claim that the rest of the Red Cross fund should be distributed at once, whether it was urgently needed or not. His aim was to place all relief so far as possible in the hands of the departmental committees approved by the Government. In any case, only urgent relief could be distributed before the work of assessment in the distressed areas was complete.

Complaints of ineptitude and profiteering are still coming from the South. The Red Cross Committee apparently decided to build temporary huts and furnish them in a temporary way, and stories are told of orders for large consignments of such things as deal tables and chests of drawers on which middlemen have made large profits. The refugees want to choose their own goods and keep them permanently or draw the cash equivalent, and the local committees have suggested that free orders on local dealers rather than money or goods would be the best form of relief. In the meantime, the French Red Cross is once more being accused, as it was during the War, of being an ultra-Catholic and conservative body, not wholly immune from a tendency to religious and political discrimination.

SWISS GOLDEN EAGLES

A PLEA FOR PROTECTION

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

The Swiss Government is being pressed to take steps to protect golden eagles in Switzerland. The Government and Cantonal authorities, hunters, gamekeepers, and farmers state that eagles are numerous, cause widespread damage, and are unlikely to become extinct, but naturalists disagree. The Schaffhausen ornithologist, Herr Carl Stemmler, states that golden eagles are nesting no more, and that they are rapidly disappearing.

Last summer Herr Stemmler surveyed several districts known to harbour golden eagles, and he reported that in the National Park (Lower Engadine), in the Graue Hörner, in the Saentis district, and in the Muotathal not one eagle's nest was occupied. Half a century ago there were thousands of golden eagles; to-day there are but a few hundreds. Their worst enemies are the owners of grazing cattle. Small animals—goats, sheep, calves, as well as cats, dogs, and poultry—are sometimes carried away by eagles, but the birds usually prey on wild animals, rats, mice, foxes, martens, and marmots, and the losses suffered by farmers are comparatively small. The Government is being urged to pay compensation to peasants and shepherds for the animals carried off in the hope of stopping the shooting of the birds. But the only effective means of preventing their disappearance would be to protect them, as has been successfully done with chamois and ibex.

BRITISH AIR PILOTS' TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 22

Eight of the aeroplanes piloted by members of the Heston (Middlesex) Air Park arrived at the Austern Aerodrome here without mishap in the course of this afternoon. Flying Officer D. F. W. Atcherley, of Schneider Cup fame, accompanied by Captain Peake, arrived yesterday, and, being pressed for time, resumed his flight to Prague this forenoon. A Klemm machine which left Salzburg with the others is reported to have made a forced landing without mishap at Sankt-Georgen, in Upper Austria.

At Salzburg, where they stayed for luncheon, the airmen were received by the Mayor. The flight down the Danube to Vienna was particularly enjoyed. The party will remain in Vienna overnight, and to-morrow will fly either to Budapest or Prague. The two aeroplanes which were held up temporarily in Brussels have caught up with the rest of the group.

CREW STRICKEN WITH PSITTACOSIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERNAMBUCO, APRIL 22

Twenty members of the crew of the Brazilian steamer Ruy Barbosa contracted *psittacosis*. The captain ordered that all the parrots on board should be destroyed in the ship's furnace.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S RETURN FLIGHT

BROKEN HILL (N. RHODESIA), April 22.—The Duchess of Bedford, who left Cape Town yesterday morning on her return flight to England, reached Palapye Road (Bechuanaland) at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived here at 2.15 this afternoon.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND PALESTINE

RESOLUTIONS OF BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the All-India Moslem Conference for Palestine, sitting in Bombay, were communicated to the Palestinian Arab Delegation which is now in London:—

This Conference of the Moslems of India hereby declares that the Holy Land of Palestine, being included in the Jazirat ul Arab, is the trust of the whole Moslem world and not of the Mussalmans of Palestine alone, and that, therefore, the Indian Moslems are deeply concerned with regard to the existing situation in Palestine and its future administration.

While Moslems have permitted both Christians and Jews to worship in Palestine according to the tenets of their respective Faiths and to visit it as pilgrims for centuries together, they cannot, at this stage, permit it to be used as a dumping ground for the Jews of the entire world to the exclusion and detriment of the original inhabitants of Palestine, the vast majority of whom are Moslems who used to live in perfect peace and harmony with the Christians and Jewish inhabitants before the Balfour Declaration was made.

The Moslems of India cannot tolerate poor Palestinian Moslems being bought out of their ancestral lands by the immigrants, and must insist on a change of policy on the part of the Administration and the enactment of a Land Alienation Act to prevent lands from passing out from the hands of the original inhabitants of Palestine.

Similarly, the Moslems of India cannot tolerate Jewish monopolies being created which would before long make the proposed Jewish Home, according to the Balfour Declaration, a purely Jewish State, such as the Zionists clearly desire to establish in Palestine.

The only effective means for doing justice to the original inhabitants of Palestine is the establishment of a free and independent Government there, in accordance with the principles of self-determination, composed exclusively of its original inhabitants and free from any Mandatory control, whether in the interests of Zionism or of Imperialism.

This Conference, therefore, resolves that both the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate must go.

Whereas the Moslem world cannot tolerate any changes in the *status quo ante bellum* in connexion with the arrangement and administration of its Holy Places in deference to any other community, and insists that the same be continued unchanged, this Conference considers the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry with regard to the question of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, for which Great Britain has obtained the sanction of the League of Nations, to be wholly unnecessary and dangerous and, therefore, this Conference emphatically opposes its appointment.

A Deputation is to be sent to Europe to render all possible help and assistance to the Moslems of Palestine; a permanent committee of the All-India Moslems for Palestine is to be appointed, and propaganda is to be conducted in Islamic countries.

Although the Commission appointed for inquiring into the Palestinian disturbances of 1929 did not possess the confidence of the Moslem world, yet it has admitted that the principal cause of the breach of peace was that the Jews had deliberately provoked the Arabs by insulting their religion, and, therefore, this Conference demands that the Government of Palestine, for the sake of peace and tranquility, and in order to promote good will among the inhabitants of Palestine, should forthwith release all those Moslem Arabs who have been convicted as the result of the riot.

This Conference decides to celebrate Palestine Day all over India, Burma, and Ceylon after the Juma prayers on Friday, May 16. It fully appreciates the efforts of the Arab Delegation in London in securing the just rights and claims of their countrymen, and the integrity of the Holy Places in Palestine, and assures them of the entire support and sympathy of Indian Mussalmans with their mission.

ROMAN FORTRESS AND VILLA

DISCOVERY NEAR GENEVA

(FROM OUR SWISS CORRESPONDENT)

M. L. Blondel, the Geneva Cantonal archaeologist, when digging recently near Chancy, 10 miles west from Geneva, found on the top and western slope of a hill overhanging the Rhône, where the river can be crossed easily, the remains of a Roman villa and fortress. The villa, dating from the first half of the first century B.C., was a big building with baths, heating apparatus, and extensive gardens, and having terraces and paved alleys going down to the river.

On the top of the hill, in a very strong defensive position, stood a *castrum*, or fortress, enclosed by two ditches and two walls; it was semi-hexagonal in shape and covered about 30 acres. The outer stone wall, 7ft. deep, is 53ft. from the ditch, which is 12ft. wide; inside the first enclosure a second ditch and a second wall defended an oval-shaped building; there were eight towers on the outer wall, of which three, two hexagonal and one square, have been surveyed. The fortress was crossed by a paved road and water was obtained from an aqueduct and a spring, which is still active, in the inner court. Pieces of pottery of the first and second centuries, and a few coins of Augustus were found there.

The remains were on private agricultural land, and they had to be covered up again after they had been investigated and plans had been drawn.

CLAIM TO JAN MAYEN ISLAND

JUDGMENT FOR NORWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, APRIL 22

The Civil Court of Oslo has found in favour of the Norwegian Government in the action brought by M. Birger Jacobsen, who claimed that the State had no title to the ownership or the use of that part of Jan Mayen Island already occupied by the petitioner.

M. Jacobsen, a well-known Arctic explorer once in the service of the Northern Exploration Company, brought his action on the ground that in 1921 he duly purchased the territory in dispute from the previous owner, another Norwegian. Jan Mayen is an island between Greenland and Northern Norway, about 300 miles north of Iceland. It is 34 miles long, and its greatest breadth is nine miles. In 1921 the Norwegian Meteorological Institute established a weather forecast station there, and in May of last year the Government announced that the island had been officially incorporated in the Norwegian State "as a natural consequence" of the establishment of the station.

SOVIET AND BRITISH CREDITS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Discussing the Anglo-Soviet Commercial Agreement, the economic newspaper, *Za Industrializatsia*, remarks that the Agreement represents merely the outward shape, the more important being the substance which will be placed within it.

After enumerating the different branches of British industry which may benefit by the Agreement, and holding out the prospect of "meeting British business circles half-way," the newspaper frankly admits that all these rosy prospects may be realized only on condition of obtaining adequate credits, in which event many orders could be diverted both from Germany and from the United States.

LOCUST DANGER IN EGYPT

CAIRO, April 22.—The locust invasion has assumed larger proportions. From the Sinai peninsula it is reported that the situation is fraught with grave danger. Troops were dispatched from Cairo to Sinai to-day to help in the combative measures. News from the provinces is, however, better, many thousands of men having been engaged in destroying the locusts.—*Exchange.*

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

ELECTION OF FRENCH DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

BASEL, APRIL 22

The Governing Body (Administrative Council) of the new Bank for International Settlements, which began to assemble here yesterday, held its first official meetings to-day. The British delegation to the inaugural proceedings is headed by Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman is accompanied by Sir Charles Addis and Mr. M. W. Siepmann, of the Bank of England, the latter having been assisting for some time past in various preliminary work. To-day's meetings have been private, but an official *communiqué* issued this evening states that they have been two in number.

At this morning's sitting, which lasted 2¼ hours, unanimous approval was given to the report of the Organization Committee, presented by Sir Charles Addis, showing that all essential preliminaries had been completed and that the Bank could begin activities at once. The adoption of this report was followed by the election of the President of the Bank. Mr. Gates McGarrah, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was elected unanimously.

Then followed a discussion concerning the election of the Director-General of the Bank, during which Dr. Luther, German ex-Chancellor and President of the Reichsbank, made a declaration in which he stated that Germany was opposed to the election of M. Pierre Quesnay (France) to that post. Dr. Luther emphasized the point that the objection was directed against the principle and not against M. Quesnay personally. The *communiqué* adds that this afternoon, one hour after the opening of the sitting, M. Quesnay was called to the Council of Administration and formally acquainted with his election as Director-General.

An official reception is being given to the delegates this evening by the Basel Cantonal Government. To-morrow night the delegates will be the guests of the Basel authorities at an operatic performance in the Municipal Theatre.

EASTERN EUROPEAN REPARATIONS

AGREEMENT IN PROSPECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 22

It is understood that a settlement of all the questions connected with Eastern European Reparations will in all probability be announced in the next few days. General accord in principle has been reached, and M. Loucheur, the chairman, has drawn up the preliminary final text of an agreement. The delegations have not yet had time to make their comments on this text, but no difficulty is expected to arise in connexion with it.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS

COMPLAINT AGAINST NEW TARIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 22

A deputation from the Iron Trades Council waited on Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, to-day and sought prohibition of the import of a list of articles makeable in Australia, for which £5,000,000 a year is now sent abroad. A maritime workers' deputation that waited on Mr. Scullin immediately afterwards pointed out that dwindling imports, due to the new tariff, were rendering thousands unemployed, and that at the same time there was no sign of the promised increase in exports. Mr. Scullin said that both points of view would receive consideration.

There are indications that the Federal Ministry's variation in favour of unionists of regulations under the Transport Workers Act will be challenged as soon as the Senate reassembles. If so, a first-rate Parliamentary crisis will be precipitated. At present the volunteers who filled the breach in the 1928 waterside strike are enjoying the protection of the Transport Workers Act, by virtue, chiefly, of the regulations providing that there shall be licences for all maritime workers and that there shall be more than one picking-up place. The Government has already substituted the regulation that there shall be only one picking-up place, an act which subjects volunteers to intimidation from unionists, for previously volunteers had been picked up in their own protected compound.

Shipowners are observing the picking-up regulation, but continue to show preference to volunteers, whom they are determined to stand by in fulfilment of their promises, even to the point of permanently employing them if so forced. The Government, on the other hand, is a determined champion of the cause of the unionists and is now threatening to cancel the licences regulation.

NEW ZEALAND AND PRIVY COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, APRIL 22

Sir Michael Myers, Chief Justice of New Zealand, addressing the New Zealand Law Conference, referred to the movement to get rid of the Privy Council as the ultimate appellant tribunal.

He said he thought there was no desire in New Zealand for such a drastic change, and he hoped that the present system would always remain unaltered. The Privy Council, he said, was the finest tribunal in the world and was the one remaining tangible link between Great Britain and the Oversea Dominions.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENT FOR MOROCCO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 22

The negotiations in Rabat between representatives of the French and Spanish Governments for a Customs agreement between the two Zones of Morocco have ended satisfactorily. Complete accord has been reached and an early signature of the agreement is expected.

ST. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 22

The Pope issued an Encyclical to-day on Saint Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, to mark the celebration during this year of the fifteenth centenary of the Saint's death. The Encyclical is almost entirely of a theological character, and concludes with an exhortation to Christians, both clergy and people, to practise prayer, and to study and imitate this Saint and Doctor of the Church.

THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

VIENNA AS CLEARING HOUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 22

Since the arrest of a number of alleged drug smugglers last week the Viennese police have been making further inquiries into the ramifications of the drug traffic, and are attempting to discover the identity of certain visitors to the homes of the eight men in custody. The police are confident that many persons who have been arrested during the last 18 months in various parts of Europe are members of a large organization engaged in the traffic.

It is now plain that Vienna has for a long time been the clearing-house for drugs collected from many points, and has therefore been frequently visited by the directing and financing heads of the gang. Inquiries are being made about the activities of a wealthy Japanese in connexion with the shipment of drugs to Japan. It is believed that he has agents in a number of cities in Europe and the United States.

It is further believed here that a portion of the drugs shipped to Egypt by way of Trieste are destined for the United States, being dispatched from Egypt by sea to Kobe, and thence across the Pacific.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE CASE

ARCHDUKE CHARGED WITH LARCENY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 22

A grand jury in New York County to-day handed down indictments charging grand larceny against the Archduke Leopold of Austria-Tuscany, Charles F. Townsend (who described himself as a former colonel in the British secret service in Egypt), and Townsend's wife, Mme. Gernez Baranti, in connexion with the sale to a New York jeweller last February of the diamond necklace of the Archduke's aunt, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of the Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria. The Archduke Leopold, who was present when the necklace, valued at $411,000 by the Archduchess, was sold by Townsend to a jeweller for $60,000, is said by the District Attorney to have received a commission on the transaction. It is asserted that the Archduchess received only $7,000 of the sale price.

Townsend at one time held a power of attorney from the Archduchess to sell the necklace, but this was revoked by cable. It was contended by counsel for the Archduchess that the sale of the necklace by Townsend was made without regard to the conditions imposed by his client.

DEATH OF A DANISH POET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 22

M. Jeppe Aakjär, the Danish novelist and poet, died suddenly to-day at the age of 63.

M. Aakjär, who was the son of a poor peasant, never forgot his lowly origin, and his novels and dramatic works dealt with the lives of the peasants. His fame rests chiefly on his poetry, which includes racy descriptions of Danish country life as well as lyrics on the beauties of nature. He had translated various British poems, including some by Robert Burns and Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

FLOODS IN KENYA

BIG "WASHAWAY" ON THE RAILWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, APRIL 22

Owing to an entirely unexpected "washaway" of the railway at Voi, 104 miles from Mombasa, on the main line to Nairobi, traffic has been utterly disorganized since Sunday. The River Voi

[usually a small stream] has overflowed its banks and the massive bridge on which the railway is carried is under water, while the permanent way and the telegraph lines were much damaged.

Engineers have reconstructed the line in part, so that it will be possible for trains to run to a point whence passengers can be transferred to a train on the other side of the flooded area. A train is leaving here for the coast to-night carrying delayed passengers and the pontoons to be used for their trans-shipment over the flooded area.

ARCHIVES OF THE BOER REPUBLIC

DR. LEYDS'S OFFER TO UNION GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR TRANSVAAL CORRESPONDENT)

Early this year the Union Government received from Dr. W. J. Leyds, formerly State Secretary of the South African Republic, a letter, in which he offered to hand over to the Union of South Africa a vast collection of documents relating to the history of the last days of the Republic. It is now stated that, owing to pressure of Parliamentary business, the Government has postponed consideration of the offer until after the present Session.

An investigation in Pretoria reveals that the documents now in Dr. Leyds's possession were forwarded to him just 30 years ago, on the entrance of the British troops into Pretoria in 1900. A number of cases of documents, believed to include the original of the Dingaan-Retief Treaty, were lost in transit, and are declared by some to have been seized by British troops on the journey to Cape Town and burned. The collection of Voortrekker period documents among the State archives in Pretoria is said to comprise only two volumes, and in view of this it is hoped that the Government will favourably consider the offer.

In addition to numerous Ambassadorial documents, Dr. Leyds's collection consists of important records of the South African War and financial reports and comments dealing with the administration of the Republic. In placing his treasured possessions at the disposal of the Union Government, Dr. Leyds has stipulated that they should be kept in a room apart from the other contents of the archives in the Transvaal section, and that they should not be available to the public for a period of 10 years, during which period a complete and comprehensive inventory of all the papers must be made.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir James Maxwell, Governor of NORTHERN RHODESIA, and Lady Maxwell, left Livingstone yesterday for England.—*Reuter.*

A 12,000-ton passenger and cargo steamer, ten large steam trawlers, and four powerful river tugs are being built in DANZIG for the Soviet Government.

According to a decree promulgated at ADDIS ABABA, the full style of the new Emperor is:—"His Majesty the Emperor Tafari, King of Kings of Ethiopia, Haile Sellassie I."

Reuter's WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The Senate has ordered a sweeping investigation to be made into ship sales, construction, loans, and mail contracts entered into by the Shipping Board."

Acting on the recommendation of the British Advisory Committee, the New Zealand Government has appointed an Englishman, Mr. J. Wadsworth, as Director of the Apia (SAMOA) Observatory.—*Reuter.*

Flying Officer H. Carew and Sergeant A. Richards, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Depôt, Winnipeg, were killed at REGINA yesterday when their monoplane crashed shortly after taking off for Saskatoon.

The present year has been declared a "Holy Year" for HUNGARY, by the Pope, in celebration of the ninth centenary of the death of Saint Emery, the only son of Saint Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary.

The Graf Zeppelin made a flight over the RHINELAND yesterday with 16 passengers, landing at an aerodrome near Bonn in the afternoon, in the presence of about 10,000 spectators. It returned to Friedrichshafen in the evening.

Dr. George Edward Purnell, an American dentist, was kidnapped near GUADALAJARA on Sunday and is being held for ransom. Dr. Purnell is about 65 years old, has a wife and three children, and has lived at Guadalajara for a number of years.

Sir V. Reddi, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, who has been absent from his post for some time on account of illness, is sailing from BOMBAY to-day for Lourenço Marques. On his way to Cape Town he will stop at Johannesburg to consult the Indians there.—*Reuter.*

Three Royal Air Force machines under the command of Squadron-Leader Don arrived at LE BOURGET last evening on their way to Marseilles, where they will take part in the reception of the Prince of Wales on his return from Africa. The crews were received by the Air Attaché of the British Embassy in Paris.

Our ALLAHABAD Correspondent reports that the suit for damages for alleged defamation brought by the daughter of the late Sahebzada Aftabahmed Khan against Mr. R. Masood, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University, has been compromised after mediation by members of the Court. The defendant has withdrawn the words complained of and has expressed his regret.

A deputation of 1,650 Croat peasants arrived in BELGRADE yesterday. This delegation has been arranged by the former members of, and afterwards dissidents from, the Croat Peasant Party in connexion with the trial of the present leader of the Croat Peasant Party, M. Matchek, which will begin on the 24th inst. The delegation was entertained by the King in the Royal Palace.

Arthur John Ellis, a sailor of the battleship *Revenge*, who was drowned on Saturday as the result of a fall from the cliff known as the Wolf Leap, Villefranche, was given a naval funeral on Monday. Among those who followed the coffin were Vice-Admiral Kelly, commanding the First Battle Squadron, and delegations of officers from the Fleet, the British Consul at NICE, Mr. J. W. Keogh, delegations from the Chasseurs Alpins, and representatives of the French civil authorities.

Dr. Yuraj Krnyevitch, who used to sit as a Croat Deputy in the Skupshtina, has sent an appeal to the League Secretariat, in which he insists that all political rights in YUGOSLAVIA have been destroyed, and asks the League to send a representative to the trial of Dr. Matchek, leader of the Croatian Nationalists, which opens to-morrow. It is understood, however, that the League does not recognize the Croats as being among the minority peoples within the scope of the Minorities Treaties.

Other Foreign News on following page

BENTLEY

officially
recommends
and uses

TRIPLE SHELL OIL

EXCLUSIVELY
FOR ALL MODELS

Use
TRIPLE SHELL OIL
for
Austin (all models), Fiat, Hillman, Humber, Lagonda, Rolls Royce, etc.

and
DOUBLE SHELL OIL
for
Buick, Daimler, Morris, Sunbeam, etc.

NAVAL TREATY SIGNED

THE DELEGATES' SPEECHES

"THE WORK TO BE CONTINUED"

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL

The London Naval Conference of 1930, as it will be officially known to history, held its closing meeting yesterday morning. The Treaty which has been drawn up after three months of negotiation was duly signed by all the delegates present, and the proceedings then stood "adjourned" in order that further conversations between France and Italy on naval requirements may be continued through diplomatic channels. The Treaty signed is a Five-Power agreement, but the most important section, dealing with actual programmes of construction in the next six years, concerns only Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

The first meeting of the Conference was held at the House of Lords on January 21 in thick fog. Yesterday the delegates met in Queen Anne's Drawing Room at St. James's Palace with the sun of a brilliant spring morning pouring through the windows. Three of the delegates who attended the opening ceremony were not present yesterday. M. Tardieu had been detained in Paris by official business; Signor Grandi had not recovered sufficiently from his illness to return from Rome, where he had spent Easter; and Colonel Ralston, the Canadian Minister for National Defence, had returned to the Dominion.

Before the main business of the session was entered upon a few minor decisions were made. Power was given to the Prime Minister, as chairman of the Conference, to transmit to Geneva a report of the proceedings of the committee which reached an agreement on the methods of ascertaining naval tonnage. This agreement does not appear in the Treaty, though it was originally intended that it should do so. It was agreed that there would now be no need to hold the further Conference next year which was contemplated when the Washington Treaty was signed, and also that the document signed yesterday should be known officially as the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

With these preliminaries disposed of, the Prime Minister proceeded without further delay to review the results which had been achieved during the past three months. "Compared with Washington or Geneva, we have progressed far," he declared. "Compared with our desires we are still short." The work would, therefore, have to be continued. The Three-Power agreement on building programmes was no mean achievement. The European situation was harder to resolve. Until it was resolved there must be a safeguarding clause in the Three-Power agreement, but it was hoped that that clause would never have to be used; it certainly was not put in as an "easy way to get round the Treaty." He added the hope that as a result of the conversations which would follow the adjournment of the Conference an understanding would be reached which would make the use of the safeguarding clause absolutely unnecessary. He appealed to the public opinion of Europe to range itself behind those who were to conduct the further negotiations. No one nation could take the way to disarmament; that could only be done by international agreement.

Mr. Stimson said that America would look forward to periodically recurring conferences which would give an ever-increasing security with an ever-decreasing armament. She believed that naval limitation was one of the most accurate measures of the world's belief in the possibility of the settlement of all international matters by pacific and rational means. Mr. Fenton (Australia) said that a Three-Power pact would be signed on behalf of 850,000,000 people, and over 1,000,000,000 people were favourably affected by it, while by the Five-Power part, two-thirds of the world's population were beneficially affected.

FRANCE AND ITALY

The views of the French and Italian delegations on the results of the Conference naturally attracted special attention. M. Briand offered his cordial congratulations to the British Empire, America, and Japan on what had been achieved—mixed with deep regret that there had not been a more general agreement. "No one regrets," he added, "the reasons for which such an extension was impossible more than the French Government, and they will make all possible efforts at least to reduce the duration of this relative impossibility."

Admiral Sirianni, speaking for Italy in the absence of Signor Grandi, urged the need for progressive reduction in armaments, and congratulated the three Powers on their agreement. He anticipated with pleasure the day on which negotiations between Italy and "her great and friendly neighbour," continued with a "firm will to succeed," would complete the Five-Power agreement.

Mr. Wakatsuki, speaking for Japan, was careful to make clear the terms upon which his country had accepted the tonnage figures in the Treaty. She had been glad to adopt them for the limited period proposed by the Treaty, but, he said, it had been explicitly understood among the signatory Powers that this would be entirely without prejudice to her attitude at future conferences. At the same time he believed the Treaty would prove to be a historic and lasting monument on the path of peace and human progress which would put an end to damaging competition and suspicion.

After the representatives of Canada, India, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa had spoken, the Treaty was signed. Headed by Mr. Stimson, who was the first to sign, the delegates affixed their signatures in turn at a table in the middle of the room, on which the Treaty had been placed. Most of them signed with a gold fountain pen, and on their way back to their places they signed two photographs of the Conference, which are to hang in 10, Downing-street.

THE GOLD PEN

With the main business of the session at an end, the proceedings became less formal, and M. Briand, in a speech full of witty shafts, thanked Mr. MacDonald for his work as President and asked him to accept the gold pen with which the Treaty had been signed. He explained that the pen had been given to the Conference as its collective property, but with the permission of the Conference he proposed to transfer it to private ownership.

On behalf of the whole Conference the Italian Ambassador expressed his great appreciation of the work of Sir Maurice Hankey and all his colleagues in the Secretariat-General, and the meeting then ended.

In the afternoon Mr. Stimson called at 10, Downing-street to bid farewell to the Prime Minister, and a talking film of the meeting was made. Mr. Stimson and other members of the American delegation left Waterloo at 8.20 p.m. to join the Leviathan, which is due to sail early this morning.

M. Briand and M. Dumesnil left Victoria for Paris yesterday afternoon. They were seen off by Mr. J. B. Monck, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary.

The Prime Minister is flying to Lossiemouth to-day in order to resume his interrupted Easter holiday.

MR. HOOVER AND THE TREATY

EARLY SUBMISSION TO SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22

President Hoover announced publicly this morning that, after consultation with various members of the Senate, he had decided to submit the Treaty of Naval Limitation for legislative approval immediately after its receipt in Washington. Simultaneously, typewritten copies of the text of the Treaty were issued to the Press by the State Department, and that close study of its provisions and terminology which Senators desire to make will thus be immediately possible.

Mr. Hoover's decision not to delay the presentation of the Treaty to the Senate should be applauded as helping to that early consent to ratification which is to be desired. It is assumed here that the other signatory Powers will take no steps to give effect to the instrument until the Senate has acted, and it is still the belief of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that this action can be secured before the adjournment of Congress on or about June 15. Even if this should not happen, it would be possible to hold the Senate in a special Session for the limited extra period necessary while the House of Representatives dispersed to resume contact with its constituencies.

The general attitude of Senators this morning was of unwillingness to anticipate the speeches they will later deliver. These, of course, will not come until after there have been hearings on the Treaty by the Committees of Foreign Affairs, under Senator Borah, and of Naval Affairs, under Senator Hale. There is talk also of some activity by Mr. Fred Britten and the House Naval Affairs Committee, but this is more immediately related to Mr. Britten's desire for publicity than to any association of the Lower Chamber with the question immediately at issue. Meanwhile inquirers at the Navy Department find that the Treaty is winning increasing favour there.

"A TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE"

NEW YORK, April 22.—A great accomplishment of which Great Britain and America may feel proud was how Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, described the London Naval Treaty at a dinner given in his honour by the Pilgrims in New York to-night.

The United States and British Empire (he said) have not always seen eye to eye with each other as to how they could achieve a reduction of armaments, but in London during the last three months there has hardly been a suggestion of any serious difference of view between the British and American delegations. There has seldom been a greater triumph of common sense. The result is an agreement in which there is no question of superiority or inferiority, and which will eliminate permanently the whole element of rivalry between us.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH COMMENT

RECRIMINATION AVOIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 22

The most noticeable feature in the French comments on the Naval Agreements signed to-day is the complete absence of recrimination. There was at one time during the negotiations some nervousness lest responsibility for the failure to arrive at a Five-Power agreement might be laid upon France, and steps were therefore taken to present the French case in its simplest and most logical form as representing the absolute needs of French security, reducible only in proportion to the acquisition of fresh guarantees. In the French view, the real bar to an agreement was not the firmness of France in stating the figures of her requirements, but the failure of Italy to produce any definite figures. However, since the final agreement leaves open the door for further naval negotiations between Great Britain, France, and Italy, and since this must involve further conversations between the last two, there is every desire to say nothing which might have the effect of prejudicing matters in advance.

This does not mean that French opinion is not prepared to be perfectly frank in passing judgment on the Italian claim to parity on an unlimited basis with the strongest European Power. The *Temps*, in stating to-day that "Italy's claim to naval parity with France is the obstacle to any general agreement," only expresses what is the dominant view of almost all the leading articles in this morning's newspapers. It is clear that the conversations which are to take place in the future will have to be taken slowly.

AUSTRALIA AND SINGAPORE BASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 22

Commenting on the report from London that Mr. Fenton, the Australian delegate to the Naval Conference, had expressed approval of the British Government's policy towards the Singapore Naval Base, the Melbourne *Argus* reminds Mr. Fenton that the previous Labour Government in Great Britain thought the same as now when the Naval Conference and the Kellogg Pact were unheard of. The newspaper continues:—

It is notorious that the decision of 1924 was intended as a concession to the extremist members of the Labour Party, in whose eyes the Dominions are negligible, or nearly so. Upon regaining power the Cabinet, acting consistently with its previous decision, again called a halt in the construction of the Base. It cannot be claimed that it knew then what the outcome of the Naval Conference would be, except that at the very least it hoped for a Five-Power Treaty. The Three-Power agreement actually reached represents a good deal less even than this minimum expectation, yet it is brazenly used as a new and convenient excuse for what has been the British Labour Government's cut-and-dried policy for many years.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET"

Mr. Henry Ainley announced yesterday at the Shakespeare's birthday celebration performance of *Hamlet* at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, that the King and Queen had commanded the services of the artists in the play at that theatre on Monday afternoon, May 19.

WHAT THE TREATY MEANS

ANALYSIS OF THE TERMS

THE THREE-POWER AGREEMENT

The Treaty consists of five parts and 26 articles. Of these, eight articles—Articles 14 to 21 inclusive—comprise Part III., which is the Three-Power pact signed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, but not by France and Italy.

By this part of the Treaty the tonnages of the three Powers for cruisers, destroyers, and submarines are fixed. Cruisers are defined as vessels of war other than capital ships or aircraft carriers with a displacement of over 1,850 tons and carrying guns larger than 5.1in. Cruisers are divided into two sub-categories, (*a*) vessels carrying a gun larger than a 6.1in., (*b*) vessels carrying a gun not larger than 6.1in. Destroyers are described as surface vessels whose displacement does not exceed 1,850 tons and which do not carry a gun larger than a 5.1in.

The tonnages of the three Powers are laid down as follows:—

British Commonwealth of Nations

	Tons
Cruisers.—Guns heavier than 6·1in.	146,800
,, Guns lighter than 6·1in.	192,200
Destroyers	150,000
Submarines	52,700
Total	541,700

United States

	Tons
Cruisers.—Guns heavier than 6·1in.	180,000
,, Guns lighter than 6·1in.	143,500
Destroyers	150,000
Submarines	52,700
Total	526,200

Japan

	Tons
Cruisers.—Guns heavier than 6·1in.	108,400
,, Guns lighter than 6·1in.	100,450
Destroyers	105,500
Submarines	52,700
Total	367,050

CRUISER STRENGTHS

The maximum number of heavy cruisers shall be:—

GREAT BRITAIN, 15.
UNITED STATES, 18.
JAPAN, 12.

It will be seen that Great Britain is allowed a slightly larger tonnage than the United States, but this is counterbalanced by the advantage which the United States enjoys in numbers in the heavy cruisers.

The United States contemplates building 15 heavy cruisers of 10,000 tons each by 1935. For each of the three remaining 10,000-ton cruisers, however—the first of which is not due for completion before 1936—she may, if she so desires, build 15,166 tons of smaller cruisers. If she decides upon this substitution it would give her exact parity in tons with the British Empire in each of the cruiser subcategories. Apart from vessels now under construction, the total replacement tonnage of cruisers to be completed by the British Empire before December 31, 1936, is not to exceed 91,000.

Other clauses of the Three-Power section of the Treaty refer to destroyers, to the 10 per cent. transfer allowed between destroyers and small cruisers, and to the replacement of a Japanese cruiser, destroyers, and submarines.

Article 21 is the safeguarding clause. It provides that, if the "requirements of the national security" of any of the parties are "in the opinion of that party materially affected by new construction" by any Power other than those which have signed this section of the Treaty, the Power affected shall notify the two other Powers "as to the increase to be made in its own tonnage . . . specifying particularly the proposed increases and the reasons therefor." It shall then be "entitled to make such increase," and the two other Powers shall be "entitled to make a proportionate increase."

CAPITAL SHIPS

The other four parts of the Treaty are signed by all the five Powers. Part I. deals with capital ships and aircraft-carriers—that is to say, the two classes of vessel limited by the Washington Treaty. The first, and most important, Article provides for a capital ship "holiday." The Powers bind themselves not to lay down the capital ships which, by the Washington Treaty, they were empowered to build between 1931 and 1936 inclusive. This undertaking applies to 10 ships which might have been built by the British Empire; 10 by America; three each by France and Italy, and six by Japan. Ships accidentally lost or destroyed may be replaced immediately under the terms of the Washington Treaty, provided that the total tonnage limits laid down for each country are not exceeded. France and Italy, however, may each lay down 70,000 tons in capital ships, to make up for the two 35,000-ton vessels which each might have laid down in 1927 and 1929, but did not, in fact, begin to build.

Three Articles deal with aircraft carriers. It is agreed that no aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons or less, mounting a gun heavier than 6.1in., shall be acquired by or constructed by or for any of the signatory Powers; neither shall such a vessel be constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of them.

SUBMARINES

In Part II. it is agreed that no submarine of over 2,000 tons, or with a gun larger than a 5.1in., shall be acquired or constructed. Each Power, however, may retain, build, or acquire a maximum of three submarines not exceeding 2,800 tons and not carrying guns larger than 6.1in. France may retain, within this number, one submarine of 2,880 tons already launched (the Surcouf), which carries 8in. guns.

RULES FOR SUBMARINES

Part IV. (Article 22) lays it down that "submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface vessels are subject." The second paragraph says:—

In particular, except in the case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew, and ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

Part V. declares that the Treaty shall remain in force till December 31, 1936, and lays down the procedure for ratification.

☞ The full text of the Treaty will be found on page 6. The speeches delivered at the closing meeting of the Conference and an address by the Prime Minister which was broadcast last night are reported on page 7.

THE RAID AT CHITTAGONG

ROUND-UP OF INSURGENTS

TROOPS IN ACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22

Five young men have been arrested at Dacca in connexion with the Chittagong outrage. The present theory is that the raid was organized in Dacca and, possibly, Calcutta.

Troops are engaged in Chittagong searching the hills behind the town for the raiders. From the hills round Chittagong the country passes into dense jungle, stretching away endlessly and intersected by many streams.

A late report from Chittagong says that there were dramatic and tragic incidents during the raid. Captain Tate, Adjutant of the Railway Battalion, was fired at, three bullets passing through the windscreen of his car. One bullet killed the chauffeur and another wounded a passenger in the car. The car of the District Magistrate was fired on at 200 yards' range, and the driver was killed.

That the raiders were able to operate for nearly an hour without interference was due to the destruction of all telephonic and telegraphic communication by burning the switchboards. So scattered is Chittagong that, although the attack was in the European quarter, many residents knew nothing of what was happening. The women and children who were placed in steamers on Saturday morning returned to the town to-day.

INSURGENTS REPORTED SURROUNDED

CALCUTTA, April 22.—Forty of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and one troop of the Surma Valley Light Horse engaged a party of the insurgents, estimated to number 30, a few miles from Chittagong on the Hathazari road this afternoon, and the insurgents are now believed to have been held and surrounded.

The number killed in the outbreak is now believed to be nine—two Europeans, three constables, and four taxi-drivers. It appears that the men who raided the police and railway armouries were dressed in khaki, presumably in order to delude the sentries.

The police to-night raided the office of the *Advance*, a local daily newspaper published in English, and arrested the editor, Mr. P. K. Chakravarti, in connexion with an article published in this morning's edition on salt *satyagrahi*.

The Criminal Investigation Department to-night raided the office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, seized papers and documents, and arrested Mr. Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta, Secretary of the Council.—*Reuter.*

THE RAIDED ARMOURIES

A correspondent writes:—

Chittagong is the headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway. About two miles from the general offices are the headquarters of the locomotive department at a place called Pahartali, where there are extensive workshops. The railway has also extensive jetties and sheds at the port, about a mile and a half from both the general offices and Pahartali. The armoury mentioned in the accounts of the raid is midway between the general offices and Pahartali. It is the headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion of the Indian Auxiliary Force (Volunteers): to this battalion belong all railway employees, whether European or Anglo-Indian. As showing how carefully organized were the attacks, it may be stated that both the police armoury and the telephone exchange are at least a mile from the railway armoury in the Civil Station. Rifles are always kept at headquarters to prevent their being stolen.

There are also armouries at the jetties and at Pahartali workshops, but these are within high palisading and would be much more difficult to attack than the isolated and exposed armoury at the Auxiliary Force headquarters. At this headquarters are resident a sergeant-instructor, seconded from the British Army, and also a few Gurkha former Sepoys employed in cleaning rifles and in other odd jobs. It is probably these who have lost their lives. Near the headquarters, but on a high hill, are the quarters of the adjutant of the Force, an officer of the Indian Army, likewise seconded for this service.

The railway officers, European, stationed at Chittagong number about 33, and include three European nurses. There are at Pahartali 25 European employees of the railway.

MADRAS POLICE STONED BY VOLUNTEERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, APRIL 22

An attempt to secure observance of a *hartal* to-day as a protest against the arrest and imprisonment of leaders of the local salt campaign was defeated by the opposition of the shopkeepers, who asked for police protection, which was at once given. This intervention incensed the Congress volunteers, who stoned the police. The police charged and dispersed the demonstrators, seven of whom were arrested.

The manifestation of violence to-day is regarded as evidence of the growth of lawlessness and indiscipline among the masses. It is significant that the Indian cotton mill workers who are on strike have joined the volunteers.

The strike in the Kolar goldfields continues. The situation is quiet, but as a precautionary measure an order has been issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting the gathering of five or more people, and forbidding the carrying of arms, cudgels, or other instrument of offence.

BOMBAY SENTENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 22

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was arrested yesterday, and two others were to-day sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on a charge under the Salt Act, six months' imprisonment on a charge under the penal code, and a fine of 300 rupees [£22 10s.], or in default to two months' further imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Munshi, who is a prominent High Court advocate and recently resigned from the Legislative Council, when asked whether he would cross-examine the witnesses replied that he did not recognize a tribunal appointed by foreigners.

MR. SEN GUPTA ON HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA, April 22.—The political prisoners in Alipore gaol, including Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, and Mr. S. C. Bose, both prominent Bengali Swarajists, have gone on hunger strike. The prisoners alleged the use of undue violence by the gaol officials to enforce obedience of the gaol regulations.—*Reuter.*

U.S. PRISON FIRE

OVER 300 LIVES LOST

TERRIBLE SCENES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 22

Three hundred and seventeen men imprisoned in small locked cells were burned to death, suffocated by smoke, or killed by the crashing of timber and masonry during an outbreak of fire in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, last night. Many of the dead, whose bodies are now lying in a huge cattle barn on the fair grounds at Columbus, are charred beyond hope of identification. In addition 150 men are in hospital suffering from injuries so severe that the majority are expected to die. Four blocks of the prison were burned to the ground. Detachments of troops and police, heavily armed, are patrolling the walls of the prison on guard over the surviving prisoners.

The prison is one of the largest in the country, and was described last year in the report in the "Handbook of American Prisons" as suffering from worse overcrowding than any other large prison. Although it was designed to accommodate 1,500, it contained yesterday 4,300 prisoners. The building was exactly 100 years old. It was in this prison that O. Henry served three years for embezzlement at the end of the nineties. In consequence of persistent agitation a new block of cells was under construction adjoining the block of six storeys high which had already been partially renovated.

THE FIRST ALARM

It was somewhere in the scaffolding of the new block, near the place where it joined the older structure, that the fire started. It is believed to have been caused by the ignition of wooden tubs treated with an oily preparation which were used as containers for cement. It appears to have been accidental, due perhaps to the explosion of a blow torch, although some of the guards assert that the fire was started by prisoners as a preliminary to an attempt at escape.

The first alarm was given just before 6 o'clock, when the prisoners were being locked in the cells for the night. The fire spread immediately from the scaffolding to the adjoining block. This block was supposed to be fireproof after renovation, but the entire building was covered with a wooden roof sheathed with tarred paper. Fanned by the wind the fire rushed along the whole length of the roof. The two top tiers of cells were filled with dense smoke, and then flames. In less than half an hour the fire had taken firm hold of the whole block.

Portions of the roof began to fall into the cells, burning and crushing the prisoners already locked in. Those still outside turned on the guards and fought to escape being pushed into their cells, and to unlock the doors of the other cells. Some of the guards joined with them in their efforts to release prisoners. Others, fearing that some of the prisoners might escape, refused to unlock the doors without orders from superior officers. Witnesses at the preliminary inquiry held by Mr. H. H. Griswold, State Welfare Director, this morning, said that a negro who tried to break open the door of a friend with a chisel was shot by the guard.

EFFORTS AT RESCUE

When an order for the doors to be opened arrived from the warden's office there was a delay, as some of the keys had been mislaid and others had already been taken by convicts, who had dashed into the administrative offices, seized keys, and tried to fight their way through the smoke and flame to the cells where their comrades were. In the intense heat some of the doors became red-hot and the locks melted, so that the keys were useless. Working with sledge-hammers, axes, and crowbars the prisoners, among whom were several hundred negroes, displayed extraordinary heroism in their efforts to save the men trapped in the cells—returning again and again to the blazing block after carrying out numbers of the dead and injured. Through the choking smoke could be heard the continuous screams and shrieks of the dying as they fought to escape by rushing from the doors of their cells to the barred windows, until they fell asphyxiated. Many were found with their charred fingers clutching the steel bars of the doors. Most of the dead were killed within an hour of the first outbreak of the fire.

The remaining convicts, numbering nearly 4,000, were in a surging mass in the prison yard. Among them several, driven mad by the agony of their burns, ran raving to and fro. Others, infuriated by the disaster, charged the fire brigade as they entered the yard, cut some of the hoses, and threatened the firemen, who withdrew until troops armed with rifles and tear gas bombs arrived to protect them.

After the first fire had been got under control, several other fires were started in various parts of the prison by desperate convicts who hoped to increase the confusion and effect their escape. Only one man actually succeeded in escaping. He changed into civilian clothes and walked quietly out of the gates when the uproar was at its height. The survivors were finally herded into a corner of the yard while the troops trained rifles and machine-guns on them. It was several hours before the flames were completely under control. The task of extricating the wounded from the ruins was made more arduous by the failure of the electric power in the middle of the outbreak. Relatives of the convicts, who tried to storm the prison and search for bodies in the ruins, were with difficulty beaten off.

Throughout the last hours of the disaster a negro prisoner sat in the wireless station of the prison sending an account of the scene, which was broadcast over the whole country by means of a national "hook-up" of the wireless stations.

Mr. Cooper, Governor of Ohio, arrived at Columbus to-day and ordered the State Attorney-General to take charge of the inquiry. After the preliminary investigation by the county prosecutor the warden of the prison and one guard were temporarily suspended.

MALVERN HILLS

A PETITION TO THE KING

The following petition is being circulated for signature:—"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and the members of the House of Commons: We, the undersigned, having a great affection for the Malvern Hills and being therefore strongly opposed to any enclosure, making of roads and paths, levelling, sale, or exchange of any part of the Common land, or the limiting of the Commoners' Rights, or the erection thereon of any buildings, humbly petition you drastically to modify the clauses relating to the above powers in the proposed Malvern Hills Bill (1930), as being destructive to the natural beauty of the Hills and the peaceful enjoyment of the Common land."

THE BUDGET

PROTEST AT I.L.P. CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 22

At the closing session of the Independent Labour Party conference to-day an emergency resolution was carried which deplored the failure of the Government to make adequate provision in the Budget, by drastic taxation of the wealthy and increase of death duties, for necessary expenditure during the present year on a wide development of the social services embodied in "Labour and the Nation." The resolution also protested emphatically against the indication given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the next Budget will be framed on similar lines and that there can be no increase in the financial provision for social services in present circumstances.

No reference was made in any of the speeches during the discussion on the resolution to Parliamentary action, but the resolution represents the policy of the conference, and the interpretation of the desires of the conference rests with the National Council of the party, which includes seven members of the Parliamentary Group.

DISAPPOINTED CRITICS

Mr. J. W. Moor, who moved the resolution, complained that they were asked by the Government to accept the same answer that was always given by their opponents, an answer which raised the question: "Where are you going to get the money?" If they were to accept Mr. Snowden's statement on the Budget, he said, they could write the word "futility" over the whole of their activities and energies. Miss Dorothy Jewson described as "terrible" the promise given that there would be no further increase of taxation next year, and said that agitation must be conducted on the lines that if Mr. Snowden introduced another Budget Mr. Snowden must budge. Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M.P., spoke of the unpleasantness of criticizing the Government, and said it would have taken very little more to bring the I.L.P. in full phalanx behind the Government. He urged that a working-class party that was afraid of political dangers would never get very far.

Mr. Snowden was defended by a Scottish delegate, who hailed him as a brave and courageous man, and by Mr. P. J. Dollan, who contended that before they could have "Socialism in our time" they must have "Socialists in our time." He expressed his irritation with critics who came from towns which contributed 4s. 4d. a year in I.L.P. affiliation fees and expected revolution to be achieved on a contribution of a penny a week. The vote, however, showed only three supporters in the conference for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[The proceedings are reported at greater length on page 14.]

THE R 100

TRIAL FLIGHT TO-MORROW

If the weather is favourable to-morrow morning the R 100 will be launched from the shed at Cardington in which her engines have been changed, and will make her trial flight of 10 to 12 hours' duration. Her course will no doubt be determined by the direction of the wind, since it is usual to start a trial flight up wind and to turn off that course when the airship has been fully tested in the least favourable conditions.

The six new engines, the envelope, and the wireless installation will be specially observed during this flight. The engines are a later type of Rolls-Royce Condor than those with which R 100 was originally fitted. They do not involve any essential change in horse power, and the main reason for the change is that they are believed to be slightly more reliable than the older type. The fuel consumption is likely to be very much the same. There may be other trial flights before the departure of the airship for Canada in the middle of next month.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN

A VISIT TO CARDINGTON ON SATURDAY

The Graf Zeppelin is expected to arrive at Cardington on Saturday afternoon from Friedrichshaven. She will be made fast to the mooring-mast and will probably remain there for about an hour. After that she will return to her own base in Germany under the command of Dr. Eckener, who has had charge of the airship on most of her long flights, and who will be in England awaiting her arrival from this evening.

No special arrangements for the reception of the Zeppelin have been made. The Director of Airship Development is stationed at Cardington, and so will be on the spot to welcome her officers. Between 150 and 200 men will stand by to assist in bringing the airship to the mooring-mast if necessary, but no ceremony is likely to be associated with the visit. Dr. Eckener is a passenger in the Hamburg-Amerika liner Reliance, from New York, which is due to berth at Southampton this afternoon.

This will be the first landing of a Zeppelin in England since 1920, when, under the reparations scheme, the L 64 and the L 71 were handed over to Great Britain at Pulham. They were never flown after being handed over, and were ultimately deflated and broken up.

LONDON-BRIGHTON ROAD

BY-PASS TO AVOID CRAWLEY LEVEL-CROSSING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, APRIL 22

The new by-pass road, which is to take the place of the existing level-crossing for road traffic, is to be built at Crawley, if the negotiations now going on are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The West Sussex County Council view the scheme with approval and will probably contribute a considerable sum towards the cost.

The by-pass will begin just north of Crawley and will skirt the town on the west, rejoining the main Brighton road near Handcross. It will be about 30ft. wide and will take three lines of traffic. The preliminary work of widening the existing road north of Handcross will begin shortly, and the whole scheme should be completed by the end of 1931.

Motorists regard the level-crossing at Crawley as one of the worst obstructions on the main London-Brighton road. Long queues of cars are frequently "held up" there, and before one-way traffic was instituted in the town the narrow streets were the scene of many traffic blocks.

THE INVALIDS

The condition of Sir Robert Bruce, who is lying seriously ill at his home at Bromley, was stated last night to be satisfactory.

Sir William Allardyce, who has been seriously ill for three weeks at his home, Wick Vale, Finchampstead, Berkshire, was reported last night to be slightly better, though his condition still causes anxiety.

GOVERNORSHIP OF DOMINIONS

AN AUSTRALIAN INNOVATION

OFFER TO CHIEF JUSTICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 22

Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice of Australia, has been offered the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth in succession to Lord Stonehaven, whose term of office ends in October.

Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs was born in Melbourne in 1855. He studied law from his early years and graduated as Scholar in Law at Melbourne University. He practised at the Victorian Bar and was a front-rank man when he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly in 1892. In 1893 he was Solicitor-General in Mr. Patterson's Government. As the result of disagreement with the Attorney-General he retired. In Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Turner's first Ministry, from 1894 to 1899, he was Attorney-General and Deputy Leader of the Assembly, acting as State Premier in 1897.

Mr. Isaacs (as he then was) was chosen as one of the ten Victorian delegates to the Federal Convention of 1897 which framed the draft of the Commonwealth Constitution. In Sir George Turner's second Ministry he was again Attorney-General until his election, early in 1901, to the Federal House of Representatives as member for Indi (Victoria). There he maintained his reputation as an authority on constitutional matters and a man of wide culture. He was Attorney-General of Australia in 1905-6 under Mr. Alfred Deakin, and in 1906 was nominated to the High Court Bench. He was appointed Chief Justice at the end of last month in succession to Sir Adrian Knox.

In 1888 he married Miss Daisy Jacobs. He has two daughters. He visited England in 1921.

RETURN OF ITALIAN PICTURES

PROPOSED BRITISH EXHIBITION IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, APRIL 22

Commendatore Modigliano, who arrived yesterday at Genoa in the steamer Leonardo da Vinci with the Italian pictures which had been exhibited in Burlington House, said that after two days of storms in the Channel the weather had greatly improved, and that after Gibraltar it had been fine.

On Sunday morning, while the ship was passing Cap Martin and entering Italian waters, Commendatore Modigliano received a wireless message of congratulation on a satisfactory voyage from Lady Chamberlain, who, together with Sir Austen Chamberlain, was staying at Menton.

This morning the five cases of pictures were transferred from the ship to the special train which will carry them to-morrow to Milan, whence they will be returned to the various galleries and private owners.

It had been hoped that the pictures might have been exhibited at Milan for a few days, but this was not possible on account of difficulties with the insurance companies. Commendatore Modigliano, however, announced that there would be an exhibition of British art in Rome in 1932, and that Mr. MacDonald had promised to ask Parliament to amend the Act which forbids the British galleries to lend their art treasures for exhibition.

THE BURGOMASTER OF AMSTERDAM

Next week the Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Madame de Vlught, together with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Madame Hymans, will be the guests of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. They will arrive on Wednesday and leave on Saturday.

On Wednesday they will attend the Easter banquet. On the following day the Burgomaster will be present at a meeting of the Corporation at Guildhall and will be entertained to luncheon by the President and Members of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in London. In the afternoon he will accompany the Lord Mayor to the opening of the Whitechapel Art Gallery. The Dutch Club will entertain the Burgomaster at tea at their house in Sackville-street; in the evening the guests will be present at the Mayor of St. Marylebone's reception. On Friday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will give a luncheon in their honour at the Mansion House, and the Netherland Minister will entertain them at dinner.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	A DOLL'S HOUSE	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	GHOSTS	8.15
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	H.J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	INSULT	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	2.30 & 8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL	7.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15 & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	2 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	HARMONY HEAVEN	12 to 11
Astoria	ROOKERY NOOK	12.45 to 11
Capitol	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	FREE & EASY	12 to 12
Kensington	DANGEROUS CURVES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE GREEN GODDESS	2 to 11
New Gallery	PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ	1.30 to 11
Palace	THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE BUSY BODY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930

Special Articles :	PAGE
The Struggle in Rumania	13 & 14
The Pir of the Turban	11
London Fashions	15
The Song of Birds. By Professor C. J. Patten	15
Cricket : The Australians	5
Illustrations :	
Signing the Treaty	16
Correspondence :	
The Cadet Force (Sir John Fortescue)	13
The Poet Laureate (Dr. Paget Toynbee and Mr. Laurie Magnus)	13
Art of the Nations (Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum)	13
The New Planet (Dr. Leonard Hill)	13
Officialdom in Excelsis	13
Astronomy at Oxford (Professor F. A. Lindemann)	8
Why the "Idle Rich" ?	8
Early Turkish Art (Mr. W. H. Buckler and Professor W. M. Calder)	8
Doubt (Archbishop of Armagh, and others)	8
Sir Ralph Forster (Sir Gregory Foster)	8
Village Inns (Lady Cohen)	8
Pitt's Last Words (Mr. J. S. Fisher)	8
Waiting for the Engine (Mr. Joseph Gee)	8
Price of Clothes	8
Taxation of Naval Pensions	8
Points from Letters :—Unemployment Benefit; The Monuments of France; Women in Holy Orders; The Army in the War; Left ? Right ?; Judge Jeffreys at Lyme Regis; Asiatic Seamen in British Ships; Mysteries of the Sea; Pitt's Last Words; Spring in London; Country Inns	8

Arrangements	15	Imperial & Foreign	11
Auction Summary	21	Law Notices	4
Broadcasting	10	"London Gazette"	20
Commercial		Mails & Shipping	21
Gazette	21	Naval, Military,	
Court Circular	15	and Air Force	20
Crossword Puzzle	5	News in Brief	9
Ecclesiastical	15	Obituary	15
Estate Market	21	Sporting	4 & 5
Film World	10	*The Times* of 1830	15
Finance	17-20	University	15
Home News	9	Wills & Bequests	15

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind variable, strong at times ; cloudy, some rain ; moderate to rather low temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Naval Conference came to an end yesterday morning. The Treaty was signed at St. James's Palace. (pp. 6 and 12)

The Bishop of Truro has sent to one of his clergy a letter stating the reasons why he and the other patrons of the living of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham, recently took legal action in order to compel the Bishop of Birmingham to institute their presentee to the benefice. (p. 15)

The National Union of Teachers, at their conference at Bournemouth yesterday, endorsed by a large majority the proposals submitted by the executive defining the policy of the union towards the Bill to be introduced by the Government for the reorganization of provided and non-provided schools. (p. 14)

Should the weather be favourable to-morrow morning the airship R 100, which has had her engines changed, will begin a trial flight of 10 to 12 hours at Cardington. (p. 12)

Arrangements are being made for the German airship, Graf Zeppelin, to visit Cardington, the British airship station near Bedford, for about an hour on Saturday afternoon. (p. 12)

A large number of schemes under the Development (Loans, Guarantees, and Grants) Act, 1929, are to be carried out by the L.N.E.R., at a total cost of £1,700,000. (p. 9)

The Rockefeller Foundation of America has made a grant of £2,000 a year for two years to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. (p. 14)

Empire Free Trade is likely to be an issue in the Parliamentary by-election at West Fulham. (p. 9)

Professor J. E. Marcault, late of Grenoble and Pisa, who gave the principal address at the conference on New Ideals in Education at Oxford yesterday, advised a reconsideration of the methods of guiding the spiritual growth of the child. (p. 14)

Third-round games were played in the Easter Chess Congress at Canterbury yesterday. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

President Hoover announced yesterday that he had decided to submit the Naval Treaty for legislative approval immediately after its receipt in Washington. (p. 12)

Thirty of the insurgents who raided the Chittagong armouries on Friday night are reported to have been surrounded by troops sent in pursuit. Later details of the raid show that three shots were fired at the car of the Adjutant of the Railway Battalion, the chauffeur being killed and a passenger wounded. Five men have been arrested at Dacca in connexion with the raid. (p. 12)

Three hundred and seventeen convicts were killed in a fire which broke out on Monday night in the State prison at Columbus, Ohio. Another 150 were so badly injured that the majority of them are expected to die. Most of the fatalities were among prisoners locked in their cells. (p. 12)

The Palestinian Arab Delegation, now in London, has received a message from the All-India Moslem Conference for Palestine containing the resolutions passed by that body at its recent session in Bombay. These call for the abolition of the Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate for Palestine and the establishment of an independent Palestine in which only the original inhabitants of the country will have votes. (p 11)

Commendatore Modigliano, on his arrival at Genoa with the Italian pictures from Burlington House, said there would be an exhibition of British art in Rome in 1932, and Mr. MacDonald had promised to ask Parliament to amend the Act which forbids British galleries to lend their treasures. (p. 12)

Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice of Australia, has been offered the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth, in succession to Lord Stonehaven. (p. 12)

The Governing Body of the Bank for International Settlements held its first official meetings at Basel yesterday, when Mr. Gates McGarrah, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was elected President, and M. Pierre Quesnay (France) Director-General of the Bank. (p. 11)

Our Paris Correspondent states that a settlement of all the questions connected with Eastern European Reparations is expected to be announced in the next few days. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

A command performance of *Hamlet*, as played at a special *matinée* at the Haymarket Theatre yesterday, is to be given before the King and Queen on May 19. (p. 12)

SPORT

Race Meetings were concluded yesterday at Birmingham, Manchester, and Cardiff. (p. 4)

Sheffield Wednesday assured themselves of winning the Association Football League Championship yesterday when they beat Derby County at Sheffield by six goals to three. Thus they will be champions for the second year in succession. (p. 4)

The Beaufort Polo Club's Spring Cup Tournament was begun at Norton, in Wiltshire, yesterday. (p. 4)

The Public School Eton Fives Competition was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

The West Side Lawn Tennis Tournament was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

The Australian cricket team will arrive at Victoria at 7.15 p.m. to-day. (p. 5)

Lord Charles Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alastair Innes-Ker won the Sidgwick Cup yesterday at the Royal St. George's Golf Club. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Australian Finance; Profits of American Industry; Result of the Finnish Issue; Floating Debt Reduction; International Paper and Power Company; Satisfactory Plantation Results; a Telephone Trust's Capital; Daigety's Reduced Dividend; and the Fire Results of the Caledonian Insurance and State Assurance Companies. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street money was fairly plentiful ; discount rates hardened slightly. The Bank of England received a further £2,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. Gold was quoted 84s. 11½d. per oz. and silver 19½d. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling, the Paris rate falling sharply and the New York, Amsterdam, and Belgian rates also declining. (p. 18)

The Stock Exchange reopened quietly after the holidays yesterday. British Funds were dull, prices generally closing lower, and the Home Railway group was heavy. Strength was shown by Brewery shares, and there was a certain amount of activity in Motor shares. Mining and Oil shares were dull, weakness being shown by Copper shares and Trinidad Leaseholds. (p. 17)

THE NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON

All the delegates to the Naval Conference in the speeches which they made yesterday before signing the Naval Treaty of London emphasized their regret that they had not succeeded in accomplishing all that they had set out to do. But they were equally emphatic in their recognition of the importance of the success which they were actually able to achieve and in their confidence that it will be extended and completed as the result of future negotiations. Nothing in yesterday's proceedings was more significant than the warmth of the references made by M. BRIAND and ADMIRAL SIRIANNI to the complete agreement which Britain, the United States, and Japan have succeeded in reaching, and the evident sincerity of their hope to see this agreement extended to cover all five Powers. "The Conference remains open," said M. BRIAND, "and diplomatic efforts will continue in order "to settle this last difficulty. The French "Government can never believe that two great "and friendly nations, moved with a sincere "desire to reconcile their respective preoccupations and loyally determined to make every "effort to reach this goal, should not be able to "achieve a complete agreement." The agreement reached by three of the delegations, he added, was "too precious a contribution to the "general maintenance of peace for France and "Italy not to have a very keen desire to extend "it." ADMIRAL SIRIANNI, after congratulating the British, American and Japanese delegates and Governments in his own name and in that of his Government, added ; "At the same time I "anticipate with pleasure the day when "negotiations between Italy and her great "and friendly neighbour, resumed with a firm "will to succeed, will likewise bring about "an agreement completing the one now concluded between the United States, the "British Empire, and Japan." Nor was it only to the continuation of the negotiations between France and Italy that the delegates looked for the extension and completion of the work they have accomplished. Before they separated they agreed that another Conference should be held in 1935 ; and all the speakers expressed their confidence that the 1935 Conference, and those that would follow it, would be able to build upon the results of this Conference just as this Conference had built upon those achieved at Washington eight years ago. Disarmament must be achieved by stages. Each step in the limitation and reduction of armaments breeds an increase in mutual confidence, and each increase in confidence makes possible a further step in disarmament.

But, if this Conference is only a stage on a long road, it is a very important stage. The failure to achieve a complete Five-Power agreement and the efforts to achieve that object, continued long after all hope of success was evidently vain, obscure for the moment the greatness of the work that the delegates have accomplished. In their disappointment over their partial failure even some of the delegates seem hardly to realize the magnitude of their own achievement. The successful negotiation of the Three-Power agreement owed much to the statesmanship and sense of reality of the Japanese Government; and it was, fittingly enough, the leader of the Japanese delegation who most emphatically proclaimed the success of the Conference. "A great and unprecedented "thing has been accomplished," said MR. WAKATSUKI, "in that for the first time in "human history all important fighting vessels "have been placed under restriction. What "was sown in Washington has been reaped in "London. There is no doubt that the "present treaty will prove to be a historic and "lasting monument in the path of peace and "human progress." That is a verdict from which few will dissent who ponder the implications of the Three-Power agreement and the good will and mutual confidence it confirms among the nations whose representatives have signed it, embracing, as MR. FENTON pointed out, no fewer than 650,000,000 people. That the three greatest naval Powers in the world have been able to agree upon mutually acceptable programmes of naval construction for the next six years to come, embracing and restricting their warships of every class, is at once a testimony to the friendship which unites them and a guarantee for the continuance and extension of that friendship. And its value for the peace of the world is enhanced by the fact that it is not an exclusive agreement, but an agreement which its signatories hope to see extended by the adhesion of the other naval Powers. That, pending such adhesion, it remains theoretically possible for either of the other Powers to upset the agreed programmes by an extravagant and unanticipated outburst of shipbuilding activity has made necessary the inclusion in this Three-Power agreement of a safeguarding clause wide and elastic enough to meet any possible contingency ; and in Article 10 of the Treaty, which applies to all the five Powers, it is stipulated that each of the five Powers shall supply all the others, within a month of the date of laying down and the date of completion respectively, with all the essential details concerning vessels which it has laid down or completed. But, though the safeguarding clause was necessary, there is little reason to fear that it will have to be used. The whole tone of yesterday's proceedings, and especially of the speeches of M. BRIAND and ADMIRAL SIRIANNI, makes that danger appear extremely remote.

While the negotiation of the complete Three-Power agreement will remain the outstanding success of the Conference, it would be a mistake to underrate the importance of the agreements to which all the five Powers were able to subscribe. Foremost among these is the reduction in the size of the battleship fleets by the undertaking not to construct, between now and the next Conference at any rate, any more of the huge ships permitted by the Washington Treaty. This holiday from battleship construction, taken together with the reductions in other classes contained in the Three-Power agreement, represents a saving for the British Treasury alone of many millions of pounds, an economy of which it is to be hoped the taxpayer will be allowed to reap the benefit. Other agreements, though largely technical in character, will be of real use to future Conferences in facilitating their labours ; and the compromise on the method of limiting fleets by "global "tonnage" and by "categories," which is not included in the Treaty but will be sent on to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva, will be of the greatest value to the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament. These are all achievements upon which the Conference and the Government which summoned it are entitled to congratulate themselves. They are also entitled to congratulate themselves not only on these great concrete successes, but also on the fact, so plainly evident yesterday, that, after passing through a phase in which the Conference seemed likely to break up in an atmosphere of mutual recrimination, the delegates have actually separated in a spirit of genuine friendship and hopefulness. All the speakers at yesterday's ceremony paid well-deserved tributes to the unfailing tact and patience which MR. MACDONALD, their President, had displayed throughout the three months of often tiresome negotiation. The sincerity of his devotion to the cause of peace and disarmament has been universally recognized, and he has enjoyed the advantage that, as head of a Labour Government, he has been able to count on a support and an immunity from partisan criticism in matters of external policy which were denied to his predecessors. But more than to any other single factor the success of the Conference has been due to the improvement in Anglo-American relations, for which he and MR. BALDWIN before him had striven so earnestly on this side of the Atlantic and MR. HOOVER and MR. STIMSON on the other.

Street Hawkers

The theory of a possible connexion between the national expenditure on social services and the dying out of one of the ancient Cries of London may not at first sight appear very obvious. But, as is suggested in an article published on another page, there is perhaps more in it than meets the eye of Chancellors of the Exchequer and Gentlemen of the House of Commons, or of the electors who send them to Westminster. The specific charge made is that the Unemployment Insurance Acts are responsible for a reduction in the number of street merchants who before the War earned an honest living by hawking fish from door to door. Three years ago the Food Commission looked into the question, but declined to commit themselves to a definite verdict on the ground that the evidence placed before them was conflicting. The voice of Billingsgate Market is more decided. There it is held by the experts that the incentive to this form of work has been largely destroyed not only by the attractions of unemployment benefit but also by the admission of the able-bodied to outdoor relief. Fish hawkers working on their own account are not strictly speaking entitled to the first of these forms of assistance. In earlier days some of them used to be permanently engaged in the business, while others took it up from time to time when they were out of their ordinary work. Nowadays an increasing number of both classes are said to find that it pays them better to enter one of the insured trades and to sign on at the Exchanges than to carry on their old calling either regularly or intermittently. The consequence, according to the salesmen in the Market, is that the surplus supplies of fish which the hawkers were able to buy up cheaply after the retailers had made their purchases for the day are wasted, though the resumption of street sales and street prices, for which they say there is still a great demand, would benefit both the poorer consumer and the fishermen who supply the market.

At Covent Garden and in Spitalfields Market the opinion is that there has been no visible decline in the trade of the regular itinerant vendors of fruit and vegetables, but that the casual week-end hawker, whose barrowload of garden and orchard produce used to earn him from 30s. to £2 for less than two days' work on Saturday and Sunday, has given up the business, because, it is once more suggested, he finds now that he can keep himself without working at all. In the old poem each verse of which ends with the refrain "Let none despise "the merry, merry cries of famous London-"town" flowers are briefly dismissed with the cry, "Here's fine nosegays." The fancy of the age seems to have turned rather to herbs, vegetables, fruit, and fish. As, for example :—

"Here's plaice and dabs, lobsters and crays,
"Come buy my maids, and flounders, ho!
"Come buy my pike, my fine live pike.
"Two-pence a hundred cockles, ho!"

In these utilitarian days the street hawker may still adjure us to "buy my fine lavender" or "ripe strawberries." But for the most part the glamour and the music of the old cries have long since departed. It is sad to be told that the criers as well as the cries that still survived up to the time of the War are passing, and serious as well as sad to reflect on the reason given for their disappearance from the scenes of their old-time activities. It is not easy to prove whether the charge brought against them is or is not well founded. But if it is, and the probabilities seem to point that way, it would be difficult to find a more apt illustration of the dangers of a certain type of legislation for the unemployed as they presented themselves to the astute mind of the present ATTORNEY-GENERAL some months ago. Are we, he asked in the House of Commons, to legislate on the lines that these people should think that they need do nothing themselves ; that they should wait at home, sit down, smoke their pipes and wait until an offer comes to them ? Are you or are you not going to lay down the principle that these people need not do anything, or is it desirable to lay down the principle that these men must do what they can for themselves ? When he put these rhetorical questions to the House SIR WILLIAM JOWITT no doubt considered that the right principle had been or would be laid down, and that the men concerned would, or as he said "must," act upon it. But what has actually happened in the case of these fish hawkers ? Not only do they decline to "do "what they can for themselves," but, by withdrawing their barrows from the streets, they also remove the spur of competition which did so much to keep the price of fish within the capacity of the pockets of the poor.

Saint George of Mery England

To-day sees the return of an Australian team to this country after an interval of four years, and this week presumably its fifteen members will be opening their shoulders in the nets at Lord's in preparation for their first county match at Worcester on April 30. Since they first came to England in 1880 the Australians have in all paid fifteen visits to this country, and with four wins in the present century have won the rubber six times to England's nine. This year they are once again sure of a warm welcome, coupled with the hope that the home country may have the luck and the skill before the season ends to raise its score for the whole series of Test Matches played on English wickets to double figures. It may be accounted by some a good omen for England's chances that the day of their arrival is the day of England's patron saint. For the games at Nottingham, Lord's, Leeds, Manchester, and the Oval what better battle-cry could we ask than SPENSER'S "Saint George of Mery England the "sign of victorie" ? In some of the more recent Australian tours on this side Test Match cricket has been terribly grim. Cricket, as defined by SIR FREDERICK TOONE in "Wisden's Almanack," is a contest, a duel or *mêlée*, calling for courage, skill, strategy, and self-control. It is a contest of temper, a trial of honour, a revealer of character. It affords a chance to play the man and act the gentleman. But, as he goes on to remind us, there is another side to it. It means, he says, going into GOD'S out-of-doors, getting close to Nature, fresh air, exercise, a sweeping away of mental cobwebs. It is a cure for care, an antidote to worry, and it includes companionship with friends, social intercourse, opportunities for courtesy, kindliness, and generosity to an opponent. These different aspects of the game and the qualities that they produce have naturally and necessarily been reflected in the matches between the Mother Country and the Dominion. But on both sides there has sometimes been a tendency, in the zeal to win or at least not to be beaten, to overemphasize the seriousness of the duel or *mêlée*, at the expense of the lighter conditions and attributes of the game which had its first beginnings on the village-greens of Mery England.

From this point of view it is all to the good that in the selection of the Australian team, including eleven players who are new to England, a very close regard has been paid to youth. The brilliant young batsmen who have come over this year may or may not succeed on English grounds. But at all events it is as certain as anything in cricket can be, that they will go out to make runs instead of merely trying to keep up their wickets. Even if the extra day allowed for the first four Tests does not have the effect of producing definite results, it will at least increase the possibility of the matches being played to a finish, instead of ending, as in 1926, in unsatisfactory draws. With that possibility in sight, added to the knowledge of the vigorous scoring powers of some of these young Australians, there seems to be a good chance that the batsmen on both sides will be moved to play with the light-hearted freedom of the wish to win rather than with the "safety-first" pawkiness induced by the fear of losing. The main part of the English batting, in the opinion of our Cricket Correspondent, will depend, by prescriptive right, on HOBBS, SUTCLIFFE, WOOLLEY, and HENDREN, with HAMMOND and LEYLAND to represent the younger generation. It is much to be hoped, he writes, that A. P. CHAPMAN, even if he happens to be a trifle short of his best form with the bat, will be chosen to captain the side, to which, for his fielding, his gift for leadership, and his cheery optimism, he may be regarded as indispensable. Although, for mere skill of execution, modern batting has reached a very high standard, the game, in the opinion of most good judges of English cricket, would be all the better for a little more of the spirit which puts before everything else cheerful activity at the wicket and in the field. If that is so, then CHAPMAN undoubtedly seems to be the Captain that England wants to-day.

OFFICIALDOM IN EXCELSIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There seems to be no limit to the amount of interference inflicted upon worthy people by rate-paid officials. In 1927 Parliament, in its grandmotherly unwisdom, passed a Nursing Homes Registration Act, putting all nursing homes under the control of county and borough councils. May I give an indication of how this Act works in practice ?

I am responsible for an elderly parent, and, as she cannot entirely look after herself, I found a home for her in Surrey which is far more a residential hotel for elderly people than a nursing home, but sufficiently the latter to come within this Act of 1927. It is owned and managed by a wonderful woman, who happens to be far better at making old and ailing people happy than at wrestling with official requirements. Vast tomes of record books have been foisted upon her—provided out of the rates—and she is required to use them. So, whereas her own receipts, for instance, give me such useful details as the amounts charged for papers, laundry, visitors, chemist, and heating, she now has to use the Surrey County Council form, which entirely omits these items, but provides space for :—"(1) Date of birth of child ; (2) Name of child."

Since this precious Act came into force this "nursing home keeper" (to use the language of the by-laws) tells me that her life has become a burden and that she doubts if she can carry on. Will Parliament and our local authorities ever learn that what they are pleased to call "public control" means wooden-headed and expensive interference by officials who can know nothing of what they control ? Who is most likely to make ailing and elderly people happy—the woman who is good at keeping registers and complying with official regulations, or the woman to whom such things are by nature abhorrent ?

Yours faithfully,
PIUS AENEAS.

THE CADET FORCE

"QUASI-MILITARY FORMATIONS"

MR. SHAW'S "INCURABLE AVERSION"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In this matter of cadet corps is not the Secretary of State for War the victim of terror at mere words ? In the debate of April 18 he declared that he had "an incurable aversion from children of tender age being drafted into quasi-military formations." Why ? Military organization is exactly the same in principle as any other organization—the distribution of large numbers under one chief into groups of smaller units under subordinate chiefs. What matter if the smaller unit be called a class, or a form, or a shift, or a watch, or a company ? Military drill, again, is simply a name given to the technical methods of handling large bodies of people in a relatively small space. It is in practice daily everywhere. Watch the boys file out of chapel at Harrow or Wellington College. Better still, see the 900 girls at Cheltenham Ladies' College enter and leave their hall without a moment of faltering or confusion. The movement might be called a very pretty military manœuvre, but there is nothing military about it except faultless order and discipline. And if these be characteristic of quasi-military formations wherein are they harmful ?

Again, every ballet or chorus of a musical comedy executes what might be called military manœuvres. They deploy, keeping step, from column into line, and contract again from line into column ; and their precision can only be attained by very strict discipline. Does the Secretary for War disapprove of this discipline ? Is musical comedy to be regarded as a school of "militarism" ? Then the Russian ballet is pernicious propaganda, and Mr. Cochran's *revues* are a menace to the State. This is what comes of confounding the spirit of order with the combative instinct. Every human creature may be described as a quasi-combative organization ; but quasi-combative means something very different from quasi-military.

For what, after all, are the duties inculcated by British military training ? Obedience, service, sacrifice. Are they so very ignoble, so hopelessly inimical to good citizenship ? And what is the supreme quality of the British soldier ? As I read history it is not ferocity but endurance : patient endurance, in war, of hardship, privation, fatigue, and suffering ; in peace, of insult and violence from mobs at home and abroad, and of two centuries of contumely from his own countrymen. Is there no virtue in such endurance ? It is conspicuous also in payers of income-tax, and I have not observed that the Government has yet visited it with condemnation.

Let us clear our minds of cant. A community undersells another community, thereby threatening to bereave it of its livelihood and drive it to starvation. That is called peace. The undersold attack the undersellers with firearms and shoot them down. That is called war. I perceive no great diversity betwixt the twain.

Your obedient servant,
April 21. JOHN FORTESCUE.

THE POET LAUREATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In addition to his honorary academic distinctions the Poet Laureate had two medical distinctions which he highly prized. When, as honorary secretary (in 1920), I was compiling the Record of the Oxford Dante Society, of which he was an honorary member, he wrote to me :—

The "distinction" that I set most store by is my Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, which dates 1900. I am also Hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Though he frequently attended the meetings of the Oxford Dante Society he could never be induced to read us a paper, but he sometimes took part in the discussions, notably on one occasion when he vigorously denounced Cary's translation of the *Divina Commedia*. To the inquiry whether he had ever published anything on Dante he wrote :—"I feel sure that I can answer that in the negative, though I have, incidentally, honoured the 'altissimo' after my fashion often enough."

I am, &c.,
PAGET TOYNBEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, died just 80 years ago on April 23, 1850. His successor at the third remove, who died yesterday, was five or six years old at that date. *Virgilium vidit tantum.* Dr. Bridges might have seen Wordsworth, and the contact between these two octogenarian Poets Laureate takes Dr. Bridges back, through the French Revolution, to the time of Wordsworth's birth in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It is a long period which is covered by the lives of the two poets, and future historians of English poetry may find that they had more in common than this contact in time. There are likenesses of vision between the "Prelude" and "The Testament of Beauty," which prevail in places over the obvious differences separating the end of the eighteenth from the beginning of the twentieth century.

I am, Sir, &c.,
April 22. LAURIE MAGNUS.

ART OF THE NATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Following on the Congresses held at Rome in 1912 and in Paris in 1921, the Twelfth International Congress of Art History will be held from September 20 to 30 this year at Brussels. The work of the Congress will be divided into four sections—(1) Education and Museography ; (2) Medieval Art in Europe ; (3) Renaissance and Modern Art ; and (4) the Arts outside Europe in their relations with European Art. A British committee has been established, of which I am acting as president and Mr. A. L. B. Ashton as secretary.

The membership fee has been fixed at 10s., and this will entitle the member to receive the *résumé* of the proceedings of the Congress ; ladies belonging to the families of members can be admitted at half the usual fee, and the railway companies are granting reductions on their tickets to members of the Congress, for whom special arrangements can also be made for reserving rooms at hotels.

The titles of communications intended for the Congress, which ought in no circumstances to exceed 15 minutes in length, should in the first instance be addressed, together with a short summary of their content, to Mr. A. L. B. Ashton at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who will also receive subscriptions and furnish any further information. The programme of the Congress includes visits to the various exhibitions being held in connexion with the Centenary of the Independence of Belgium and other attractions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ERIC MACLAGAN, Director and Secretary.
Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7, April 22.

THE NEW PLANET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The new planet should certainly be called Bacchus, because it has reeled farthest out into space, makes Neptune wobble, was discovered in the land of Prohibition, and is by general agreement a rum-runner.

Yours, &c.,
LEONARD HILL.
Nicholls Wood, Chalfont St. Peter, April 19.

THE STRUGGLE IN RUMANIA

TAKING STOCK

MANIU GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTIES

(From Our Balkans Correspondent)

BUCHAREST

Rumania is without rival among the countries of Europe for producing almost continually an impression that something new, exciting, decisive, and dangerous is on the point of happening within her borders. She owes it to the untiring ingenuity of her politicians and journalists in endeavouring to create an atmosphere favourable to a change of Government. No Rumanian Government ever falls as the result of a defeat in Parliament. Its majority is always too securely bound to it by ties of interest for that to happen. It falls when its opponents are able to convince the sovereign power (in the present case the Council of Regents) that it has shot its bolt and is doing no good. Hence the Opposition and other interested parties are always busily at work, searching out weak points in its armour, magnifying its difficulties, putting stumbling blocks in its way, and contriving by every possible means to make it appear effete, ludicrous, and culpable.

The result is that life in Bucharest is plentifully diversified by incidents, scandals, and alarms. For the Bucharestians themselves these sensations are as much part of the regular conditions of their existence as eating their dinner or being shaved. They relish them, discuss them with their acquaintances, and generally derive much pleasurable excitement from them. But to the foreigner who is not used to them they are apt to be disquieting. He feels that he has come to a country which is unsettled, distracted, and liable to sudden commotions. So it happens that rumours of crises and convulsions often drift to Budapest and Vienna, and thence to Paris and London, receiving at each stage the confirmation of newspaper repetition. Nevertheless the Rumanians are always surprised when in due course anxious inquiries come back from abroad as to the state of their national health.

Since the beginning of the year those persons who make it their business to twist the Government's tail have been particularly active, and the alarums and excursions have been frequent and various. We have had more than one report that the Cabinet was on the point of resigning. Later there was the scare of a Bolshevist invasion of Bessarabia (a hardy annual), followed by highly coloured stories of the disturbed state of that province, which was depicted as seething with discontent and honeycombed with Communist cells, and M. Maniu was represented as a sort of Kerensky. Then came wild talk about the precarious state of credit, which led to a serious run on the bank of Marmorosch, Blank and Co. Since then there have been other diversions.

TIGHTENING THE SCREW

The object of these manœuvres was to make the public nervous and critical and to flurry the Government, in the hope that it would be stampeded into doing something stupid. The situation was fairly favourable for the hecklers. After 16 months in office M. Maniu's Government is showing signs of wear. It inherited from the Liberals at a particularly difficult moment and came in pledged to improve matters in every direction. It has done what it could, but the best Government imaginable could not have lifted Rumania out of its slough of despond unless it had been in a position to control the money and grain markets of the world. Fortunately, last year's harvest was a good one ; otherwise things would have been much worse ; but its value to the country was halved by the fall in grain prices.

At present economic and financial conditions are just about as bad as they were when the Government came in. This is its misfortune, not its fault ; but it is a disappointment to its backers. Much that it has done to fulfil its promises has not been of a kind to give general satisfaction. It has altered the administrative organization at an inopportune moment and incurred new expenditure for the sake of changes which will be slow to produce visible benefits. Most irritating of all to the public are M. Madgearu's laudable efforts to make people pay their taxes. His Draconian law against tax-evasion has produced 214,000 fresh declarations of income, which shows how lightly the Rumanians have hitherto taken their obligations to the State. But the tightening of the screw at a time when business is so bad and everybody hard up is likely to produce more discontent than revenue.

Friction within its ranks has also hampered the Government. Since the little crisis within the Cabinet at the time of M. Saratseanu's election to the Regency, which led to the resignation of M. Popovici, there has not been complete harmony between the two sections of the party—the Transylvanians and the Tsaranists. There have been several changes and resignations, due more or less directly to lack of unity in the Cabinet, and for weeks and months the Prime Minister's principal preoccupation has appeared to be the balancing of forces within his party. There is no indication yet that he has completely attained it.

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS

These circumstances account sufficiently for the weakening of the Government's position at the elections to communal and district councils which were held last month. The results show that the Liberals have made a notable recovery from the crushing defeat which they sustained at the General Election of 1928, particularly in the towns. They still remain a comparatively weak minority. In the rural districts the National Peasant Party secured roughly two-thirds of the votes, the Liberals only about one-sixth ; in the towns the National Peasant Party had slightly more than half the votes, the Liberals considerably less than a quarter. The other purely political parties were nowhere, which shows that the gains of the Liberals were made quite as much at the expense of the other parties in opposition as of the Government.

The general conclusion which all interested observers, including the Council of Regency, might draw from the elections was that the National Peasant Government still retained the confidence of the great majority of the country. Since then there have been one or two incidents which were not calculated to increase the Government's prestige, and which suggest that it was either unduly impressed by the signs that its popularity was dwindling, or else that the attacks of the Opposition had made its principal members lose their heads. A particularly audacious *canard* let loose by a Liberal paper to the effect that the Government was proposing to devalorize the *leu* provoked the Cabinet to a fit of "frightfulness." It rushed a drastic law against the circulation of alarmist reports through Parliament and followed this up by confiscating three or four newspapers, which had done nothing more dangerous than publish a full report of a congress of the Averescan Party, at which one speaker had declared amid loud cheers that it was time that Prince Carol came to the rescue of his unhappy country.

This was a shock to those who remembered the protests of the National Peasant Party when it was in opposition against the muzzling of the Press by the Liberals. A week or so later there was a demonstration in Bucharest of ex-soldiers and their families demanding

higher pensions. To deal with it Dr. Vajda, the Minister of the Interior, found it necessary to call out troops and the fire brigade. There was something of a riot, and a dozen or so of the demonstrators, including some cripples, were injured. This roused public indignation, for the fact that the demonstration had been staged by the Liberals did not condone the Government's clumsiness in dealing with it.

Another piece of Liberal tactics which has been successful was a campaign against M. Stere, a member of the committee of the National Peasant Party. M. Stere is the most influential politician in Bessarabia and an exceedingly able man, but he has had to play a secondary role in politics since the War because during the German occupation of Rumania he sided with the enemy. The Liberal Press opened a concentrated fire on "the traitor" with such effect that General Ohoski, the Minister of War, was eventually led to resign from the Cabinet, and M. Stere himself from his party. The National Peasant Party is, perhaps, none the worse off for parting with M. Stere, but the incident caused great searchings of heart among its Bessarabian supporters, who are now split into two groups, those who sided with "the traitor," and those who thought it wise to stick by the Government.

These various *contretemps* have told heavily against M. Maniu with public opinion, and the position of the Government is certainly not nearly so strong now as the results of the spring elections represent it. It is to be hoped that the alternate fits of nerves and paralysis from which it has suffered of late are only temporary lapses, for it is difficult to believe that it has already forfeited its claim to the confidence which it inspired both at home and abroad in its first year of office. The Easter recess may help it to recover its poise.

It would be a great pity for Rumania if the National Peasant Government came prematurely to grief. It represents the country, and it has a mission to perform. Under its auspices the very necessary task of financial reorganization has been hopefully begun, and M. Madgearu, the present Minister of Finance, is certainly the best person to carry it through. The advent of the Liberal Party to power at the present juncture would mean a return to the mistaken economic theories of M. Vintila Bratianu and would spell disaster for Rumania. Her hopes for the immediate future depend on the fortunes of the National Peasant Party, and the party must not fail her.

CANTERBURY CHESS CONGRESS

THIRD ROUND RESULTS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, APRIL 22

The third round of all tournaments in the Easter Chess Congress was played this morning, producing a long struggle between H. E. Price and Miss Menchik. A win in a reasonably short time for Sir G. A. Thomas kept him in the lead with a score of three clear points, Miss Menchik, F. D. Yates, and A. Seitz coming next with two points each.

By winning this morning, the Hastings junior, A. Mortlock, also has three clear wins to his credit in the Major Tournament "A," J. A. J. Drewitt coming next with 2½ points. Mr. Drewitt had a rare tussle with F. W. Dunn to-day before he could make sure of the win, a passed pawn in the centre proving to be the deciding factor.

In a simultaneous display on Monday evening Miss Menchik had 16 players against her, and of these games she won 10, lost three, and drew three.

The pairings and results in the third round of the Premier Tournament were as follows:

White	Opening	Black	Result
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Price	Drawn
Spencer	Reti's	Thomas	Black won
Yates	Caro-Kann Defence	Winter	Drawn
Abrahams	Queen's Pawn	Seitz	Black won

The game between Miss Menchik and Price appeared to go rather in her favour at first, neither going away from the usual variations of the Pillsbury attack. Price devoted some attention to the queen's side, and was finally able to secure a series of exchanges which gave him a distinct advantage in position. The final struggle came between bishop, two knights, and equal pawns for each player. The game was eventually drawn in 61 moves, Price missing the winning variation.

Spencer against Thomas, as the score shows, was full of possibilities from the beginning, only the most careful defence preventing disaster. Even after the sacrificial combination, Thomas had to walk very warily, and that made the win secure. Yates gave us a king's pawn opening against Winter, the defence following the line wherein Black exchanges pawns on the third move. Both tried hard to secure some positional advantage, the heavy material being massed in the centre, but an exchange of most of this material left only a drawn position. Abrahams played the king's counter gambit against Seitz, the resulting exchanges of pawns allowing him to exchange queens almost immediately. He came out with a pawn to the good, and a position that was, to say the least, not inferior. But somehow he began to overlook things, losing first a pawn, and then the exchange, until Seitz was able to exchange all the major pieces for the greater security of a passed pawn on the queen's side. This gave Seitz the win in 36 moves.

The results in the other tournaments were as follows:—

Major Tournament "A." Third Round.—Fry beat Cross; Drewitt beat Dunn; Hesa beat Thompson; Mortlock beat Ursell.

Major Tournament "B." Third Round.—Hilliar beat Baines-Lewis; Bennett drew with Mrs. Hollowar; Mrs. Stevenson drew with Yeeles; Reid beat Puckridge.

The following is the full score of the game between E. Spencer and Sir G. A. Thomas:—

RETI'S OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
E. Spencer	Sir G. A. Thomas	E. Spencer	Sir G. A. Thomas
1. Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	15. B×R	Kt×B
2. P-B 4	P-K 3	16. P-K 4	P×K P
3. Kt-B 3	P-Q 4	17. Kt×P	B×P ch
4. P-Q 4	Q Kt-Q 2	18. K-R sq	B-B 5
5. B-Kt 5	P-B 3	19. Q R-K sq	Q Kt-B 3
6. Q×B 2	Q-R 4	20. Kt-B 5	B×B
7. B-Q 2	Q-B 2	21. Q×B	Q-B 2
8. P-K 3	B-Q 3	22. Q-B 4	P-Q Kt 3
9. B-Q 3	Castles	23. Kt-Q 3	B-Kt 2
10. R-Q B sq	R-K sq	24. R-K 3	R-Q sq
11. Castles	P-Q R 3	25. K R-K sq	P-K Kt 4
12. Kt-K Kt 5	P-R 3	26. Q-Kt 3	Kt-Kt 2
13. Kt×B P	K×Kt	27. Q-R 3	R×P
14. B-Kt 6 ch	K-Kt sq	Resigns	

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP

The competition for the Scottish chess championship ended at Dundee yesterday in a victory for W. Gibson, of Glasgow, the holder, with four points, representing three wins and two draws.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ROCKEFELLER GRANT FOR A BRITISH ORGANIZATION

A grant of £2,000 a year for two years has been made by the Rockefeller Foundation of America to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

Mr. Ward, secretary of the institute, said yesterday that this was the third grant which the Rockefeller Trustees had made to the institute. The first grant, of £10,000, was made in 1926 for a period of five years. Most of this had been spent on research, and several reports would be published this year. The second grant was for £4,500, and was given to enable the institute to move into its present more suitable premises at Aldwych House.

The late Lord Balfour was president of the institute, and one of the last letters which he wrote before he died was in support of the appeal to the trustees. He felt strongly that the staff of research workers at the institute should be kept together to continue their investigations on the conditions of work in industry.

At the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall the Admiral's Flag which Admiral Sir Roger Keyes flew when he led the squadron to the Belgian coast for the Zeebrugge-Ostend operations, is on view to-day and for the rest of the week, having been specially lent by Sir Roger Keyes. A scale model of H.M.S. Warwick, Sir Roger Keyes's flagship on that occasion, is also being shown.

Easter Conferences

I.L.P. AND THE BUDGET

MONEY FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

DELEGATES' COMPLAINT OF FAILURE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 22

The annual conference of the Independent Labour Party in the Birmingham Town Hall ended to-day. Financial policy was discussed at the morning session, and a resolution protesting against the Budget was carried. Other subjects considered by the conference were disarmament and educational problems. Mr. Maxton, M.P., presided.

The Rochdale branch moved the first resolution, which submitted that the great power which the Bank of England and "the Big Five" exercise in the ownership of credit and control over currency and gold reserve is too dangerous to be in the hands of directors, however capable, of private banking corporations. The resolution called for a policy leading to the national ownership and control of banking.

An amendment from the Shawlands branch suggested that this ownership and control should be by a body free from political party influence and charged with the duty of administering the credit policy of the Central Bank in the best interests of industry and of the community in general, and calculated to maintain a steady price level. This addendum met with opposition both from the platform and the floor, and it was pointed out that Socialists did not intend to carry on the finances of the country as they had been carried on in the past.

Mr. J. Paton said that the addendum put into the resolution one of the most dangerous conceptions that it was possible for the conference to accept in the present state of Socialist opinion in this country. A suggestion that if they got democratic control of the national banking and financial system they were then to hand it over to some corporation set up by the Government, but working entirely on its own without the possibility of Parliamentary or Government control, was a complete departure from everything the Socialist Party had hitherto stood for.

The addendum was rejected, and the resolution carried.

MR. SNOWDEN CRITICIZED

Mr. J. W. Moon, on behalf of the National Council, moved an emergency resolution which deplored the failure of the Government to make adequate provision in the Budget, by drastic taxation of the wealthy and increase of death duties, for necessary expenditure during the present year on wide development of the social services embodied in "Labour and the Nation." The resolution further protested emphatically against the indication given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the next Budget will be framed on similar lines, and that there can be no increase in the financial provision for social services in present circumstances.

Mr. Moor said they had expected that when the Budget arrived they would be able to justify the energy and enthusiasm with which they had worked to return a Labour Government in this country. If they examined the Budget proposals and the statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer they had not the slightest hope of carrying any part of the advanced proposals considered by this conference. They were faced with the fact that, according to the present position, the Government was not prepared to put into operation a transference of wealth, from those who had too much to those who had not enough, in the form of various social services. They were asked to accept the answer their opponents had always made: "Where are you going to get the money from?" The Government said there was no money. Dollan wanted family allowances. Where was the money to come from? If they were to accept the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they could write "futility" over the whole of their activities.

Miss Dorothy Jewson, who seconded, said her quarrel with the Budget and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not as to the method adopted in raising money, which was entirely in line with party policy, but the thing, said Mr. Snowden had not gone nearly far enough. They had hoped for a more revolutionary Budget in order that they might have more money for unemployment schemes and for the maintenance of the unemployed, pensions, and all the other proposals of immediate importance in the legislation of the future. They were disappointed because they felt the money was there. There was a growing feeling that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the man standing in the way of increased help for those who needed it most. Philip Snowden had missed to a great extent the opportunity he was given, and agitation must be continued on the lines that if Mr. Snowden introduced the Budget next year he must budge. (Laughter and cheers.)

"A SLIGHTLY CONTRARY VIEW"

Mr. P. J. Dollan said that as a member of the rebel group within the I.L.P. he would like to put a view slightly contrary to that of the previous speaker. (Laughter.) He did not quarrel to any extent with the resolution, but he would suggest that when they were criticizing the Chancellor of the Exchequer they should not forget that Philip Snowden as a Socialist financier was a product of his time. They could not expect older comrades brought up in the philosophy and time when organization and outlook were different from those now obtaining to respond to their demands in the same way as Maxton might do as a Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget was the first serious attempt in this country to direct national finance along Socialist lines and it should be accounted to the credit of Snowden that he had this year increased the taxation of the rich to an extent which in a full year would bring in an extra £43,000,000 for national and social services. Many people had passed that over. Maxton had said he wanted £230,000,000 extra to finance social reform schemes. He was not quarrelling with Maxton this morning. (Laughter.) They had quarrelled for many years, but had never fallen out yet. (Laughter.) In five years, with increases of taxation like that of this year, it would be possible to get £230,000,000. The only thing preventing it was the lack of Socialist opinion in the country. It was no use people coming to the conference demanding things unless in their constituencies there was the opinion to back them up. He got impatient, and sometimes irritable, when he heard people criticize his viewpoint when he knew they came from towns which contributed 4s. 4d. last year to the I.L.P. in affiliation fees and expected revolution to be achieved on a contribution of a penny a week. (Laughter and cheers.) "Socialism in our time" could come about only if they had "Socialists in our time."

Mrs. Mann (Glasgow) said that Scotland before the Budget had felt they were hardly in a position to condemn or congratulate the Government. As a propagandist she now felt that there was widespread disappointment throughout the country with the present Budget. The Labour Party, as well as the I.L.P., was fighting for its life in the constituencies. Dollan would have to be a hero, indeed, to go through the country defending the Government on the Budget.

Mr. Livingstone (Bo'ness) considered that in the circumstances Mr. Snowden had done well and was a tremendous asset to the movement—a brave and courageous man.

Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M.P., said that Dollan's estimate that there would be £43,000,000 surplus in a full year for the provision of social services was entirely wrong. The most that could be realized was about £14,000,000, provided that unemployment did not get worse than at the present moment. The reduction of debt, he added, needed to be faced from a different angle. In reducing floating debt they were pursuing a policy of deflation, a policy which suited banks and rentiers, but made the poor pay all the time. They did not, he said, regard it as a pleasant task to stand there and criticize the Government they brought into existence. They would rather be on the other side, and it would have taken very little more to bring the I.L.P. in full phalanx behind the Government, saying: "Go on still farther." A working-class party that was afraid of political dangers would never go very far.

The resolution was carried with three dissentient votes.

Mr. T. Abbott (Lancashire Divisional Council) moved a further resolution which asked that provision should be made in the next Budget for drastically increased taxation of large incomes; increases in the scale of death duties, to the full extent of 100 per cent. on estates over a stated amount; the appropriation to public funds of the full site value increment of urban and publicly-developed land; and the preparation and provision of machinery to facilitate at an early date the public ownership of all land.

The resolution was carried with an amendment expressing opposition to the contributory principle in any extension of the social services.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Some time was given to resolutions dealing with State medical, maternity, and child welfare services. Miss Hilda Browning (Central London) moved that the party should urge the following points:—

Schemes for benefit with panel doctors to the wives and young children of insured persons should not be regarded as a substitute for the provision of national maternity service, supplying maternity homes, trained midwives, and doctors specialized for maternity work. The Ministry of Health should be urged to take more advantage of the possibilities of widespread Government propaganda among young married people for the antenatal and welfare clinic and the nursery school, and to this end should reinstate the percentage grant in the public health services in place of the block grant now in force.

The raising of the school age will not be an effective measure for producing an intelligent community without State care for the mother and baby and the education and nurture of the child under seven.

The Committee on Maternal Mortality should not shelve investigation of the effects of abortion on maternal health, and the provision of the only alternative for abortion—namely, skilled advice on contraception.

The provision of benefit to enable the mother to be free from work three months before and three months after child-birth.

Miss Browning said that they put forward the resolution as a charter that they could use when they met other organizations.

The resolution produced the annual wrangle over the acceptance of birth control as part of the policy of the I.L.P. A Scottish woman delegate said that this kept, thousands of Labour electors out of their ranks, but a medical delegate not only supported the giving of advice on contraception but instanced circumstances which in his opinion would justify legal abortion, carried out by those people who were skilled and able to carry it out. Abortion in skilled hands, he said, was without risk to the mother.

An amendment from the Coatbridge branch to delete the provision of skilled advice on contraception was defeated, and the resolution was carried.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon I.L.P. members of Parliament to use every effort to ensure a reduction of the pensionable age to 60 for old-age pensions, an increase in the pension on a non-contributory basis, and the grant of pensions of £1 a week to all widows on a non-contributory basis.

Mr. Maxton made the comment:—"That will take some more money."

DISARMAMENT

A resolution on disarmament which suggested that the I.L.P. should set up a committee to formulate a scheme to utilize displaced armament workers for constructive purposes aroused no controversy. Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., said that recently in the House of Commons there had been a sharp clash between those who sat on the Left and those who sat on the Front Benches in regard to the question of disarmament. They were rapidly approaching a stage when the mind of the Labour movement must be made up between the Government method of trying to reach disarmament by means of international agreement and the method of disarmament by example. The former method, in his opinion, would take far more years to complete than this or any other country could afford.

The resolution was carried, and the conference also adopted a motion demanding the withdrawal of any Government grants for the purpose of O.T.C.'s in educational institutions. A discussion on the observance of Armistice Day was ended by the moving of the previous question.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH OF CHILDREN

NEED OF NEW METHODS IN EDUCATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, APRIL 22

The conference on New Ideals in Education, which met again to-day at Somerville College, devoted a large part of its sitting to the subject of the religious training of youth. Professor J. E. Marcault, late of Grenoble and Pisa, gave the principal address, in the course of which he advised a reconsideration of the methods of guiding the spiritual growth of the child. There was again a large attendance.

Professor Marcault said the education of the religious sense of the child was part of the general problem of education, because they had ceased to believe that education could be divided into compartments. The child was detaching himself from the old forms of religion and the old forms, manners, and fashions of teaching that religion. He was no less religious than he had been in the past, but the method of educating the religious sense in the child to-day had not yet been found. This was not to be explained by the absence of a link between the older generation and the new, and it was not due to the War. The child of to-day felt that he had a right to an educational satisfaction which he alone could provide. He might be helped to gain that satisfaction, but he wanted to educate himself. That was not a mark of rebellion. It was a sign of the times. Freedom, of course, was needed by the child, but guidance was also needed. The child of to-day had justified his claim to that individual uniqueness which was known to all who knew anything about child psychology. Whereas children had been placed side by side in the same classrooms because they were of the same age and belonged to the same collective group, it was now seen that their mental age was different and that classes must be defined according to mental age. The tendency in education, as in psychology, was to individualize. The child had a right to choose out of the curriculum what he elected to work at during the time of which he was master, and these methods were seen to give the best results. The child became more self-reliant under those methods and, although he might not possess all the memorized knowledge which "cramming" gave, he possessed a virgin mind open to intuition and a capacity for dealing with whatever problems of learning he was presented with. Children were capable of gathering the material of their studies and of pursuing the line of their choice.

TRAINING THE RELIGIOUS SENSE

To-day it was recognized by the most orthodox, as by the most modern, that those existing intellectual systems which represented the divine were insufficient for the education of what was spiritual in youth, and they all wanted to know how to train the religious sense which was in the child without the intermediary of those forms against which the child reacted and which he would no longer have. The training of the child in religion was becoming in the minds of all who were concerned for education part and parcel, nay, the whole, of the educational process. They must beware of half measures in education. Attempts were now being made, arising out of fear of the difficulties of the task, to return to the old ways. It was much easier to train by blows or compulsion than to watch and guide the free growth of the youthful mind, and how could the adult teacher train the religious sense of the child unless he had first trained himself? Only the sun could awaken the seed to growth, and unless there were suns of spiritual self-consciousness round the child how was the seed of spiritual self-consciousness within him to be awakened and guided in its growth? The terribly concrete mind of the child was asking questions which it was no longer possible to answer to-day by simple affirmation. How was his religious sense to be fostered and preserved? The National Union of Teachers had spoken of non-denominational teaching. Were they to have in schools merely a summary of the Christian religion? Religion was the building up of character. At the moment when the child was fully present, when his mind was intent upon some congenial task, there was exaltation of expression which revealed his religious nature. The child had not been thinking of religion at all, but he had been reaching the highest level of his spiritual nature because he had been fully there in whatever he was engaged upon. Only if the real spiritual nature of the child were understood could methods be devised for his spiritual education and training.

In conclusion, Professor Marcault said he believed we were entering upon an iron age, because the economic difficulties were such that organization would be more and more official and technical. If he might say so, as one coming from abroad, the British Empire would have to be organized if it were to retain the lead in the progress of civilization, and he believed that the progress of civilization and the maintenance of peace rested upon the unity of the British Empire. Education would be more and more used in the interest of the industrial State. That was inevitable, and it was good, but they might lose through that iron age the basis of spirituality which alone could prevent the dangers of such an age becoming overwhelming. When millions of men and women were being trained for the needs of an iron age there must also be the training of a spiritual aristocracy. Unless this were done there was danger of failure in the political future.

Mr. H. Ward, dean of the College of Preceptors, and formerly a divisional inspector of schools, then gave an address in which he reviewed the changes of system and administration which had within the last 30 years delivered English education from its former state of chaos. Speaking of the outlook for the future, he said two problems which called for attention—industry and commerce—must receive legitimate help from the schools without sacrificing the liberal education which people as individuals were entitled to claim. Much hard thinking would be needed on the part of leaders in commerce and industry, and the schools, before that problem was solved. The other problem was the large number of independent schools whose position in the educational realm was ill-defined and obscure. He suggested as possible courses the elimination of those which were plainly inefficient, and the recognition by the central authority of those independent schools which carried out efficiently what they claimed to do in their prospectuses.

The conference will be continued to-morrow.

SUB-POSTMASTERS' PAY

The annual conference of the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters concluded at Weston-super-Mare yesterday. Commenting upon resolutions asking for extra remuneration for various forms of minor work, Mr. John Fielding, general secretary, said they were continually asking for more, and he contended that it would be advisable to settle in their minds the most important things they desired and to concentrate upon them. If they asked for additional remuneration in regard to a host of things they were likely to defeat their own ends. Various resolutions were modified accordingly. Mr. H. Higgins, of Finchley, the retiring president, was presented with a gold watch in recognition of his sterling service to the federation. Honorary membership was voted to Mr. E. Jones, who founded the Swindon branch, and advocated the superannuation scheme. It was resolved to hold next year's conference at Gorleston, and that in the following year in London.

DORSET TERRITORIALS AND THE CADET GRANT

Dorset Territorial Army Association has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the Government decision to withdraw recognition of Cadet units and urging that every possible step be taken by county Territorial associations to induce the Government to reconsider or modify their decision.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

A man summoned at the North London Police Court yesterday for neglecting to maintain his wife said he could pay nothing. He earned £2 12s. a week, and paid £2 5s. for his board, lodging, and washing, and the rest was for the keep of his dog. An order for 15s. a week was made.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

SCHOOLMASTERS' DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

The conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters was resumed at Manchester yesterday. The disparity of educational opportunity as between children in rural and urban areas was criticized, and it was urged that a Government inquiry should be set up.

Mr. G. F. Beecham Hall, of Hull, said that children in rural areas were not getting a square deal out of the present educational system. There were village schools, he said, where the top class consisted of 45 children of ages varying from 10 to 14. If they were lucky they were divided by a curtain from other children. Quite often in rural areas there were teachers whose only qualifications were that they had been vaccinated or had passed the Oxford, Cambridge, or other senior school examination. Not only were they not qualified for teaching, but sometimes their moral and mental outlook on life was expressed in the statement "When I am away from home I never let people know I am a teacher." Many village schools were badly lighted and had inadequate facilities for washing and for drying clothes. This section of the community was inarticulate and too often at the mercy of people whose only interest in education was to put obstacles in the way with a view to obtaining a plentiful supply of cheap agricultural labour.

Councillor Garnett, of Salford, maintained that the cost of education should be wholly financed nationally. Then rural areas would get their proper share.

In moving a resolution on behalf of the executive urging the Government to introduce at an early date their promised Bill to prohibit the employment of children and young persons before the completion of school time, Mr. H. Gordon, of London, said it was ridiculous to expect schoolmasters to try to inculcate difficult subjects into the mind of a child who had done three or four hours' hard work before school. Small boys, he declared, were definitely exploited at low wages.

The resolution was adopted.

The conference asked that the association should be represented on the Burnham Committee, which should be reconstructed to provide separate panels to consider the supply of men and women teachers and salaries of the two sexes. This resolution was submitted by Hull.

A protest was made against the continued exclusion of schoolmasters from the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts.

A number of unopposed resolutions were passed without discussion owing to lack of time. One resolution expressed the opinion that there should be no special external leaving examinations peculiar to the central school system, and another that each central school should have complete freedom to decide for itself the desirability or otherwise of presenting pupils for external examinations. At the suggestion of Leeds it was decided to ask that the reconstruction of schools scheduled "A" or "B" should be expedited; and that children in poorer districts should be given opportunities for home reading by the provision of school libraries. The executive carried a resolution stating that the Burnham scales had failed to attract the male teachers required for the elementary school service, and asking the Board of Education to formulate plans for securing male teachers in sufficient numbers and of the same standard as secondary school-teachers. A resolution expressing the opinion that examination papers set for free places in secondary schools should be so framed as to obviate the necessity for "cramming" and special preparation was adopted by the conference, which ended after a private session in the afternoon.

N.U.T. CONFERENCE

THE REORGANIZATION SCHEME

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, APRIL 22

The National Union of Teachers Conference, held in the Winter Hall to-day, under the presidency of Mrs. Leah Manning, endorsed by an overwhelming majority the proposals submitted by the executive defining the policy of the Union towards the Bill to be introduced by the Government for the reorganization of provided and non-provided schools.

Mr. F. Mander, Luton, moved: "In view of the pronouncement of the President of the Board of Education that the Government contemplates the introduction of legislation to provide for the award of building grants and to deal with arrangements for giving religious instruction in schools the conference hereby instructs the executive to use its utmost endeavours to secure that (1) Grants in aid of non-provided schools if made should be accompanied by a large extension of public control over such school, including the appointment and dismissal of teachers by the local education authority; (2) the local education authorities should have the perpetual use of any non-provided school which may receive building grants for the purpose of a public elementary school so long as that use is necessary; (3) there should be no right of entry or any arrangement involving the giving in provided schools of denominational religious instruction to any section of the pupils during school hours, but any arrangements for the giving of denominational religious instruction to any child transferred from a non-provided to a provided school should be made under the by-law; (4) a conscience clause for teachers should be incorporated in any Enabling Bill; (5) legislation for the award of building grants should not be enacted before the passing of the Bill for the raising of the school age." Mr Mander said there had been statements in the Press since Sir Charles Trevelyan's speech to the conference that a large measure of agreement had been reached. Their executive were parties to no pact. It was true that conversations had taken place between the President of the Board and their Union, but whereas they had expressed the strongest possible objection to certain things placed before them, they had not expressed approval of a single point submitted. It was only conference that could enter into a pact, but in the resolution they were definitely advising them not to enter into a pact. They had an announcement on Saturday of the Government's intention to introduce legislation to give building grants on certain conditions to certain non-provided schools. In return for this the Union announced their intention that during the passage of the Bill they would use all their resources to obtain the conditions laid down in this resolution.

Sir Charles Trevelyan had said that there was no fundamental difference between the Government and their Union, so they might assume that no further grants would be made to non-provided schools without a large extension of public control. The suggestion had been made that in the speech of Sir Charles Trevelyan they were offered the Scottish solution. If they thought that they were labouring under a grievous error. In Scotland it was a national settlement. Every non-provided school was handed over by purchase or lease to the local authorities, and became merged in a national unified system. Under this scheme not a single non-provided school would be handed over and merged in the national system.

Mr. Lloyd Pierce, Welshpool, who seconded, said the Union was pledged to the abolition of dual control, and the right of entry to the approved schools must be resisted to the fullest extent. He would urge the denominationalists to recognize that this resolution was a tremendous forward step on the part of the teaching profession. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. G. Gosling, Blackburn, moved to amend the preamble of the resolution by inserting "expresses its opinion that local education authorities should be empowered to make grants in aid to the managers of non-provided schools for such expenses as arise solely or mainly from the use of the building for secular instruction."

Mr. H. W. Boddy, Blackburn, who seconded, said this change had the support of the Lancashire Association.

The amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Potts, Newcastle-on-Tyne, moved the deletion of the conscience clause.

Mr. A. Henshall, Stafford, opposed the amendment. In the interests of religion, he said, the teacher should be given the right to give the religious teaching which he conscientiously believed.

PROTEST AGAINST SECULARISM

Mr. W. Morris, Wellingborough, said the executive had not treated the members of the union fairly, because the local associations had had no chance whatever of discussing this resolution. He would never be a party to any policy which would result in secularism in the non-provided schools. The executive were making it more difficult for teachers in the non-provided schools to remain in the union. He was as loyal as anyone in that conference, but he was also loyal to giving denominational teaching in non-provided schools.

Mr. W. Hill, Leicester, said unless they put forward the right of freedom for teachers they were in danger of driving good men and women out of the profession.

Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P., Epsom, said the chances were small of getting any legislation this Session. He warned them that unless there was an agreement with regard to the voluntary school system there was not a majority in this Parliament for the School Attendance Bill. Did they intend this conscience clause to apply to the voluntary schools as well as provided schools? To apply it to the voluntary schools was absurd. There were two logical solutions of this question in the Council schools. The first was the secular solution, which was logical, and therefore they would never get it in England. The second was the right of entry. If they insisted on the conscience clause they would provide ground for an insistent demand for right of entry of Council schools. They ought to be very careful before they gave these people such a weapon. Speaking without inside knowledge he believed the present School Attendance Bill would be withdrawn, and another Bill would be brought forward embodying the Attendance Bill and such religious settlements as might be reached, so that when the Bill got to the House of Lords they would be told to take the whole or leave the whole.

The amendment having been largely defeated, the conference decided to take the main question which ruled out a further amendment for the complete removal of all forms of religious instruction from schools supported from public funds. The executive's resolution was adopted by a very large majority.

MEETING OF EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

In connexion with the conference a meeting of representatives of the Local Education Authorities of England and Wales was held in the afternoon, when Mr. Arthur Pickles, of Burnley, gave an address on reorganization and the non-provided schools.

Mr. Pickles said the Government plan for the raising of the school-leaving age removed all uncertainty as to the need for reorganization. It would involve a complete recasting of our education system, a fresh start on a new road. If properly fashioned, reorganization would solve many important problems. As to the present schools and the new prospect, Mr. Pickles said that comparatively few of the present non-provided schools were really fitted for the new system. Many of them would require substantial reconditioning and enlargement. The cost of carrying out the programme for some of the authorities was:—West Riding of Yorkshire, £2,280,000; Manchester, £1,211,000; Leeds, £518,820; Wolverhampton, £204,500. The present school accommodation according to the 1928 figures of the Board of Education was:—Council schools, 4,480,555; Church of England, 2,055,930; Roman Catholic, 418,061; other denominations, 106,032. The effective accommodation would be lessened by the policy of smaller classes.

It was a generally accepted principle of any reorganization of the schools that there would be no modification or abrogation of the Cowper Temple clause. It was also accepted that the senior schools for older pupils would continue, and that they must be of adequate size, properly equipped, and separate for boys and girls wherever possible. Then, as to mobility of staff, the local education authority must have power to place all staffs, whether in Council or non-provided schools, in the most suitable places for efficient service. There would also have to be every reasonable facility for denominational religious instruction where parents desired it. They had also to bear in mind that grants of public money implied proportional public control.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED GENERALLY

Meteorological Office, April 22

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A depression centred off Northern Scotland will move slowly south-south-eastward, while a secondary is likely to move more rapidly round its western boundary. A depression west of Spain is moving eastward. Weather will become unsettled generally with some rain in all districts and snow or sleet locally in Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Winds variable, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; moderate to rather low temperature.

England, S.W., Midlands, W., Wales, S.—Wind variable, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; moderate temperature.

England, N.W., Midlands, N., Wales, N.—Winds variable, strong at times; cloudy, some rain with perhaps local snow or sleet on high ground; rather cold.

England, N.E., Scotland, Isle of Man, Orkneys and Shetlands.—Winds variable, strong at times; cloudy, some rain and showers with snow or sleet locally; cold.

Ireland.—Wind variable, strong at times; some rain and showers; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel and Irish Sea.—Wind variable, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; sea rather rough or rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind variable to south-easterly, 5-10 m.p.h. at the surface and 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather fair at first, but local rain later, chiefly in North France. Visibility 500 yards locally early, improving to 3-6 miles.

Sun rises, 5.51 a.m.; sets, 8.7 p.m.
Moon rises, 4.34 a.m.; sets, 1.53 p.m.
New moon, April 28.
Lighting-up time, 9.7 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.59 a.m. and 11.8 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

Meteorological Office, April 22, 7 p.m.

A depression approached Scotland from the north, and pressure fell during the day over the British Isles. Winds were moderate from a westerly point in Scotland, but elsewhere light and variable.

In Scotland the day was cloudy with bright periods, showers occurring locally, but elsewhere fine weather was general. Few places in England and Wales received less than 10 hours' sunshine, and 11.3 hours' sunshine were reported from Felixstowe, Clacton, Hunstanton, Lowestoft, Hastings, and Tenby.

Ground frost was general in the early morning. Birmingham reported a grass minimum temperature of 22deg. and Kew of 24deg. Temperature was above normal in most districts. The maximum day temperature at Jersey was 59deg., and at Ross-on-Wye, Cromer, Weston-super-Mare, Bath, Cleethorpes and Woodhall Spa, Farnborough, and Kensington Palace 57deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, April 22, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1,009.1mb. (29.80in.), falling slowly; temp., 56.4deg.; humidity, 78 per cent.; wind, S., light; weather, fine.

Monday, 7 p.m., to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 57deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 8.0 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 2½; Clacton, 8; Lowestoft, 9; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 3; Torquay, 7½; Ventnor, 6½.

Monday's figure for St. Andrews was 3.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	11·2	—	35	49	Fine.
Bangor	4·7	0·3	38	50	Bright periods.
Bath	9·0	—	40	57	Fine.
Berwick-on-T	4·3	—	36	52	Bright periods.
Bexhill	11·9	—	35	51	Fine.
Blackpool	9·7	—	34	51	Fine.
Bognor Regis	10·7	—	38	52	Fine.
Bournem'th	10·5	—	33	55	Fine.
Bridlington	8·4	—	35	—	Fair.
Brighton	11·0	—	38	52	Fine.
Buxton	9·4	—	30	52	Fine.
Cheltenham	10·2	—	35	56	Fine.
Clacton	11·3	—	34	47	Fine.
Cleethorpes	10·9	—	33	57	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	7·6	—	36	54	Fair.
Cromer	11·1	—	36	57	Fine.
Deal	10·9	—	39	51	Fine.
Dover	10·9	—	41	53	Fine.
Dovercourt	11·3	—	34	49	Fine.
Eastbourne	10·8	—	33	51	Fine.
Exmouth	10·5	—	32	51	Fine.
Falmouth	10·8	—	37	50	Fine, squally.
Felixstowe	11·3	—	33	48	Fine.
Folkestone	10·6	—	39	50	Fine.
Guernsey	11·2	—	44	55	Fine, fog early.
Harrogate	9·6	—	34	53	Fine.
Hastings	11·3	—	38	51	Fine.
Hunstanton	11·3	—	36	55	Fine.
Ilfracombe	11·0	—	36	54	Fine.
Ilkley	10·4	—	36	54	Fine.
Jersey	10·7	—	43	59	Fine.
Leamington	9·5	—	30	56	Fine.
Lerwick	7·5	7	38	50	Bright periods.
Littlehampton	11·0	—	34	50	Fine.
Llandudno	10·9	—	37	52	Fine.
Lowestoft	11·3	0·1	32	48	Fine.
Maidenthorpe	11·1	—	31	55	Fine.
Maldon	10·2	—	33	53	Fine, mist early.
Malvern	10·4	—	36	58	Fine.
Margate	11·0	—	41	50	Fine.
Morecambe	10·5	—	33	50	Fine.
Nairn	4·4	2	36	52	Bright periods.
Newquay	10·7	—	34	54	Fine.
N. Berwick	7·8

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 22

The Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood have left the Castle.

The Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Captain the Hon. Cecil Weld-Forester (Royal Horse Guards) and Major-General Carteret and Mrs. Carey had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The Italian Ambassador will leave London to-day on short leave of absence.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne returned to 65, Brook-street yesterday afternoon from Bowood Park.

Earl Cadogan returned to England last week from abroad, and has been spending Easter in the country.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough, with Lady Agnes Savile and Lady Beatrice Savile, have returned to Yorkshire from South Africa.

Mary Countess of Lovelace left Wentworth House, Chelsea, yesterday for Ockham Park.

Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh returned to 65, Rutland-gate yesterday from Melchet Court, Romsey. They will leave to-day for the country.

Sybil Viscountess Rhondda has left 122, Ashley-gardens for Wales, where she will remain for some time.

Lady Dorothy Mills returned to 91A, Ebury-street yesterday from abroad.

Lady Moira Combe returned to London yesterday after spending Easter in the country.

Lady Theodora Davidson is making a good recovery from her recent illness.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar will return to London at the end of this month from Villa Gal, Beaulieu.

Admiral of the Fleet Baron Acton has returned to Claridge's from the Continent.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton returned to 16, Great College-street yesterday from Wittersham House, Wittersham, where she has been spending Easter.

The Lady Mayoress will hold a reception at the Mansion House on Thursday, May 15, from 4 to 6.30.

Lady Cable is now in residence at 25, Berkeley-square (Flat 4), which will be her permanent London address. (Telephone, Mayfair 7102.)

Lady Cunard has left 7, Grosvenor-square for Le Touquet, where she will remain for some time.

Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther returned to 19, Queen-street on Monday night from abroad.

Sir Maneckjee and Lady Dadabhoy and their daughters have returned from India, and have taken up their residence at their English home, Kingsnympton Hall, Kingston-hill, Surrey.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will return to 34, Grosvenor-gardens on Monday from Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

The Secretary of State of the United States and Mrs. Henry Stimson will leave Southampton early this morning in the Leviathan for New York.

Admiral of Division Giuseppe Sirianni has returned to Claridge's from Rome.

Dr. Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company and captain of the Graf Zeppelin, will arrive in London to-day from America. He will leave on Saturday in the Graf Zeppelin, which is coming over from Germany to fetch him if the weather is favourable.

Mrs. A. E. Leonard has returned from South Africa, and after a visit to Brussels will again be in residence at 25, Portland-place on May 6.

Mrs. Blandy and family, of Madeira, desire to express their appreciation of the many letters of sympathy they have received in their recent bereavement, and hope in due course to reply to all.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, will speak at the dinner which the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond is organizing at the Mansion House on June 12 in aid of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, and which the Duke of Gloucester has consented to attend.

The management of the Ritz Hotel announces that dancing will be resumed in the Restaurant on Tuesday, April 29, and will continue every night throughout the season.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY GLANELY

The funeral of Lady Glanely took place yesterday in the family vault at Cardiff Cemetery. Before the burial a short service was held at the parish church of Crossfaen, to which the body had been removed from Tregarth, Creigiau. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. L. Gardner (Vicar of Exning, Newmarket), assisted by local clergy.

The principal mourners were Lord Glanely (husband), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fraz.r, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lewis (brothers-in-law and sisters), Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson (nephew and niece), the Hon. Rupert Blyth and Mr. Hamilton Ingledew (nephews), Mr. William Anderson (brother-in-law), and Messrs. D. L. Harris, Glyndwr Harris, and R. J. G. Cock (cousins). Others present included:—

Mr. R. H. Williams, Mr. F. H. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Williams, Mrs. Diana Eyre, Commander and Mrs. Sugden, Sir Herbert and Lady Cory, the Rev. George Mowbery, of Ilkley, Sir Rhys Williams, K.C., and Lady Williams, Captain Charles Hogg (Lord Glanely's trainer), and Mr. E. Mullett (representing Mr. C. Marsh, of Chantilly).

Mr. F. G. Wainwright, (representing Viscount Churchill, chairman of the Great Western Railway), Mr. P. Mulland (representing the Earl and Countess of Dunraven), The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Sir William James Thomas, Sir W. H. Seager, Harry Webb, Sir Illtyd Thomas, Sir Lewis Lougher, Colonel Homfray, Colonel R. Forestier Walker, Colonel Codrington Crawley, Captain Geoffry Crawley, the Hon. Mrs. Basil Mundy, and Captain A. W. Wingate. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Alderman William Charles, was represented by his deputy, Alderman Pethybridge.

A memorial service for Lady Glanely was held in St. Martin's Church, Exning, yesterday at the same time as the interment, and was attended by a large congregation, including all the employees on Lord Glanely's Exning estate and the stable lads from The Grange. Others present included:—

Canon L. B. Sladen, Major and Mrs. Alexander G. L. Sladen, Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Sladen (of the Salvation Army), Mr. Dixon, Mr. Kenneth Sladen (representing Dr. Reginald Sladen), Major Godden Fisher, Mr. Randolph Sladen, Mrs. Edward Sladen, the Rev. Arthur Shields, Mr. Joseph Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Neill, Mr. Walter Manners, Mr. William Manners, and Mr. and Mrs. K. Hyland.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

ENGINEER-COMMANDER C. J. G. MACKENZIE, R.N., AND MISS SAYNOR

The engagement is announced between Engineer-Commander Cecil James Granville Mackenzie, M.V.O., R.N., the eldest surviving son of the Count and Countess de Serra Largo, of Tarlogie, Ross-shire, Scotland, and Frederica Rowson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edward Saynor, of Fircroft, Ditton Hill, Surrey.

MR. G. H. NICHOLSON AND MISS HANBURY

The engagement is announced between Gerald Hugh, eldest son of Mr. Reginald and Lady Margaret Nicholson, of Bereleigh, East Meon, Hants, and 31, Pont-street, S.W.1, and Margaret Evelyn (Peggy), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, of Green End House, Ware, Herts.

CAPTAIN H. C. HODGSON AND MISS FINCH

The engagement is announced between Captain Harold Christopher Hodgson, 5th Royal Mahrattas, elder son of Mr. L. C. Hodgson and the late Mrs. Hodgson (*née* Fyers), and Helen, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Finch, of Shepton Mallet, Somerset. The marriage will take place at Quetta in October.

MR. J. A. DAVIES AND MISS C. C. GARDNER

The engagement is announced between John Alfred Davies, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late R. O. Davies and Mrs. Barker, of Ware, Herts, and Celia Catherine, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Soanes Gardner, of Hoddesdon, Herts.

THE REV. F. G. REEVES AND MISS RHODES

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Frederick G. Reeves, of Toc H, Birmingham, and Mary Joyce, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Commander M. J. Rhodes and the late Mrs. Rhodes, of Glencairn, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.

MR. J. WOLSTENCROFT AND MISS HAMILTON

An engagement is announced between John Wolstencroft, M.R.C.P. (London), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wolstencroft, of St. John's Wood, London, and Valerie, only child of the late Surgeon Captain G. E. Hamilton, R.N., and Mrs. Hamilton, of St. Helier, Jersey.

MR. C. A. W. WERE AND MISS ROGERS

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Allan Walter Were, of his Majesty's Levant Consular Service, eldest son of the late Captain Walter Were, Dublin Fusiliers, and Mrs. Were, and Elinor Louise, only daughter of Commander W. H. Rogers, R.N.R., and Mrs. Rogers, of Constantinople.

MR. G. H. B. TEAGUE AND MISS M. BROWN

The marriage between George Herbert Birrill Teague, of Florence, Italy, eldest son of the late Dr. James Pascoe Teague, of Trawalla, Australia, and Mollie, younger daughter of Edward Cyril Brown, ex-M.F.H., of Milton House, Higher Brixham, South Devon, will take place in Florence on April 26 at the Palazzo Vecchio and afterwards at S. Mark's, via Maggio.

MR. P. G. MILLS AND MISS CLIFFORD

The marriage arranged between Mr. Patrick Gordon Mills and Miss Adeline Clifford will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Wednesday, April 30, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. F. E. BLACKSTONE AND MISS LOW

The engagement is announced between Frank Edward, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Blackstone, of Wothorpe House, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Evelyn Stuart, elder daughter of the late Mr. John L. Low, of Butterstone, Perthshire, and of Mrs. Low, Little Dunkeld, Hook Heath, Woking.

MR. E. VOELCKER AND MISS C. HENSTOCK

The marriage arranged between Mr. Eric Voelcker and Miss Carmen Henstock will take place quietly at St. Mary's, Hayes, on Saturday, May 10.

MR. C. M. COKE AND MISS M. BARRY

The engagement is announced between Cecil Merriman Coke, of Tanganyika Territory, and Mary Barry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Barry, of Pilgrim's Rest, South Africa.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT R. FORBES, R.N., AND MISS RUTHERFORD

The marriage took place on April 16 between Lieutenant Reginald Forbes, R.N., son of the late Captain C. H. Forbes, R.N., and Mrs. Forbes, of Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, and Margaret Evelyn, daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Rutherford and Lady Margaret Rutherford, of 31, Sloane-court, S.W. Father John Talbot officiated.

The bride was given away by Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bt., and Lieutenant the Hon. Richard Coleridge, R.N., was best man. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, only very near relations and friends were present, among whom were the following:—

Mrs. Forbes, Lieutenant J. A. Forbes, R.N., Mr. C. L. Forbes, Miss Christine Rutherford, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, Mr. A. R. Campbell, Lady Nina Willoughby, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, Mrs. Oldfield, and Miss M. C. Forbes.

SIR ALFRED YOUNG AND MRS. F. M. BUCKLEY

The marriage took place on April 19, at Marseilles, before the British Consul-General, of Sir Alfred K. Young, formerly Chief Justice of Fiji, and Frances M. Buckley, of Clovers, Hurtmore, Godalming, widow of the late St. John Buckley.

MR. G. V. WHITEHEAD AND MISS JACK

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. G. Victor Whitehead, son of Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, of Montreal, Quebec, and Miss Doris Jack, only daughter of Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., and Mrs. Jack, of 3, Pembroke-walk, W. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Barking.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of cream ring-velvet. The full skirt formed a long train at the back, which was lined with chiffon and edged with silver, and she had a long tulle veil held in place by a headdress of pearls and orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of gardenias, and wore a long rope of pearls. She was attended by three grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Sargent, Miss Inez Bernheim, and Miss Kathleen Makower, who wore picture frocks of pistachio-nut green net over crêpe de Chine, with flared skirts dipping slightly at the back and full capes falling from the shoulders. They had halo wreaths of variegated glass flowers, and carried bouquets of mixed flowers tied with green tulle. Mr. Kenneth Blackader was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 42, Hyde Park-gate (lent by Mr. and Mrs. John Lewisohn). Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Jack, Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Mrs. C. R. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Whitehead, Miss Blackader, Captain and Mrs. James Duff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Muirhead, Mr. W. A. H. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Oswald, Mr. John Oswald, Mr. W. Oswald, Mr. D. Winter, Mr. P. R. Rea, Mr. E. Hebden, Viscountess Leverhulme, Lady Waterlow, Lady Hart, Mrs. E. Gibson Smith, Lady Alexander, Lady Lever, Count Grixoni, Captain and Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Mrs. Inskip, Miss Inskip, Lady Hughes-Stanton, the Misses Hughes-Stanton, Lady (Gilbert) Scott, Mrs. Gilbert Scott, Lady McGowan, Lord and Lady Blyth, Lady Ashfield, Lady (Arton) Webb, Lady Price, Mrs. Keith Jones, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Douglas Winter, Mrs. G. E. Alexander, Miss Vaux, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elmer Southwell, Mrs. Adam Scott, Mr. Norman Lamplugh, Mrs. Feilden, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Miss Stedall, Mr. B. P. Stedall, Mrs. Ernest Bell, Mrs. Caunter, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lee, Mrs. O'Connor Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Bernheim.

Mrs. Henry Stedall, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Pedler, Mrs. Sidney Dark, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Olsson, Mrs. Humphrey Myer, Mrs. Roche, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Collier, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Elwell, Mrs. L. Kerr, Mr. Frank Bererley, Mr. Kineton Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Martin, Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. George Hardy, Mr. Frederick Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Melton Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mrs. Charles Cohen, Mrs. Chettle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Beckett, Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. O. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Bell Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Salisbury, Mrs. L. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thol, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gruisen, Miss Anne Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Neal, Mrs. Hebden, the Misses Steer, Mrs. G. Milroy, Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, Miss Crombie, Mr. David Murray, Mrs. N. Freudenthal, Mr. W. H. Head, Mr. August Noel, Mrs. Culworth Hawkins, Miss Lysaght, Mr. and Mrs. M. Webb, Mrs. H. P. Holt, Mrs. Calns, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleather, Miss Cecily Wilson, Mrs. Sidney Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harron, Miss Edith M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Makower, Mrs. Haldin, Mrs. John Makower, Captain Hansen, Mrs MacDougal, Captain Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Woodwark, Miss Agnes Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Arming Bell, Mr. Van Tarsen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scholefield.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring on the Continent.

DANCE

4TH BN., THE SOMERSET L.I.

The ball of the officers of the 4th Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry took place at Guildhall, Bath, last evening. Hugh Frosard's Ambassadors band played. Among those present were:—

Colonel Evelyn Gibbs and Lady Helena Gibbs, Major-General Bonham-Carter, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Montgomery-Campbell, Vice-Admiral Luce, Colonel G. Fleming (commanding the battalion), Colonel Mills, Major G. W. R. Bisbee, Captain J. H. Wood, Captain Major G. W. R. Bisbee, Captain J. H. Wood, Captain Edwards, Captain Stileman, Captain V. E. Rowse, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. E. L. Luce, Mr. W. I. B. Cooke, Keith Jones, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Douglas Winter, Mrs. G. E. Alexander, Miss Vaux, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elmer Southwell, Mrs. Adam Scott, Mr. Norman Lamplugh, Mrs. Feilden, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Miss Stedall, Mr. B. P. Stedall, Mrs. Ernest Bell, Mrs. Caunter, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lee, Mrs. O'Connor Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Bernheim.

Mrs. Henry Stedall, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Pedler, Mrs. Sidney Dark, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Olsson, Mrs. Humphrey Myer, Mrs. Roche, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Collier, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Elwell, Mrs. L. Kerr, Mr. Frank Bererley, Mr. Kineton Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Martin, Mrs. Pyne, Mrs. George Hardy, Mr. Frederick Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Melton Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mrs. Charles Cohen, Mrs. Chettle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Beckett, Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. O. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Bell Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Salisbury, Mrs. L. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thol, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gruisen, Miss Anne Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Neal, Mrs. Hebden, the Misses Steer, Mrs. G. Milroy, Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, Miss Crombie, Mr. David Murray, Mrs. N. Freudenthal, Mr. W. H. Head, Mr. August Noel, Mrs. Culworth Hawkins, Miss Lysaght, Mr. and Mrs. M. Webb, Mrs. H. P. Holt, Mrs. Calns, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleather, Miss Cecily Wilson, Mrs. Sidney Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harron, Miss Edith M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Makower, Mrs. Haldin, Mrs. John Makower, Captain Hansen, Mrs MacDougal, Captain Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Woodwark, Miss Agnes Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Arming Bell, Mr. Van Tarsen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scholefield.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring on the Continent.

DANCE

4TH BN., THE SOMERSET L.I.

The ball of the officers of the 4th Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry took place at Guildhall, Bath, last evening. Hugh Frosard's Ambassadors band played. Among those present were:—

Colonel Evelyn Gibbs and Lady Helena Gibbs, Major-General Bonham-Carter, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Montgomery-Campbell, Vice-Admiral Luce, Colonel G. Fleming (commanding the battalion), Colonel Mills, Major G. W. R. Bisbee, Captain J. H. Wood, Captain Major G. W. R. Bisbee, Captain J. H. Wood, Captain Edwards, Captain Stileman, Captain V. E. Rowse, Mr. G. A. Thompson, Mr. E. L. Luce, Mr. W. I. B. Cooke, Mr. G. E. Macdonald, Mr. C. R. Barber, Mr. C. J. P. Mr. G. E. Macdonald, Mr. C. R. Barber, Mr. C. J. P. Dorman, Mr. A. Reisner, Mr. R. H. Kersley, Mr. A. Robinson, Mr. F. Straw, Mr. Gordon Hammond, Mr. Humphrey Tanner, Mr. R. A. C. Forrester, and Mr. Ivor Phillips.

A BISHOP'S REFUSAL TO INSTITUTE

DR. FRERE'S DEFENCE OF THE PATRONS

The Bishop of Truro (Dr. Frere) has sent the following letter to one of the clergy of the diocese who had written deploring the share that the Bishop had in the action of the patrons of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham, against the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes):—

Lis Escop, Truro, April 15, 1930

My dear ——,—I am glad to have the opportunity of replying to your letter. There is a good deal of misunderstanding abroad about the recourse of the patrons of St. Aidan's, Birmingham, to the Chancery Division of the High Court by the method called "Quare impedit"; and I owe some explanation to you and any others in this diocese who desire it. Speaking for myself, I should say at once that the recourse was justified because there were no directly spiritual interests involved: the objection raised there was to the method adopted by the Bishop.

Consider first the nature of the case. An advowson—that is, the right to appoint to a benefice—is of a dual nature, partly a matter of property and partly a matter of spiritual responsibility. Its dual character has to be borne in mind: for it affects both parties concerned in it. The patrons on the one side have the right to appoint and the duty of appointing a proper nominee. This is partly a matter of property and partly a matter of spiritual considerations. The Bishop has the spiritual responsibility of satisfying himself of the suitability of the nominee, and he also has to see that he is inducted to the temporalities of the benefice. Thus there are always two separate sets of considerations to be kept in mind. Some of them are spiritual and some are temporal, as dealing with matters of procedure or property.

Ever since the twelfth century, when the great adjustment was made between the spiritual and temporal elements, in all ecclesiastical appointments from the Bishop downward, questions with regard to advowsons and presentations have been taken to the civil Courts. The Church fully recognized and accepted this concordat. A Constitution of Archbishop Boniface of Canterbury (1260) says, "If, when a man has recovered his rights of patronage in the King's Court, the King doth write to the Bishop or any other who has power to grant Institution, that he admit the Clerk presented by such person having so recovered, as aforesaid: the Clerk presented shall be freely admitted if the benefice be vacant and there be no other canonical impediment, that the Patron be not injured." This method has continued to be the way by which the patron gains redress down to the present time. The presentee, it is true, has another line of action, an appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court; but that is another affair.

Now in carrying out this concordat neither the patron nor the Bishop is unrestricted in his course of action. Both canon law and civil law regulate the way of performing their respective duties. The spiritual function of the Bishop is examining the candidate to see whether he is a fit and proper person. The method is laid down in canon law. See Lyndwood, *Provinciale*, Book III., section 6, cap. 2. The main point of his inquiry is to establish that he is adequate (*a*) in learning, (*b*) in moral character, and (*c*) in clerical status. If the Bishop, after such examination, holds that he is not adequate, the method is laid down by which he is to state his grounds for refusal, giving them in such detail as makes it possible that the charges may be rebutted. Thus an equitable method of procedure is laid down both for the patron and the Bishop; and arbitrary behaviour on the part of either is excluded.

Now in the present case the patrons were of the opinion that an injustice was being done to them, to the parish, and to their nominee. They took this view not because the Bishop had simply rejected their candidate. He was quite at liberty to do that if he went the right way about it, and if he found adequate cause: that is to say, if according to old laws and canons he found the man deficient in character, in learning or status, or if in view of some more recent enactments he found him not qualified to claim such a benefice. The complaint of the patrons was that the Bishop, deserting his proper standing ground, tried to make certain stipulations of his own with regard to the future, and enacted them as the conditions on which alone he would admit the presentee.

Now there is all the difference in the world between the recognized duty of examining into a man's past record or his present qualifications on the one hand, and the novel plan now substituted of exacting promises or assurances for the future. This innovation is the first part of the injustice of which the patrons complained.

The second injustice lay in the nature of the assurances required. The first set of promises demanded by the Bishop of the presentee included one that he should urge the parochial church council to contribute to the Diocesan Fund. This condition was subsequently withdrawn. But others remained, which in the opinion of the patrons are in themselves objectionable, quite apart from the question as to whether any such promises could legally be exacted. For example: there still was demanded of Mr. Simmonds what seemed to be an impossible stipulation with regard to his future use of the Prayer-book, that he would not depart from the law as therein set forth without his lordship's written permission. The third reason for their seeking redress against injustice was that they foresaw a great danger arising in the Church if action of this kind should become a precedent. If the Bishop in any and every diocese were to acquire the power to make such stipulations as he pleased (even legal ones), and impose them upon a presentee as conditions of his admission, the way would be open to a great tyranny. Any individual Bishop could then impose his own particular views and override the lawful discretion of the clergy in their theological teaching, in the cure of their parishes, and in the ordering of their services, and so forth.

These are, as I see them, some of the motives which made the patrons regretfully conclude that it was their duty to take action, and to take it in accordance with the canon law and civil law by the procedure which has been known for hundreds of years as "Quare impedit," and which is the normal, and perhaps the only, way by which a patron can get redress in such a matter.

I am sorry that you think that I ought to have stood out of the suit by resigning the place that I have held among the patrons ever since the benefice began. I do not think that a Bishop ought to acquiesce in an injustice and let it grow even when a brother Bishop is in question; and I should consider myself a coward if I had evaded the unpleasant task of getting redress.

So much about the grounds of the action taken: I confine myself to them, and have no need to discuss the course of the action itself.

Sincerely yours,

WALTERUS TRURON.

SIR FRANK DICKSEE

A memorial tablet to Sir Frank Dicksee, President of the Royal Academy, will be unveiled by Sir William Llewellyn in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on May 8, at 5.30 p.m.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The death watch beetle has caused extensive damage to the roofs of the old Surrey churches of Pyrford and Wisley. Pyrford Church was built in 1150 and Wisley Church a little later. The worst damage has been done to old beams supporting the roofs, and repair work is now in hand.

The London Diocesan Home Mission has made a grant of £4,000 for the erection of a Church hall on a site near North Harrow Station on the Metropolitan Railway. The hall will be used for services until a church can be built for the new parish which is being cut out of the old parish of Pinner, and which is intended to serve North Harrow and the Metropolitan estate at Rayner's-lane known as Harrow Garden Village.

The annual meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales will begin this year on Tuesday, April 29, at Archbishop's House, Westminster. The usual reception will take place at 9 p.m. on that day. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited, but no individual invitations are being issued. While there is no restriction as to the colour of ladies' dresses, black is more suitable, and a mantilla (or veil) is usual. For gentlemen, evening dress or undress uniform is suitable, though not obligatory. Decorations should be worn.

The Moslem festival of Id-ul-Azha will be observed at the London Mosque in Melrose-road on Friday, May 9, at 3.30. Dr. W. M. Weston will speak on "The Ideals of Islam," Sir Francis Younghusband will preside.

OBITUARY

COLONEL ROWAN-HAMILTON

Colonel G. W. Rowan-Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Co. Down, the eldest lineal male representative of the Earls of Clanbrassil, died yesterday at the age of 86.

Gawin William Rowan-Hamilton was the eldest son of Mr. Archibald Rowan-Hamilton, of Killyleagh, and was born on March 7, 1844. Educated at Cheltenham College and University College, Oxford, he joined the 7th Dragoon Guards. He commanded the 3rd Royal Irish Rifles for some years, and served as High Sheriff of Co. Down in 1875. In early life Colonel Rowan-Hamilton was active in racing, hunting, and other field sports, and was for some years Master of the Killyleagh Harriers. He wrote "The Last of the Cornets," "Betwixt Two Lovers," and "The Second Answer." In 1876 he married Lina, daughter of Sir George Beaumont, Bt., of Coleorton, and had one son, Archibald James, a lieutenant in The Irish Guards, who fell in action in 1915, and one daughter. Colonel Rowan-Hamilton's sister, Hariot, is the widow of the first Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who was Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, and British Ambassador in Paris. Another sister, Mary Catherine, married the late Lord Carnock, who was British Ambassador to Russia, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CAPTAIN DE BATHE

Captain Patrick Wynne De Bathe died at Cambridge House, Baldock, on Monday, a week before his 54th birthday.

He was born on April 29, 1876, the youngest son of General Sir Henry De Bathe, fourth baronet, and was brother and heir presumptive of the present baronet, Sir Hugo De Bathe, and brother also of Viscountess Burnham and Lady Somerleyton. He went to Winchester in 1890, and after leaving was employed in the Consulate at Marseilles from March, 1896, to December, 1897. In January, 1898, he was appointed hon. attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, where he was for a time private secretary to the Ambassador, Sir Charles Scott. He was transferred to Berlin in June, 1901, and served till July, 1905. On the outbreak of the War he was for some months a special correspondent in Belgium. In March, 1915, he was appointed a staff captain in the Army and served as train conducting officer in France and Belgium till November, 1915, and was afterwards R.T.O., Eastern Command. In 1918-19 he was a British Commissioner in Brussels. He was mentioned in dispatches.

Captain De Bathe married first in 1904 Violet Lindsay, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Wood, M.P., and had one son, Christopher Albert, late Highland Light Infantry, who now becomes heir presumptive to his uncle. The marriage was dissolved in 1921, and Captain De Bathe married secondly Marjorie, daughter of the late Captain William O'Brien, of Tanderagee, Co. Armagh, and widow of Captain E. J. Lamb, The Northumberland Fusiliers, and leaves a daughter, born in 1922. The funeral will be at Baldock to-morrow at noon.

THE REV. E. J. DUKES

The Rev. Edwin Joshua Dukes, who died on Monday, at Friern Barnet, at the age of 83, had been for 50 years one of the chief figures in the fight against the opium and drug traffic. The members of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade are receiving this week the British Bulletin which Mr. Dukes edited, stating that owing to his age he was feeling compelled to lay down his work. Mr. Dukes was the father of Sir Paul Dukes, Mr. Ashley Dukes, the dramatist, and Dr. Cuthbert Dukes, the pathologist.

Born at Kingsland on January 3, 1847, the son of Joshua Dukes, he studied for the Congregational ministry at Cheshunt College, after a period of business experience in Wood-street, Cheapside. He went out to China for the London Missionary Society in 1874, and worked for four years at Amoy. Returning to England, he held pastorates at Bridgwater, Harrogate, Kentish Town, and Friern Barnet. He was also English Secretary of the French Ex-Priests Association, and for some years edited *The Free Christian of France*. As lecturer of the Anti-Opium Society, he travelled all over the country. In 1902 he joined the committee of the society, and from 1906 to 1916 presided over its meetings. In the latter year it seemed as if the work of the society in its original form was completed with the closing down of the Indo-Chinese opium trade. But it was thought advisable to maintain a Vigilance Committee, of which Mr. Dukes was appointed honorary secretary. With the close of the War it became evident that the opium problem had entered upon a new phase through the traffic in narcotic drugs, and, a little later, the recrudescence of opium growing in China. The society was therefore reconstituted in 1919 at a meeting at Sion College, at which Sir Matthew Dodsworth, Sir William Collins, and other representatives of the Church and medicine were present. Since that time Mr. Dukes devoted all his energies to this work. In 1924 he addressed the Opium Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva on the situation. The society worked closely with other committees, such as that of the League of Nations Union, the Society of Friends, and the Women's International League, and had close relations with other bodies, such as the Foreign Policy Association in America.

Mr. Dukes had many memories of London in the sixties. He used to recall how one severe winter he skated over frozen roads from the Serpentine to Cheapside. He recalled, too, the sale of collars with spikes in them to protect wayfarers against garrotters, and the burning of incense on the Thames bridges so that the Princess Alexandra might not be offended by the bad smells from the stream as she entered London for her wedding to the Prince of Wales.

There will be a memorial service at Christ Church, Friern Barnet-road, at 2.30 to-morrow, before the cremation at Golders Green.

THE REV. R. E. F. PEILL

The Rev. Robert Edward Fraser Peill, who died after a seizure as he was concluding the morning service at the Old Meeting Congregational Church, Norwich, on Sunday, was a member of a missionary family. He was born at Ambohimanga, Madagascar, in 1885, where his father, the Rev. J. Peill, worked for 25 years. His two brothers, Dr. Ernest J. Peill and Dr. Sydney Peill, were for many years missionaries in North China, and formulated there the Wang-Peill phonetic script which attained wide popularity. Mr. R. E. F. Peill was at Jesus and Mansfield Colleges, Oxford, before he went out for the London Missionary Society to join the staff of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, in 1911. He returned to England a few years ago, and before going to Norwich was a master at Belmont School, the preparatory department of the Mill Hill School. He married, in 1912, Miss Lucy Elfreda Davies.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SLADEN

Our Nairobi Correspondent telegraphs:—Brigadier-General G. C. Sladen has died in Kenya at the age of 48.

Gerald Carew Sladen was the son of the late Colonel Sir E. B. Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, by his second marriage to Katherine Jane, daughter of Mr. R. B. Carew, of Carpenders Park, Watford. He went to Eton in 1895, to Mr. E. L. Vaughan's house, and obtained a commission in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, afterwards joining The Rifle Brigade. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving five clasps to the two medals. In 1908-10 he served in Somaliland, receiving the medal and clasp.

In the Great War he commanded the 5th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment from 1915 to 1916, and in September, 1916, was appointed to command the 143rd Infantry Brigade. He was awarded the D.S.O. in January, 1916, and a bar to his D.S.O. in the following October "for the excellent handling of his battalion, notably when he placed it at such a position as to cause the surrender of many of the enemy in a village. On another occasion he captured a whole system of enemy trenches and many prisoners." He also received the M.C., was made C.M.G. in 1918 and C.B. in 1919, was mentioned in dispatches eight times, and was awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas with swords and the Italian Croce di Guerra and the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. He retired in 1919 and settled at Fintry, Rongai, Kenya Colony. He married, in 1913, Mabel Ursula, daughter of Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, third baronet, and had one son and two daughters.

The Rev. C. L. Ridgeway writes:—The late Sir West Ridgeway was the third of four sons born to the Rev. Joseph Ridgeway. The eldest was William Henry Ridgeway, my father, who died in consumption at the age of 43, a man no less gifted than his brothers, who would doubtless have made his mark in the world had his health been other than it was. The second brother was the late Bishop of Chichester, the third Sir West Ridgeway, and the fourth the late Bishop of Salisbury.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITIES

MR. WILLIAM LEVETT, of Highfield, Pembury, Kent, who died on December 11, aged 89, left estate of the gross value of £94,052, with net personalty £83,367. He left:—

The income from £2,000 in trust for his housekeeper, Leonora Featherstone, if in his employ at the time of his decease; and £100 to his chauffeur, Albert Edward Sturgeon, similarly.

MRS. EMILY MULLER, of Hanover House, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on March 1, widow of William Muller, left estate of the gross value of £52,574, with net personalty £52,431. She left:—

£100 to the Salvation Army; and £100 to Putney Hospital for Incurables.

THE HON. MARIANNE CAROLINE BRIDGEMAN, of Frognal, Torquay, who died on February 19, mother of Viscount Bridgeman, left unsettled property of the gross value of £61,278, with net personalty £57,542. She left:—

£100 to her maid, Edith Kate Markham, if in her service at her death.

MR. ROBERT BURNIE, of High-street, Christchurch, Hants, outfitter, who died on January 5, left estate of the gross value of £33,248, with net personalty £21,258. He left:—

£100 to the deacons of the Congregational Church, Milham-street, Christchurch, the annual income to be applied for the deserving poor of Christchurch; £10 to the Free Church Council Babies' Homes, Foxholes-road, Southbourne; £25 to the London Missionary Society; £25 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £25 each to his assistants, Laura Elizabeth Ridley, Miriam Sarah Edgecombe, Providence Harris, Ida Cox, Rebecca Ling, John Robert Hillier, Sidney Barfoot, and Mrs. Kate Stagg.

In the event of the failure of certain trusts, the ultimate residue of his property to:—

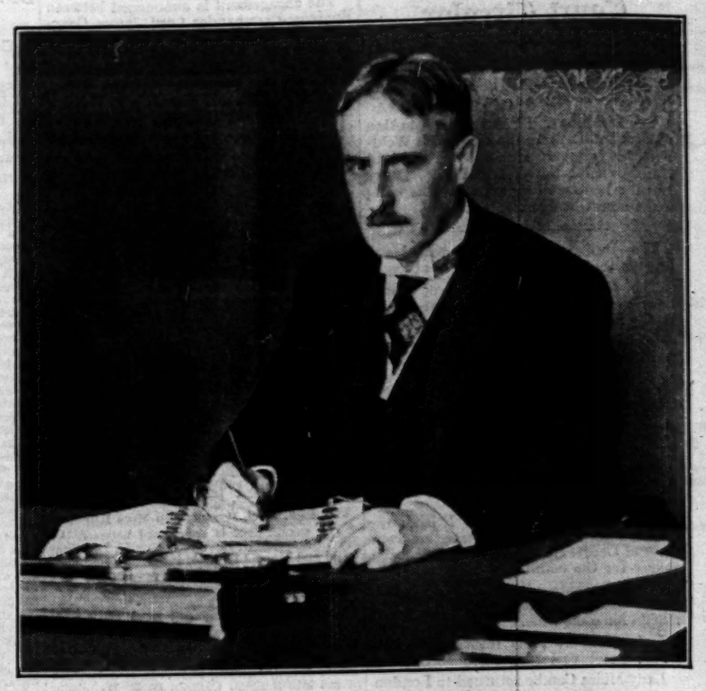
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Sir William Treloar's Homes for Crippled Children, the Shaftesbury Society, and the Ragged School Union.

MR. JAMES FREDERICK BEVAN, of The Haven, Little Youngs, Welwyn Garden City, retired Civil servant, who died on January 25, left estate of the gross value of £8,064, "so far as can at present be ascertained," with net personalty £8,009. He left:—

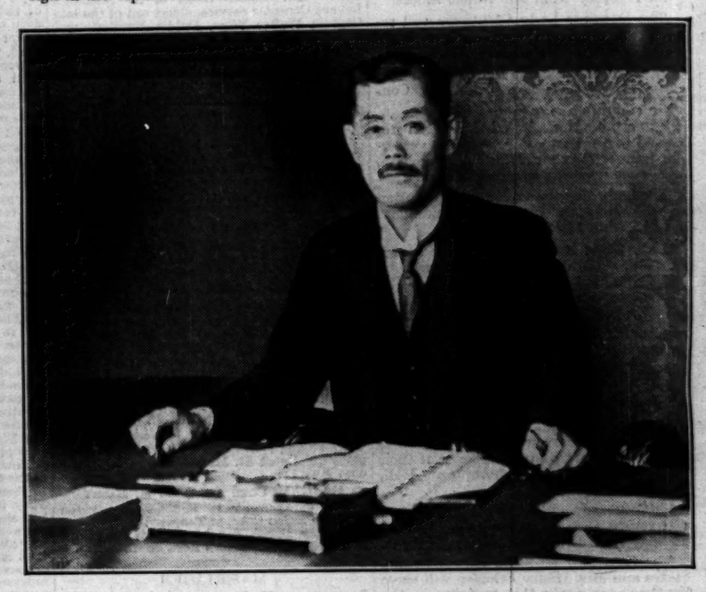
All his

SIGNING OF THE NAVAL TREATY

THE CEREMONY IN QUEEN ANNE'S DRAWING ROOM.—The last session of the Naval Conference was held in Queen Anne's Drawing Room at St. James's Palace yesterday, when the delegates of the Five Powers signed the Treaty drawn up after three months of negotiation. The American delegation signed first, followed by the representatives of France, Great Britain, the British Dominions and India, Italy, and Japan. The main part of the Treaty, however, concerns only America, Japan, and Great Britain. For the ceremony silver Queen Anne inkstands were brought to the Palace from the Privy Council offices. On the left we give a general view of the proceedings during Mr. MacDonald's speech, and on the right Mr. Wakatsuki, the chief Japanese delegate, is seen signing the Treaty.



THE FIRST SIGNATURE.—Mr. H. L. Stimson, the United States Secretary of State, was the first to sign the Treaty, as it had been arranged that the delegates should sign in the alphabetical order of their countries. He is seen affixing his signature.



MR. GANDHI'S SALT CAMPAIGN

COLLECTING SALT NEAR DANDI.—To-day we publish two pictures, which reached this country last night, of Mr. Gandhi and his followers breaking the salt laws at Dandi on April 6. Above, Mr. Gandhi's volunteers are seen collecting salt from the creek at Aat, five miles from Dandi, an hour after he had opened the campaign of disobedience by himself scooping up a handful of sand and salt water. The volunteers had been carefully drilled.

GOING DOWN TO THE SHORE.—Mr. Gandhi and some of his followers on their way to the shore at Dandi to break the salt laws. The handful of salt collected by Mr. Gandhi was sold by auction for £32.

Coming along to North Wales

Coming along in the train round the North Wales Coast—trying to decide which window to flatten your nose on! A difficult problem. One side, the mountains tumbling down to the sea in a mighty cascade of peak and rolling mist and flashing colour. On the other, glorious sandy bays sweeping round to frowning headlands and little nestling villages deep in wooded glens.

And what are you looking forward to most? The mountains—the valleys with their faerie glens—the sea with its vigorous swimming—the sports and happy entertainments of the gay resorts? Well, it's all here in North Wales.

L M S Express Trains include "The Welshman."

● ***Send for these Holiday Guides***

From Divisional Passenger Commercial Superintendent, Euston Station, London, N.W.1

Holidays by L M S (Apartments List), post free, 6d.
Holidays in the Wonderland of Wales, post free, 3d.
North Wales (S. P. B. Mais) - - - post free, 3d.

The booklet "L M S Cheap Fares" containing holiday fares to the principal resorts will be sent post free.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR LONG WEEK-ENDS! *You can get Return Tickets on the L M S at a single fare and one-third for long week-ends. Available from Friday to Tuesday.*

Tourists and period excursion tickets throughout the season

L M S

LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY
EUSTON & ST. PANCRAS

CATALOGUE illustrating Overcoats for every purpose, and PATTERNS of materials, post free on mention of "The Times."

A

BURBERRY OVERCOAT

An Investment in Protection & Comfort

No matter for what purpose an Overcoat is required, a "Burberry" is unquestionably the best coat to choose. It is not only outstanding in appearance, quality of material and workmanship, but is an investment that pays handsome dividends in protection and comfort in *every* kind of weather.

Made from fine Burberry-proofed pure wool materials, a Burberry coat provides the

Best of Weatherproofs on Wet Days, and Warmest of Overcoats when it's Cold

yet, naturally ventilating and almost weightless, it is still the lightest and most comfortable top-coat for warm days.

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET Ltd. LONDON S.W.1

FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, **the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas**, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BEDROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full-panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. set.

6ft. Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, from £9 15s. up to 250gns., many originally costing over double.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10gns. to 150gns.

OLD ENGLISH CHIMING GRANDFATHER and BRACKET CLOCKS, IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF STATUARY, PICTURES, SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE, quantity of fine old Cut Glass BED and TABLE LINEN, A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE, including IRON SAFES, ROLL-TOP DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (T.) POST FREE.

ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, can remain warehoused free for 12 months or delivered in any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.

AT THE EXTENSIVE GALLERIES OF THE FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, Ltd.
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. 'Phone: North 3580.
Omnibuses Nos. 14a, 43a, 143a, 343, 4a, 19 and 20 pass the door. CAB FARES ALLOWED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. Within ten minutes of the West End.

[Advt.

LE TOUQUET

Four hours from London. Two hours from Paris.

CASINO & LEADING HOTELS
OPENED AT EASTER,
and will not close until October.

WESTMINSTER
in pine forest close to Casino. 250 rooms with bath and 'phone.

GRAND HOTEL
on the beach—very central. 200 rooms with 'phone and bath.

ROYAL PICARDY
the most beautiful Hotel in the world.

means brightest floors with least trouble

In Tins.

TOWGOOD'S
SAWSTON MAKE
HIGHEST QUALITY WRITING PAPER
From any Stationer.
Note.—A Notepaper Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamp sent to
EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD., SAWSTON, CAMBS.

Is it *Fair?*

Is it *fair* when making your will, to burden a relative or friend with the management of your estate?

Is it *fair* to the beneficiaries to leave them in the hands of one who probably, at best, can but give a small proportion of his time to the supervision of their interests?

By appointing the Royal Exchange Assurance you will obtain, for very moderate fees, the expert management of a Corporation which already administers over £100,000,000 of Trust Funds.

Write for particulars to the Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, London.

ROYAL EXCHANGE *ASSURANCE* trustee service

83RD ANNUAL REPORT and BALANCE SHEET

Just Issued.

OF INTEREST TO ALL HOLDERS OF STOCKS & SHARES.

Contains a full List of Securities held.

May we send you a copy?

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company).

11, Canada Life Building, 2, St. James's Sq., London, S.W.1.

Established 1847.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.)

Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.

General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,500,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	£6,150,000	0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,500,000	0 0
	£21,150,000	0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£90,806,297	7 10

The London Office issues drafts or demand on its Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business.

London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital authorised and issued		£12,000,000
Paid-up Capital, £4,000,000 } Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }	together	£8,850,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, Ltd.

Established 1834. Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.

With which is Amalgamated THE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.

Capital Paid-up	£4,739,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	4,500,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	4,739,012 10 0

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY—343, George-street.

Drafts payable on demand and Letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies of the Bank. Bills on Australasia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office, 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

Head Office:—

4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.

West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

The Prudential Assurance Company Limited

IS THE LARGEST INSURANCE INSTITUTION IN THE British Empire

LIFE FIRE-ACCIDENT MARINE

Funds of all Branches exceed £225,000,000 STERLING

Claims paid exceed £335,000,000 STERLING

Chief Office: HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone - Holborn 7822. Telegrams - Prudasco, London.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROFITS

It is reported from Melbourne that the Federal Loan Council is expected shortly to enter the Australian money market for a loan of £10,000,000. Such an operation, however, would not diminish by very much Australia's loan requirements in this country. Indeed, Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, has made it plain that he will seek a loan in London as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself. Australia's sterling requirements are too large to be financed by any internal operation, even though a considerable foreign subscription to an internal loan might be obtained owing to the cheapness of the Australian pound. Mr. Scullin's reply to the views of the Victorian Labour Conference was thoroughly sound, and he must maintain his attitude of refusing to incur further unproductive expenditure if he is to extricate his country from its present financial difficulties. The Government had been urged to introduce a non-contributory unemployment insurance plan to give a basic wage to everybody at a cost of £40,000,000. Mr. Scullin pointed out that, even if the taxation were doubled, the revenue would be insufficient by £11,000,000 to cover the cost of such a scheme. Any increase of taxation is nowadays extremely difficult because many Australian taxpayers are now without incomes owing to trade depression. The conference proposed that working hours on the State railways should be reduced so as to prevent further dismissals, but that wages should be maintained. Such a project, if it had been accepted, would have accentuated unemployment in the long run, for the State railways, some of which are running at a loss, would have to be further subsidized by the taxpayer.

Profits of American Industry

The monthly review of the National City Bank of New York contains an interesting study of business profits in America in 1929. The calculation covers 1,520 companies engaged in many different forms of manufacture and trade. They earned a total net profit in 1929 of $4,150,000,000, compared with $3,549,000,000 in 1928; thus there was a gain of $601,000,000, or 17 per cent. The profits are struck after deducting all expenses, reserves for depreciation and depletion, interest on borrowed money, and provision for taxes, with the exception of a limited number of reports which only show the earnings before certain charges. The Preferred and Common stocks of these companies, together with the surplus accounts and undivided profits, amounted to $32,341,000,000, so that the profit represented a return of 12.8 per cent. This figure compares with a return of 11.7 per cent. in 1928. Of the 1,520 companies 125 had sustained losses aggregating $68,093,000, and these are deducted from the net profits in arriving at the above total. In the tire industry there were no fewer than eight deficits, amounting to $14,815,000, this being the result of the decline in crude rubber prices. The figure of 12.8 per cent. is a very satisfactory return, but as the National City Bank points out, 1929 was an unusually prosperous year, beating the previous record year, which was 1928. In the current year the results are bound to be less satisfactory. For British trade and industry profits were slightly less in 1929 according to calculations made by the *Economist*. These show that 1,832 companies whose reports were published in the 12 months ended March 31 last earned net profits of £196,539,000, against £196,833,000 in 1928, the profits being equal to about 10 per cent. on Preferred and Ordinary capital, excluding reserves.

Result of the Finnish Issue

It became known yesterday that underwriters of the £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland, which were offered last week for subscription at 95 per cent., had been left with approximately two-thirds of the issue. Dealings in the scrip began yesterday, and the closing price was 2 discount. Neither the circumstances nor the time of issue were propitious, and it is not surprising that the underwriters should have been left with so large a proportion of the issue. The bonds, however, are well secured, and are guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of Finland.

Floating Debt Reduction

Revenue last week, at £15,134,185, exceeded expenditure by £444,936. Receipts in respect of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, amounted to £2,100,000. Repayments of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £4,230,000, but the Treasury borrowed £1,600,000 from Public Departments in the form of Ways and Means advances. As the following table shows, the floating debt was reduced on the week by £2,630,000:—

(000's omitted) Floating Debt	April 19, 1930 £	April 12, 1930 £	April 20, 1929 £
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Public Departments	40,130	47,580	36,750
Treasury Bills outstanding	566,715	570,945	708,670
Total	£615,845	£618,475	£745,420

Compared with a year ago, there has been a reduction in the total of the debt of £129,575,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year the decrease is £21,570,000.

International Paper and Power Company

The International Paper and Power Company, successor to the International Paper Company, has just issued its first report. It may be recalled that among the widespread interests of this great undertaking are included the assets of the International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, which were formerly owned by Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. One feature of the company's recent activities is the broadened scope of its power and utility operations. This is indicated by the fact that out of total capital assets with a book value of $661,001,400 at December 31, 1929, as much as $410,610,283 (or over 62 per cent.) represented power and utility properties and investments, and that at the present time practically two-thirds of the consolidated net earnings available for interest and reserves are being derived from power and utility operations. Earnings for 1929, after meeting all prior charges and deducting depreciation reserves, show a balance of $4,011,762 for the Preferred and Common stocks. This is substantially the same as the $3,949,206 realized for the same stocks in 1928. The directors have paid dividends amounting to $3,834,511—namely, $6,447,651 on the Preferred and $2,386,860 on the Common. In drawing upon the accumulated surplus they point to the fact that earnings last year showed progress quarter by quarter, whereas in 1928 the process was reversed. It is also mentioned as evidence of the progress made that earnings were maintained in spite of the price of newsprint in such typical markets as New York and Chicago averaging $5.50 a ton less than in 1928. The consolidated balance-sheet shows that at the end of the year net current assets exceeded $56,000,000, while the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was nearly four to one. Neither the company nor any of its subsidiaries had any bank loans.

Satisfactory Plantation Results

Though showing somewhat smaller profits, the reports of two well-known Ceylon plantation enterprises, Eastern Produce and Estates and General Ceylon Rubber and Tea Estates, make satisfactory reading, having regard to the lower prices prevailing last year for both tea and rubber, their principal crops. The results for the past two years are set out in the following table:—

	General Ceylon Rubber and Tea		Eastern Produce and Estates	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Tea crop (lb.)	2,234,796	2,218,173	6,674,881	6,838,984
Sale price (per lb.)	1s. 1.38d.	1s. 3.42d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 4¾d.
Rubber crop (lb.)	1,733,315	1,342,905	864,090	647,134
Sale price (per lb.)	8.19d.	8.86d.	7¾d.	8½d.
Net profit	£31,556	£34,752	£126,280	£163,541
Dividend on Ord.	£30,500 (10%)	£30,500 (10%)	£90,900 (30%)	£118,550 (35%)
To reserve	£2,000	£3,000	£15,000	£20,000
Carried forward	£4,857	£5,802	£24,869	£35,119

Although rubber costs of the Eastern Produce Company were lowered from 10d. to slightly less than 8½d. per lb., the further decline in the sale price to 7¾d. again brought the latter under the cost price. This company's tea costs were the same as in 1928, but the effect of the lower sale price was increased by the decrease in the crop. The balance-sheets of both companies make a good impression. In the case of the Eastern Produce the floating assets amount to £319,000, while the current liabilities (which include a reserve for contingencies of unstated amount) are £238,000; the floating assets of the General Ceylon are £105,000, against liabilities of £54,000.

A Telephone Trust's Capital

A plan has been devised by the Cable, Telephone and General Trust for the enlargement and modification of the capital structure. This is in accordance with the statement made by the chairman (Sir Alexander Roger) at the annual meeting last month. It is proposed to increase the authorized capital from £710,000 to £1,100,000; to increase the rate of annual dividend on the Preference shares from 6 per cent. cumulative to 7 per cent. cumulative as from June 30; to rename the "A" Preference shares Preferred Ordinary shares; and to adopt a new set of articles of association. Of the fresh capital to be authorized, 250,000 will be Preference shares, 5,000 will be "A" Preference shares, and 135,000 will be Ordinary shares. After the resolutions are passed the share capital of the trust will stand as follows:—

—	Authorized £	Issued £
7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference	550,000	288,737
7 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Ordinary	300,000	295,000
Ordinary	250,000	115,000
	1,100,000	698,737

The directors explain that in proposing an increase in the rate of dividend on the Preference shares they have in view the creation of a wider public interest in and market for the shares, and it is intended to apply to the Stock Exchange Committee for leave to deal in and for a quotation for those shares. In describing recently the scope of the Cable Telephone and General Trust, the chairman said it was an important link in a chain of companies covering the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere, who together transacted and operated every kind of telephone business. In association with the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company and the International Automatic Telephone Company and other British interests, the trust has arrangements and agreements with the Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company of U.S.A. The company has considerable interests in South America and the West Indies, where it controls the Bogota Telephone Company and the Jamaica Telephone Company.

Dalgety's Reduced Dividend

The financial difficulties in Australia are doubtless responsible for the decision of the directors of Dalgety and Co. to reduce the interim dividend on the Ordinary capital for the six months ended December 31 from 14 per cent. per annum, free of tax, to 10 per cent., free of tax. As large sellers of wool and merchants, who finance wool growers, their difficulties will presumably be in the main of a different order from those which beset firms engaged principally in importing goods into Australia. At the company's general meeting last November the chairman stated that he was sure that, if necessary, shareholders would be willing to face some sacrifice to maintain and strengthen the company's reputation for never letting a deserving client down. He also uttered a warning as to the future, and pointed out that retrenchment and conservation of the company's resources must be their policy.

Caledonian Fire Results

Heavy claim settlements last year have been reflected in fire insurance accounts already issued, and the results of the Caledonian Insurance Company are decidedly unfavourable. Net fire premiums were almost maintained at £872,079, a reduction of £1,734, but losses, commission, and expenses together represented £894,109, and thus exceeded the premium income by £22,030, and amounted to 102.52 per cent. of the premium income. Interest earnings in the account provided £37,307, and, taking this into account, a surplus of £15,971 is transferred to profit and loss. The premium on new shares issued during the year, amounting to £338,000, has been utilized in strengthening the various reserve funds. The sum of £75,000 has been added to the additional reserve in the fire account, making that £500,000, apart from the ordinary reserve for unexpired risks on the basis of 40 per cent. of the premium income.

State Assurance Fire Loss

The State Assurance Company is another office which did not find fire insurance profitable last year. Its fire premium income at £686,495 was less by £23,278 than in 1928, which enabled £9,311 to be released from the reserve for unexpired risks calculated at 40 per cent. of the premium income. Nevertheless losses, commission, expenses, and Colonial and foreign taxes at £706,832 exceeded the premium income by £20,337, and the balance of £11,026 is transferred from profit and loss. In some years an unfavourable experience has been accounted for mainly by a single disaster which was extraordinarily expensive, but last year the unsatisfactory experience seems to have been due to a great number of losses of moderate cost, including many fires in this country traceable to unusually dry weather.

According to Reuter's Cologne Correspondent, the average daily output of the Ruhr coal pits fell from 436,000 (metric) tons in November, 1929, to 367,000 tons in the first weeks of this month. Pithead stocks, which in December, 1929, totalled 1,750,000 tons, stood at 5,690,000 tons on April 8.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

THE NEW FINNISH SCRIP

It was evident from the way in which markets reopened yesterday after the Easter holidays that the Stock Exchange had not recovered from the effect of the Budget. There was very little business, and for the greater part of the day gilt-edged and other standard investment stocks were heavy in tone, though a slight rally took place in the last half-hour. Dealings began in the new scrip of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland; the scrip was quoted at 2 discount. There was continued strength in Motor and Brewery shares, the former group being fairly active. Gaumont British were in favour. Imperial Chemical hardened on the news of the company's Russian contract. Copper and Tin shares were affected by lower metal prices and Rubber shares by the news of a further increase of 900 tons in English stocks.

Among BRITISH FUNDS the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan fell ¼ to a premium of 3, and there were falls of ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (88¾), Four per Cent. Funding (90¼), Four per Cent. Victory (94¼), and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (77¾). War "Fives" lost 1-16 (at 103 5-16). India stocks remained a narrow market; the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. were quoted a point lower at 45, other stocks falling ¼ to ½. The HOME RAILWAY Market was neglected and prices where changed showed small declines. The movements included falls of ¼ in Great Western and of ¼ in North Eastern Deferred and Southern Deferred.

A steady tone prevailed in the FOREIGN market. Japanese Six per Cents., Chilean Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., and Brazilian Rescission Four per Cents. were slightly firmer. Among FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres Western hardened, the latter, which rose to 79, being affected by a scarcity of stock. The Cordoba Central traffic was announced at a decrease of £27,000, a footnote pointing out that the figures were affected by the Easter holidays.

A feature among OIL shares was the renewed weakness of Trinidad Leaseholds, for which the market was still without a reason; the shares closed at 3 7-16—a fall of 7-32. The market generally was dull, and Royal Dutch, Shell, and Lobitos were among those to decline.

RUBBER shares remained a neglected market, the continued rise in stocks and the heaviness of the commodity making for dull conditions. Killinghall (Rubber) were better at 2½. TEA shares were quiet, and small transactions sufficed to affect prices.

BREWERY SHARES STRONG

In the INDUSTRIAL market there was again some activity in motor shares, which showed an irregular tone. Leyland opened at about 78s. 3d. but reacted to 77s. 3d., at which they showed a fall of 9d., while Dennis Brothers advanced to 2½ and eased to 2 19-32, which left them slightly firmer on balance. Austin were lower at 36s. 9d., but higher prices prevailed for Rover (which reached 11s. 9d.), Humber, and Singer, while Napier shares rose to 12s. 9d. Dunlop Rubber rose to 15s. 3d. before easing. Imperial Airways hardened to 28s. 3d., and there were gains of 1s. or more in De Havilland (32s. 3d.), Fairey (15s. 6d.), and Handley Page Preference (16s.). Imperial Chemical were a little better, apparently on the Russian orders, the Ordinary shares being 27s. Courtaulds were steady. Spun Viscosa advanced farther to 14s. 3d., but the Celanese group was easier. There was a further general advance in brewery shares, led by Guinness and Watney, Combe, Reid, which rose to 108s. and 63s. respectively. Meux's, Threlfall's, Taylor Walker, Courage, Benskin's, and Allsopp were all 1s. to 2s. higher. Imperial Tobacco, after being 5 1-32 most of the day, closed at 5. The American group was easier on the overnight New York closings, an exception being Brazilian Traction, which rose to 8/54. Nickel fell 9/32 to 8/39 and were quoted in the street at 8/39½. General Electric declined. County of London Electric were firmer at 49s. Johnson and Phillips rose to 40s. Cables and Wireless "B" stock was weak at 53—a fall of 2. There was support for Gaumont-British, which rose to about 18s. Several shipping issues were marked up, Royal Mail Five per Cent. Preference being 5 higher at 25-35, Royal Mail Five per Cent. Debenture stock 4 higher at 67-72, and African Steamship Debenture 5 higher at 80-90. Inquiry was forthcoming for Midland and Lloyds Bank shares.

The MINING market was very quiet. A further sharp fall—£3 8s. 9d. per ton—in copper was reflected in a general fall in the Rhodesian group, in which Chartered fell to 38s. 11¼d., Rhwana M'Kubwa to 18s., N'Changa to 2¼, and Congo Border to 15 or less. Tanganyika Concessions declined to 2 1-32 (a fall of 1-16) and Rio Tinto to 42¾ (a fall of ½). Tin fell £2 17s. 6d. per ton, but this had little effect on the share market, where business was extremely light. SOUTH AFRICAN shares were idle and showed little change. De Beers and New Jagersfontein were dull, the former falling from 9½ to 9 5-16.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION

INCREASED PROFITS

MONTREAL, April 22.—The annual report of the British Empire Steel Corporation shows an operating profit of $6,046,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 on the year 1928. The net profit, including amounts written off for depreciation and the allowance for bond interest, totalled $2,226,000, compared with $855,000 for the preceding year. The total assets at the end of 1929 are shown as $160,000,000, an increase approximately of $4,000,000 on the previous year.

With regard to the subsidiary companies, the Dominion Steel Corporation showed a net profit of $1,470,000, compared with $787,000 in 1928. The Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation showed an operating profit of $2,247,000, compared with $1,843,000 in 1928. The Dominion Coal Company showed a net profit of $300,000, compared with a deficit of $303,000 in the preceding year.—*Reuter.*

WEST HAM STOCK ISSUE

West Ham Town Council yesterday decided to issue an £800,000 Five per Cent. West Ham stock redeemable at par between October 1, 1943, and October 1, 1968. The issue will be at £98 10s. for sums of not less than £50 and multiples of £50, and the first dividend will be paid on October 1 next. The money is required for electricity purposes (£449,368), for general municipal purposes (£305,540), and for educational requirements (£45,092).

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—WHEAT closed easy and 5c. lower. MAIZE closed steady and 10c. to 5c. down. OATS closed firm at 10c. gain. LINSEED closed steady 5c. lower to unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, May delivery	9.75	9.80
,, June delivery	9.85	9.90
Maize, May delivery	6.10	6.20
,, June delivery	6.10	6.15
Oats, May delivery	5.00	4.90
Linseed, May delivery	20.05	20.10
,, June delivery	20.25	20.30
,, July delivery	20.45	20.45
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery	9.75	9.85
Maize, May delivery	6.00	6.15
Linseed, May delivery	20.00	19.90

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 7¼d.)

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 19.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-64d. to 5 57-64d. The COFFEE market closed easy with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 200 reis lower at 914.975. Receipts were 11,000 bags, making 2,483,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,631,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 16,000 bags to the U.S., 5,000 bags to Europe and 6,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 309,000 bags and compares with 280,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 14,000 bags to the U.S., and 53,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS the coffee market remained closed to-day. Receipts were 21,000 bags, making 7,902,000 bags so far this season against 7,124,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 23,000 bags to the U.S., 49,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 1,019,000 bags and compares with 1,084,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the past week totalled 117,000 bags, and for Europe 72,000 bags, while clearances were 124,000 bags to the U.S. and 98,000 bags to Europe.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE CONFIDENT TONE

NEW YORK, April 22.—After showing easiness in the early part of the session, the Stock market developed a more confident tone and the declines were in many cases replaced by advances. Sales were returned at 4,581,000 shares.

Declines predominated at the opening on the execution of selling orders accumulated overnight, influenced by yesterday's weakness and reports that Stock Exchange loans were increasing. The softness of the market encouraged more aggressiveness on the part of professional shorts, who exerted considerable pressure against a number of industrial stocks owing to reports that earnings for the first quarter of the year were below expectations. Numerous issues were forced below the previous resistance levels, the weakness of wheat and the sharp fall in copper prices in London being depressing factors. The easiness was relieved to some extent by the continuance of pool support for one or two specialities, Radio Corporation being conspicuously strong. The volume of trading diminished later in the morning and the market fluctuated in a narrow range, but showed a rallying tendency towards midday owing to the cheapness of credit, call loans being available at 3 per cent. outside the Exchange. General Motors was actively supported at around 50.

During the course of the afternoon rallies spread throughout the list with increased covering influenced by the impressive support afforded to a number of pivotal issues. Speculative buying in oil stocks was encouraged by reports of a possible increase in California crude oil prices. Individual stocks continued to attract attention, a late feature being the strength of Case Threshing Machine owing to exceptionally good earnings and renewed talk that a stock split-up was imminent. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 22	April 21
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 5/16	4.83 9/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅜	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅛	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20⅜	40.19½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87½	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.78
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86¼	23.85½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.50	19.59½	19.59
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.50	12.50	12.51
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.50	1.77⅛	1.77⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.93	39.00
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.77	11.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Apl. 22	Apl. 21		Closing Prices Apl. 22	Apl. 21
Atchison	232½	232	Int.C.Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast	171½	171	Kansas City	79	80
B. & O.	116¾	116	Louisville	135	134
Do., Pref.	81⅛	81	Minn. St. P.	28	30
Brooklyn M. Trait	70¼	69	Miss., Pac.	90¼	91
Can. Pac.	209¼	209	Do., Pref.	135½	135
Cent. N.J.	271¼	269	N. Mex.1 Pf.	1¼	1¼
Ches. & O.	222	225	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	14¾	15	N.Y. Cent.	179⅝	179⅝
Do., Pref.	46	45	N.Y. & W.	251	253
Ch. N. W.	84	83⅝	N. Pacific	88½	88
Ch. Mil. St. P.	22	22⅛	Pennsylv'a	81¼	81⅛
Ch. Rock Is.	117	118¼	Reading	100	100
Del. & Hud.	176	175½	S.L. & S.F.	116½	116
Del., Lack.	138	138⅜	S.L. & S.W.	61	60
Erie	54¼	54⅜	S. Pacific	123	122¼
Do., 1st Pf.	65¾	65¾	Southern	115	114⅜
G.N. Pref.	95	95	Do., Pref.	99⅝	99⅝
Ill. Cent.	156	127	U. Pacific	232⅜	230
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	35⅞	30¼	Do., Pref.	84¼	84¼
			Wabash	57¼	57½
			Do., Pf., A	87½	88

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	140	139	Int. Nickel	38⅞	38⅞
Allied Chem	330	325	Int. Paper	29	28¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31¼	33	Int. Tele.	73½	71⅞
Am. & F. Pwr.	95½	94½	Kennecott	49⅝	49¼
Am. Can.	150	150⅞	Kresge S.S.	32¼	32⅝
Am. Loco.	71	70½	Kroger G. & B.	54½	54¼
Am. Rolling Mills	91½	91	Liggett & M.	109½	108¼
Am. Smelt.	71	71¼	Loose. Wile	66½	65¼
Am. Sug. R.	66⅝	65½	Mack Trcks.	81½	82⅛
Am. Tel.	254½	253⅛	Monty'gW.	46¼	45½
Am. Tob.	236	236½	Nash M. Co.	49½	49⅝
Am. Wool'n	14¼	14¼	Nat. Bisct.	88¾	87
Anaconda	65½	66	Nat. Cash R.	60	60½
Armour D.	76	76¼	Nat. Dairy	59⅜	57¼
As. Dry Gds.	47½	47	N. Amer.	125⅜	127½
At'tic Ref.	45	42⅝	Packard	20⅝	20⅝
Baldwin	31⅝	32½	Pan. A. Pet.	58	56⅛
Barnsdall A.	31¼	30¼	Pub. Ser., N.J.	116¾	115
Beth. Steel	103	102⅞	Pullman	81⅞	82
C. de Pasco	56⅞	56¼	Radio Corp.	57⅞	63⅛
Chile Copp.	52	55¾	R'm'g'n Rd.	42⅜	43¼
Chrysler	39⅜	39⅜	Ryl. Dutch	54⅝	53¾
Col. Fuel	71¼	71¼	Sears R'b'k	91¼	91½
Colum. Gas	83	83	Shell Trans.	44⅜	44¼
Col. Graph.	30¼	29⅞	Shell U. Inc.	24⅜	23¾
Cons. Gas	131⅞	129¼	Skos S. Stl.	41	41⅜
Cont. Can.	57	57	Std. Brands	25⅞	26
Cont. Oil	28¼	27⅝	Std. Gas	124¼	124
Corn Prod.	110⅛	108⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	71⅜	69¼
Crucible	85½	86	Do., N.J.	78¼	77⅛
Davison Ch.	36½	36¾	Do., N.Y.	36¼	35¾
Drug, Inc.	83¼	83¼	Studebaker	40½	40½
Du Pont	135	136½	Texas Corp.	57¾	57½
Eastman K.	248	239	Tex. G. Sul.	63¾	62⅝
Elec. P. & L.	101½	94¼	Tidewater	16⅝	16
Electric Storage	74½	74⅜	Tri-Cont'l	17⅜	18⅛
Fox Films	55	53⅜	Un. Carbide	100¼	99⅜
Gen. Elec.	90⅞	89	Un. Fruit	95¾	95¼
Gen. Foods	56	53⅝	United Gas	46¼	46
General Motors	50⅞	51¼	U.S. I'ther	14⅝	15
Gillette	87⅛	86⅛	U.S. Rbr.	31¼	32⅝
Goodrich	48¼	49½	U.S. Steel	192	191½
Goodyear	84	84	Do., Pref.	145½	145
Hou. Oil Tx.	109⅛	106	W. Un. Tel.	185⅛	188
Hud. Mtr.	50⅝	51⅛	Whse. Mtg.	195¼	196½
Ind. Rayon	109	112½	Woolworth	65	64½
Int. Harv'r	111⅝	108¼	Worth'n Pump	144	134
Int. Match	86	85	Youngst'n Sheet	136	140

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	35¾	36
Assoc. Gas	40¾	41¼	Penroad	14¼	14¼
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	28	27⅝	Silica Gel	26¾	28¼
Celanese	26⅞	26⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	57¼	56¾
Elec. Bond	115¾	113¾	Swift Int.	32½	32½
Gulf Oil	158	156½	VacuumOil	90⅝	90¾
Hydro-Elec.	50⅜	51⅝			
Int. Pet.	22¾	22			

BONDS

Liby. La., 5½% 1955	100 32/32	100 32/32	Finl., 6% Fren. 7½% 1941	96⅞	96⅞
Do., 4½% (4th)	101 32/32	101 32/32		122½	122¾
Do., 4½%	101 23/32	101 21/32		117¾	117¾
U.K., 5½% 1937	105	104¾	Ger. 7% '49	108⅝	108⅞
Do., 4% 1960-90	88⅛	88⅛	Greek, 7% 1964	101½	101
Arg., 6% 1959	99¼	99¼	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	95	95
Aust., 5% 1957	90	90½	Hungarian 7½% '44	102½	103
A'tria, 7% 1943	105⅞	105⅞	Ital. 7% 1951	99	99¼
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅞	102½	Jap., 6½% 1954	104	104
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103½	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	103¾	103⅜
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102	101¾	Norway 6% 1952	101⅞	102
Bulg. 7 '67	83½	83½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	102¾	103
Canada, 5% 1931	100½	100⅝	Do., 7% 1947	85¾	84⅛
Chile, 7 '42	101	101⅞	Poland, 7% Do., 8% 1950	95	95½
Do., 6 '60	92½	92¾	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	99¾	99¾
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	110	San F., 8% 1950	98½	98¼
Denm'k 6% 1942	104⅞	105	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅛	107¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	101¾	Swed 5½% 1954	104½	104½
Do., 5½% 1953	101½	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90½	90⅞
Est. Ry., 7% '54	105	105⅛			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	April 22	April 21
Atchison, Pref.	105⅛	105½
Lehigh Valley	78	78
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	58¾	62¼
New York, Ontario and

MONEY MARKET

STERLING AGAIN WEAK

MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA

Outstanding features of the Money Market yesterday were the further depreciation of sterling in terms of leading foreign currencies and the receipt of an additional £2,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. There can be little doubt that the Budget speech has contributed to the set-back in sterling. Yesterday the French exchange further declined 7¼c. to 123.91f., and the New York, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Berlin rates were also lower. This movement holds out the possibility of gold exports, and serves to offset the effect of gold imports from Australia and of the expectations of the return of currency from the country following the Easter holidays. Discount rates were naturally sensitive to the adverse tendency of the exchange, and rates for the longer-dated bills were advanced. For three months fine bank bills brokers generally quoted $2^{9}/_{16}$ per cent., and had it not been for a renewed demand on the part of certain clearing banks for May and June bills at 2½ per cent., the rate for three months bills would probably have been still higher. No demand for bills on Continental account was apparent; on the contrary Continental houses continued to be sellers. Money was comparatively plentiful, fresh accommodation for the night being obtainable at from 2½ per cent. down to 2 per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at the latter rate. South African gold to the amount of £708,000 will be available in the bullion market to-day; in view of the level of the Paris exchange it is possible that French buyers may bid for some of the gold.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1¼ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to Day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months	
2—2½	2½	$2^{9}/_{16}$—2½	$2^{9}/_{16}$	$2^{9}/_{16}$—2½	$2^{9}/_{16}$—$2^{7}/_{8}$	
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths. %	3 mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months		
$2^{9}/_{16}$—$2^{3}/_{4}$	$2^{11}/_{16}$—$2^{13}/_{16}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$—4	$3^{7}/_{16}$—4	$4—4^{1}/_{16}$		

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

	April 16	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,817,954,000	+ 22,370,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	840,884,000	+ 11,502,000
Notes in circulation	2,806,312,000	— 5,500,000
Current accounts	128,066,000	+ 20,249,000

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	April 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	180,922,839	— 150,000
Inland bills, warrants and securities	200,051,940	— 10,215,155
Advances on movable security	51,300	+ 100
Advances to the Treasury	82,885,608	—
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	63,969,349	— 2,568,620
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	385,590,192	— 21,486,219
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	60,625,029	+ 6,752,387
Other liabilities	47,108,952	+ 791,147

BANK OF ITALY

	April 10	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,201,900	+ 400
Balances abroad	3,880,160	+ 67,460
Foreign Treasury Bills	1,536,700	Unchanged
Total reserve	10,127,760	+ 67,860
Gold deposited abroad due by the State	1,801,600	Unchanged
Cash in hand	219,800	— 5,500
Inland bills	3,017,400	— 51,600
Advances	1,051,700	— 246,900
Government securities	1,051,000	— 1,300
Credit with the Institute di Liquidazioni	755,600	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	16,694,700	— 126,800
Public deposits	300,000	Unchanged
Other deposits	1,005,700	+ 20,800
Demand drafts	994,800	+ 30,400

Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined, 58.92 per cent.

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted.)

	April 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,382,036	+ 57
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,984,645	— 25,750
Other cash	16,147	— 64
Bills discounted	211,595	— 27,217
Securities discounted	243,000	— 38,000
Advances on collaterals	45,358	— 13,084
State notes debt balance and assets of the banking office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	4,041,751	— 3,027
Other assets	226,639	— 1,067
LIABILITIES		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,301,387	— 351,268
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	873,215	+ 229,584
Other maturities; short term cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	228,015	+ 13,660
	7,911,171	— 108,024

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	April 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holdings	566,131,089	+ 5,135,548
Gold exchanges	347,978,234	+ 2,865,209
Domestic bills	85,190,862	+ 4,959,983
Advances against securities	43,505,209	+ 2,150,748
Security holdings	23,927,968	+ 1,204,729
Due from banks	38,028,232	+ 16,716,137
Other assets	23,136,278	+ 1,928,429
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	880,786,705	— 25,155,465
Other sight liabilities	153,415,158	+ 45,345,865
Other liabilities	29,016,126	+ 1,318,953

—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

	April 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	386,887,880	+ 2,360
Other banking assets:—		
Net Foreign Exchange not included in metal reserve	334,750,005	— 1,047,014
Subsidiary coin	6,606,520	+ 704,052
Bills discounted	132,793,250	— 20,887,947
Advances against securities	364,200	— 9,000
Government debt	108,448,115	—
Securities	3,431,063	— 2,004
Bank premises and fittings	10,462,900	—
Other assets	275,829,978	+ 1,892,452
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	9,282,759	—
Notes in circulation	886,294,017	— 38,157,845
Deposits and other sight liabilities	83,445,955	+ 14,548,233
Other liabilities	237,017,303	+ 1,890,447

BANK OF POLAND

	April 10	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	702,030,664	+ 124,181
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	412,958,007	— 23,463,502
Silver and other coin	707,571	+ 176,704
Bills discounted	606,802,529	+ 14,780,996
Advances	60,235,782	— 983,458
Bank reserve bills	83,072,556	— 985,000
Advances to the State	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	109,276,539	+ 1,041,239
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,265,695,400	+ 20,800
Current accounts	396,185,453	— 45,557,700
Government accounts	75,000,000	+ 1,081,587
Other liabilities	99,430,834	+ 676,574

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The fall in the French exchange was largely due to operations on Paris account. The closing quotation was 123.91f., against 123.98¼f. on Saturday. New York was inclined to bid for dollars, and gave no support to sterling, with the result that the dollar-sterling rate moved downwards, closing at $4.86^{1}/_{16}$, compared with $4.86^{5}/_{32}$ on Saturday. The Continental exchanges which moved against London included the Belgian (34.83½b.), Dutch (12.07¼fl.), and German (20.37¼m.). Spanish currency was dearer, the Madrid rate closing at 38.90½p., against 39.02½p. on Saturday. A sharp fall, to 12.08¼fl., occurred in the Batavia rate. There was a decline in the Argentine exchange to 437/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	April 22	April 19
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86-4.81⅛	4.86$^{3}/_{32}$-86$^{5}/_{16}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86$^{15}/_{16}$-86$^{7}/_{32}$	4.86$^{15}/_{16}$-86$^{1}/_{4}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.88-124.00	123.97-124.05
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83-84½	34.83½-84½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72-92.76	92.72-92.76
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2 215	25.07¼-08¼	25.07-25.08
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅞-193¼	193-195¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	35.2 215	38.85-38.99	38.85-39.02½
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼-108⅝	108¼-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-08¼	12.08-08¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37-20.38	20.37-20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58⅛	34.48-34.52	34.48-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.84	27.80-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.35-43.40	43½-43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.3 215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	225.2 215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.86	48¾-48⅞	48¾-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	665-675	665-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16½	18.16-16½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¼-09⅛	18.08½-18.09
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97$^{15}/_{16}$-97$^{31}/_{32}$	97$^{15}/_{16}$-97$^{31}/_{32}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$	1/5$^{27}/_{32}$-1/5$^{29}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6⅛-1/6¼	1/6⅛-1/6⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01$^{13}/_{32}$-2/01$^{23}/_{32}$	2/01$^{13}/_{32}$-2/01$^{23}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11⅛-1/11$^{15}/_{16}$	1/11⅛-1/11$^{15}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-2/3$^{15}/_{16}$	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-2/3$^{15}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08-08¼	12.08⅞-09⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.05d.	2/0$^{15}/_{16}$	2/0$^{15}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5$^{53}/_{64}$-5$^{57}/_{64}$	5$^{49}/_{64}$-5$^{53}/_{64}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43$^{31}/_{32}$-43$^{15}/_{16}$	43$^{11}/_{16}$-43$^{15}/_{16}$
Valp'so	8 to £	40	39.92	39.92
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45¼-45¾	45⅜-46⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.72½	12.60†
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 6	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £2,050,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, and the purchase of £19 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £3,050,019, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
April 17—Sovs.	1,000,000	April 17	Nil
April 19	Nil	April 19	Nil
April 22—Sovs.	2,050,000	April 22	Nil
Bar gold	19		
		Influx	3,050,019
Total	3,050,019	Total	3,050,019

Net influx for 1930 to date, £16,480,476; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was raised to 84s. 11½d. per oz. The mail steamer from Cape Town due to reach this country on May 5 has on board £837,257 in bar gold, and £300,000 in sovereigns. Sovereigns to the amount of £200,000 were shipped from Durban to India on Saturday last.

Silver was a quiet market. The cash price rose 1/16d. to 19½d. per oz., the forward quotation being unchanged at 19$^{11}/_{16}$d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on April 17 to midday on April 19, amounted to £1,000,000, of which £1,000,000 came from Australia, while exports amounted to £37,200. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £11,000; there were no exports.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	April 15	April 7
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	17,366	17,415
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin & bullion in India	11,037	11,084
Gold coin & bullion in India	3,227	3,227
Securities (Govt. of India)	3,072	3,080
Ditto (British Govt.)	30	15
Total	17,366	17,415

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

REVENUE	Week to April 19	April 1 to April 19	April 1 to April 19, Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
INLAND REVENUE—			
Income-tax	1,701,000	12,943,000 +	242,000
Sur-tax, includg. arrears of super-tax	780,000	4,150,000 +	510,000
Estate,&c.,Duties	2,220,000	5,290,000 +	160,000
Stamps	210,000	690,000 +	300,000
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	4,914,000	23,003,000 +	222,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE—			
Customs	1,526,000	6,045,000 +	207,000
Excise	5,980,000	8,180,000 +	369,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	7,506,000	14,223,000 +	162,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	908,000†	429,000 +	271,000
Post Office (net receipt)	450,000	550,000 +	100,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans	1,400,782	4,232,272 +	97,113
Miscellaneous	318,423	818,310 +	518,056
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	15,578,185	42,752,582 +	516,943
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE—			
Post Office	550,000	2,100,000 +	350,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	906,000	2,149,000 +	150,000
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	1,456,000	4,249,000 +	200,000
OTHER RECEIPTS			
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:—			
For Cap. Expend.			
Issues:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930	640,000	1,160,000 +	830,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	30,028,000	121,266,000 —	61,705,000
By 4½% Conv. Loan, 1940-44	2,100,000	22,650,000 +	22,650,000
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	850,000	2,500,000 +	150,000
Ways and Means Advances	9,000,000	19,995,000 —	53,390,000
	† Deficit		
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
NAT. DEBT SERVICES:—			
Interest, &c.	5,988,249	23,026,276 —	2,522,612
Supply Services (excldg. P.O.)	6,750,000	22,150,000 +	1,800,000
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	12,738,249	45,415,203 —	880,469
Sinking Fund	495,000	1,516,884 —	1,428,183
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE			
Post Office	550,000	2,100,000 —	350,000
Road Fund	906,000	2,149,000 +	140,000
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	1,456,000	4,249,000 —	200,000
OTHER ISSUES			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES:—			
Int. on Exch. Bds. und. Cap. Expend.(Money) Act, 1904	18,458	18,458	No change
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930	640,000	1,160,000 +	830,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills	43,255,000	143,420,000 —	31,165,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	750,000	2,200,000 —	250,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	8,300,000	19,395,000 —	54,290,000

The total INCOME for the week was £67,652,185, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £67,652,707. Thus the Exchequer balances were reduced by £522 to £2,929,607.

OIL AND MINING NEWS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN.—The production for the week ended April 15 was 5,126 tons (previous week, 5,088 tons).

GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD.—Cablegram:—"Diamond drill at lode 1,100ft. level, section 57, bore west depression 176deg. at a point 138ft. west of our boundary, struck body of ore 41ft. wide. Average assay value 63dwt.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended April 19 was 2,237 barrels (324 tons). Well 18 Pyrahad was brought into production on April 19, yielding 25 barrels per day.

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola hole 27, from 403ft. to 453½ft., assays 4.39 per cent. copper for true width 21½ft., hole finished."

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended April 19 at Bolivar was 59,928 m. tons (previous week, 95,572 m. tons); and at Maracaibo, 7,440 m. tons (gasoline basis (previous week, 6,700 m. tons). Well La. 166 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 166 metric tons per day through an 11/16in. flow plug with 490lb. pressure.

COMPANY MEETINGS

DOLOSWELLA RUBBER AND TEA ESTATES

LARGER RUBBER AND TEA CROPS

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO THE ESTATES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Doloswella Rubber and Tea Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, 4, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTHE (chairman and managing director) presided.

Mr. J. T. HAYES, representing the agents and secretaries (the Ceylon and Eastern Agency, Limited), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume we may take the report and accounts as read? (Agreed.)

If you will refer to the balance-sheet you will see that our capital expenditure for the past year aggregated £6,336 16s. 1d. These sums were incurred upon cart road construction on Colombogama estate, the rebuilding of coolie lines, the installation of a 92-h.p. Tangye engine in Doloswella tea factory, and a smoke house and rubber-maker's bungalow on Colombogama estate.

After writing off £3,488 12s. 9d. for depreciation of buildings, machinery, and plant, the balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account is £16,329 3s. 1d., which, with £4,313 9s. 6d. brought in, gives a total of £20,642 12s. 7d.

STRENGTHENING THE RESERVE FUND

We now recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, which will absorb £11,520, the transfer of £5,000 to the general reserve, raising it to £28,000, leaving £4,122 12s. 7d. to be carried forward to the present year. We deem it advisable to continue strengthening the reserve fund, because of the recurring capital expenditure on factories, buildings, and machinery, for, by reason of continued increase in both tea and rubber crops, additional accommodation is required.

The rubber crop harvested, 671,115lb., shows the satisfactory increase of 77,611lb. upon the previous year's crop figures of 593,504lb., which included 110,183lb. brought in from 1927; unfortunately, the selling price was 3d. per lb. below 1928. The cost of production was reasonable and in keeping with the yields per acre.

The crop from the tea areas again shows a handsome increase, 1,060,492lb. being harvested in 1929, as against 968,455lb. in 1928 and 876,654lb. in 1927. These increasing crops are the outcome of regular cultivation combined with the growth of well-regulated shade trees.

QUALITY OF TEA WELL MAINTAINED

Quality was well maintained throughout the season, the teas being well reported on, but owing to market conditions the average selling price shows a decline of 2½d. a lb. in comparison with 1928.

I paid a visit of inspection to the estates during the months of January and February, and was quite satisfied with their agricultural condition. The fields of rubber are looking extremely well, all areas being kept in good order, and with the continuous planting of vigna we shall have the ground well protected against loss of soil by surface wash. We are reverting to more general manuring, as we consider it advisable to maintain both the vigour and the health of the trees now that larger crops are being harvested. The estates are fairly free from pests and diseases; such as occur are carefully dealt with.

The bud grafting of rubber for producing improved strains of high-yielding trees is receiving the attention of rubber growers generally. We are laying down small nurseries for purposes of grafting from approved clones. These will supply the necessary bud wood for further operations, if replacement of the existing trees becomes essential in the future. There is still much to be learnt on this subject, and with our present knowledge we are not proposing to go any farther at the moment.

THE TAPPING HOLIDAY SCHEME

We are supporting the tapping holiday for the month of May, for, although the scheme does not appeal to us for agricultural reasons, we felt it was only right to fall into line with the large majority of European producers who have adopted it.

The tea fields continue to show steady improvement, and over all areas the general cover and growth of young wood leave little to be desired. By supporting the tea restriction scheme during the present year we are called upon to reduce our output by 15 per cent. of the amount harvested in 1929. We shall achieve this by rather finer plucking and resting certain fields for some period before they fall due for pruning. Some modification in our manuring programmes will also be adopted.

I was well satisfied with the high class of work put into all permanent buildings which have been erected since my last visit. Both our tea and rubber areas have not yet reached their full yielding capacity, and maximum crops will not be forthcoming until the restriction of output for both these products ceases to be operative.

You may, perhaps, expect me to say something about the rubber position, but I feel that we cannot do better than circulate to all the shareholders a copy of Mr. G. H. Masefield's speech at the recent general meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association. There you will see in a very full and ample form the position so far as we are able to view it, and really there is nothing I can usefully add to what is there so clearly set out.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

I beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and are hereby received and adopted; that a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax at 4s. in the £, be and is hereby declared payable on April 23, 1930, to shareholders now registered in the books of the company; and that of the balance available in the profit and loss account the sum of £5,000 be transferred to the credit of the general reserve account, and the balance of £4,122 12s. 7d. carried forward to the 1930 accounts."

I will ask Mr. Broad to second that resolution, and then if any questions are asked I shall do my best to answer them so far as I am able.

Mr. J. D. BROAD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That Mr. W. Shakspeare be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company."

Mr. J. P. ANDERSON seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

The auditors, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, and Ford, were reappointed for the ensuing year.

SERVICES OF THE STAFF

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That a cordial vote of thanks be passed to the company's staff in Ceylon and to Messrs. Carson and Co., Limited, for the efficient manner in which they have carried on the affairs of the company in Ceylon during the past year."

Mr. W. HUNTER JOHNSTON said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He felt that what the staff in Ceylon had done in the past they would go on doing in the future. Their work was admirable.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Barsi Light (9 days to March 31)	Rs.67,400	+16,300‡	+50,900 (April 1)
Cent. Uruguay	£28,953	— 1,799	+ 44,480
Do., Eatn. Exten.	£6,761	— 1,007	+ 15,940
Do.,Nerthn.Exten.	£4,027	— 34	+ 1,290
Do.,Westn.Exten.	£2,776	— 605	— 7,433
Cordoba Central	£43,000‡	— 27,000	— 492,200
Gt. S. of Spain (April 12)	Pts.111,808	— 16,474	— 74,839 (Jan. 1)
Intercoastal of Mex. (dec.)	$/-1,295,422	+291.744	+ 450,112 (for year)
Do. (net)	$/-194,505	+224.513	+ 578,220
Nat. Rlys. of Mex. (dec.)	$/-10,345,241	+ 402,776	+ 296,474 (for year)
Do. (net)	$/-1,992,695	+1,817,299	+ 6,466,553
San Paulo	£34,246‡	— 14,851	— 36,223 (Jan. 1)
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Egyptian Delta Light R. (16 days to March 31)	£9,801	+ 498	+ 21,832 (April 1)
Egyptian Mkts. (April 10)	£2,030	+ 86	— 2,809 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Compared with an eight-day period in 1929.
‡ Traffic affected by Easter holidays.

The net profit of Glasgow Greyhound Racecourse for last year amounted to £12,835, and the amount brought in was £3,408. Income-tax and directors' fees for 1928 absorb £3,600. Preference dividend for 1928 £5,000, preliminary expenses £2,224, and brokerage charges £141, leaving £5,183 to be carried forward.

NAGOLLE (CEYLON) RUBBER AND TEA PLANTATIONS

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

RUBBER AND TEA AREAS WELL MAINTAINED

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagolle (Ceylon) Rubber and Tea Plantations, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 4, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTHE (chairman) presided.

Mr. J. T. HAYES, representing the agents and secretaries (the Ceylon and Eastern Agency, Limited), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report having been circulated, I presume you will take it as read. (Agreed.) If you refer to the report you will see that there was very little capital expenditure last year, the only items being a sum of £105 4s. 4d. expended upon completing the equipment of the superintendent's new bungalow upon Kiriporuwa Estate.

You will see in the balance-sheet that the total capital expenditure on the estates comes to £178,387 6s. 8d.; against this we have an issued share capital and general reserve of £206,141, which, together with the proposed "carry forward" of £2,928 18s. 8d., gives a total of £209,069 18s. 8d., with an available surplus of £30,682 12s. There were no rubber or tea extensions during 1929, so our planted areas remain at 2,023 acres of rubber and 274 acres of tea.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year was £10,299 12s. 9d., from which £1,484 5s. 3d. has been written off for depreciation of buildings and machinery, leaving a balance of £8,815 7s. 6d., which, together with £3,370 12s. 2d. brought in, gives a total of £12,185 19s. 8d. We recommend a first and final dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, amounting to £9,257 1s., leaving £2,928 18s. 8d. to be carried forward.

The rubber crop for the year was 783,149lb., the average yield being 426lb. per acre over the 1,836 acres in tapping. The sum of £825 1s. 6d., which is included in our cost of production, was expended on the upkeep and cultivation of the immature rubber areas. The average gross selling price of the rubber last year was 8.76d. per lb., or 3d. per lb. below that of 1928.

The tea crop of 175,200lb. was the largest harvested since 1920 and was 13,887lb. in excess of the previous year; here, also, we show a fall in price of 2d. per lb. in comparison with 1928.

I was unable to go to Atalawa, but paid a visit to the other estates. The fields of rubber were looking well, yields were satisfactory, and there was no pressing for crops; the estates are being kept in good order. We have the usual diseases to combat, which include some Fomes patches; the usual remedial measures are adopted in all cases.

The planting of vigna continues, and we shall have a good all-round general cover when the areas where it is not well grown receive the benefit of the manure which is primarily being applied for the benefit of the rubber trees; it is our intention to manure one-third of the tapping areas annually, as we feel that, with the larger crops that are being harvested, it is essential to maintain the fertility of the soil and the vigour of the trees.

BUD GRAFTING

I might briefly refer to the subject of bud grafting of rubber, as I had an opportunity of seeing what has been done on one or two outside estates; the process requires some skill and care in order to ensure success, but is a matter of no great difficulty. Those who deem themselves sufficiently well informed to offer an opinion tell us that strains of grafted trees can be grown, which will produce latex in much larger quantity than that procurable with our present variety of trees.

Some little grafting was done last year in our 1927 clearings on Manikande Estate, and a further small area will be attended to this season and steps are being taken to lay down small nurseries.

I was favourably impressed with the improvement in all the tea areas. We are now carrying out systematic cultivation, and this combined with well regulated overhead shade trees is renovating the old fields in a satisfactory manner, and I believe we shall see some increase in the tea crops.

The work here, as on the rubber areas, is well attended to. I might mention that we are supporting the voluntary tea restriction scheme for this year, which will reduce the crop by 10 per cent. of that harvested in 1929. In conjunction with the 90 per cent. of rubber producers in the United Kingdom we are taking a tapping holiday for the month of May.

Perhaps you would like me to say something about the position of rubber, but I do not propose to do so, because we intend to circulate to the shareholders a copy of the speech which was recently made by Mr. G. H. Masefield, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association. It was a very full statement, giving the whole position of rubber so far as we are able to ascertain it, and there is nothing which I can add to it that would be helpful.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

With these remarks I beg to move:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and are hereby received and adopted; that a first and final dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax at 4s. in the £, be and is hereby declared payable on April 23, 1930, to shareholders now registered in the books of the company; and that the balance available in the profit and loss account be carried forward to the 1930 accounts."

Mr. A. C. BONNER seconded the resolution.

In the absence of questions the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved:—"That Messrs. W. Shakspeare and A. C. Bonner be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company." He said that Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, who had been a director from the time the company was started, had decided to retire from the board, and the directors asked Mr. Bonner, who had been a planter and was a large shareholder, to take the position. He had kindly consented to do so.

Mr. J. P. ANDERSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. J. JARVIS, seconded by Mr. CHARLES MACKINTOSH, the auditors, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, and Ford, were re-appointed for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN moved:—"That a cordial vote of thanks be passed to the company's staff in Ceylon and to Messrs. Carson and Co., Limited, for the efficient manner in which they have carried on the affairs of the company in Ceylon during the past year."

Mr. A. R. STREET seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for the way in which they had conducted the affairs of the company during difficult times was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings then terminated.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 22.—LINSEED was inactive at about 2s. 6d. per ton decline. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, £19; bold: Bombay, April-May and May-June, £20, sellers. La Plata, near, afloat, to Hull, £18 5s.; April-May and May-June, £17 17s. 6d.; June-July, £18, sellers. RAPESEED was slow. Toria, April-May and May-June, to Hull/Continent, £16 7s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was dull. Egyptian black, April and May, to Hull, £7 16s. 3d.; June, £7 18s., sellers. Sakellaridis, April and May, £7 6s. 3d.; June, £7 8s. 9d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, £6 2s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £5 7s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady, but quiet. Coromandel (machined), May-June, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £16 -10s.; June-July, £16 12s. 6d.; July-Aug., £16 15s.; Aug.-Sept., £16 17s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hamburg, April-May, £15 1s. 3d.; May-June, £13 6s. 3d.; and June-July, £15 10s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Spot, ex mill, £41; May, £39 2s. 6d.; May-Aug., £38 10s.; and Sept.-Dec., £37 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was steady. Crude extracted, £39; technical refined, £40 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £29; refined common edible, £34; and deodorised, £36, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet and 3d. per cwt. lower. American, spot to June, 43s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 40s. 3d.

HULL, April 22.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £40 5s.; April, £40; May-June, £39; Sept.-Dec., £38 5s., per

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅜	52	Consols, 2½% ..	52⅞	52⅝	–⅛
69⅜	61⅛	Do., 4% ..	68⅝	68	–⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101¼	101⅛	–⅛
101⅞	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	100⅞	101⅛	–⅛
91¾	82⅛	Pdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¾	91	–⅛
95⅛	90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅛	94⅛	–⅛
95⅜	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94⅛	94⅛	–⅛
98¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	77⅝	77⅞	–⅛
93	93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅛	99⅛	–⅛
—	—	Do., 5% ..	102¾	103	..
101⅜	97¾	Treas., 5% '33-35	101⅛	101¼	–⅛
100	96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜	100⅜	..
98[13]/32	94⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜	100⅜	..
97⅛	93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅛	99⅛	–⅛
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58½	59½	–⅛
66	60¼	Do., 5% ..	64¼	65¼	–¼
65[15]/16	60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64½	64⅝	–¼
94¼	80	Transvaal, 3% ..	82-58	81	83*	..
266	259	Bank of England	253	256	–1
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81	83	..
71¼	60	India, 5½% ..	62¼	63¼	–¼
61¾	50⅞	Do., 5% ..	53	54	–⅛
51⅞	44	Do., 2½% ..	44	46	–1
101⅞	98	Do., 4% ..	101⅝	101⅝	..
92⅜	80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	84	85*	–⅛
109	103[16]	Indian, 5½% ..	106	107*	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	64⅜	65¼	..
76¼	70	Do., 2½% ..	76⅛	77⅛	–⅛
104⅜	99¼	Do., 3% ..	40-60	101¼	102⅛	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104	105	..
63¼	59	Met. Water, "B" ..	65¼	66¾	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	65	66	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 5% ..	85¼	86⅛	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½	71½	..
64	58	Pr. Ar. Lond., 5%	..	..	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81¼	82¼	..
100¾	93	Do., 4½% ..	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅛	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	92¼	92¾	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 5% ..	91⅜	91⅝	..
85¾	78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	84½	85	..
95¼	91[15]/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94	94¼	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	83	83½	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82½	83	..
111¾	108½	G.Col., 5% '45-70	109½	110	..
104¾	99	Kenya, 5% '45-75	102½	103	..
85½	81⅛	N't'l, 3½% '34-44	85½	86	..
76⅛	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	86¼	86¾	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70¾	70⅞	..
94¾	90¼	Do., 4% '33	95	95¼	..
99⅛	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	92¼	92¾	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	95¼	95¾	..
104	98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½	103	..
97⅛	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96⅛	97	..
89⅛	82¾	Do., 4% '43-63	85¼	86	..
88¾	84⅛	Do., 4% '40	89¾	90¼	..
80⅜	75	Do., 3% '1945	79¾	80¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	101½	102	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	89¼	89⅜	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	75¾	76¼	..
104¼	99	S.Aul., 5% '45-75	101½	102	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85¼	86	..
93⅜	89	S.A'st., 5% '45-75	90¼	90½	..
102⅜	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100½	101	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	83	83½	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	94¾	95	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	71¾	72¼	..
99⅛	91	W.Aa., 5% '45-75	90¼	90⅝	..
90⅛	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	87⅝	86¼*	..
81¼	72	Do., 4% '42-62	75½	76	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices April 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88		Arg., 4% Rescision ..	87	88	..
103¼		Do., Ext. 1900 ..	103	104	..
93¼		Do., Funding Cap. 5% ..	93⅛	94⅛	+⅛
103		Austrian, 4% ..	102⅜	103⅛	..
111⅜		Belgian, 7% ..	111	112	..
94¼		Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94	95	–¼
52⅝		Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	52½	53½	..
60⅜		Do., 4% Resection ..	61	62	+⅛
67		Do., 5% 1913 ..	66⅛	67⅛	..
81⅛		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	81	82	..
88		Do., 6% 1927 ..	88	89*	..
60		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59⅜	60¼	..
83½		Bulgaria, 7% ..	82	84	..
97½		Chile, 6% 1926 ..	97	98	..
91		Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92	..
107½		Do., 7¼% 1922 ..	107	109	+1
98		Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97⅜	98½	..
82½		Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82	83	..
48		Do., 5% 1912 ..	47¼	48¼	..
64¼		Do., 5% 1913 ..	63¾	64⅜	..
62⅜		Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	61	63	..
27		Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	26	30	..
30½		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	33	..
110¼		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110	111	..
75		Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
20⅝		French, 5% ..	20¼	20¾	..
20		Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼*	..
103¼		Midi, 6% ..	102⅜	103¾	..
103¼		Nord, 6% ..	102⅜	103¾	..
103¼		Orleans, 6% ..	103¼	104¼	..
104¼		P.L.M., 6% ..	103¾	104¾	..
109¼		Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108¾	110¼	..
105		German, 7% ..	104½	105¾	..
62½		Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
78		Do., 5% 1914 ..	77	79	..
103½		Do., 7% Refugee ..	103	104	..
99		Do., 6% Stabilisation	92	93	..
103¼		Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½	103½	..
17¾		Italian, 5½% ..	17½	18½	..
105		De., Obl. Consct. "B"	102⅜	103½	..
76¼		Japan, 4% 1899 ..	76	77	..
89⅜		Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¼	90¼	..
101⅜		Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼	102¼	+¼
94¼		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94½	95½	..
20½		Mexican, 5% ..	20	22	..
86		Peru, 6% 1928 ..	85	86	..
89		Polish, 8% ..	88½	89½	..
45		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	45	46	..
47¼		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47	48	..
2½		Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	3	..
3		Do., 5% 1906 ..	1	3	..
101½		Siamese, 4% 1924 ..	101	102*	..
12¾		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12½	13½	..
67½		Uruguay, 5½% ..	67	68	..
11		Peruvian Corp. ..	10¾	11¼	..
83½		Do., Pref. ..	83¼	84¼	..
107¼		German Potash, 7% ..	107	108	..
94½		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94	95	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88		Great Western ..	87¾	88½	–¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	80⅜	81⅜	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99½	100¼	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	96½	97½	..
52		L. Mid. and Scottish	51¾	52⅛	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¾	79¾	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	77	78	..
10¼		L. and N. East., Def.	9⅞	10⅜	–⅛
32¼		Do., Pref. ..	31¾	32⅜	..
—		Do., 3% Deb. ..	59¾	60¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	75	76	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	68¾	69¾	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	57	58	..
65⅛		Metropolitan ..	65¼	66¼	..
77⅛		Met. Dist. ..	77	78	..
32¼		Southern, Defd. ..	32⅛	32⅝	–⅛
74		Do., Pref. ..	73¼	74½	–¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93¼	94¼	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	94	95	..
23/6		Underground, £1 ..	23/5	23/9	..
111½		Do., Income ..	110½	112½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	85	87	–1
—		Argentine Gt. Western	82	84	..
—		Argentine N. Eastern	32	34	..
97½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	97	98	..
90		B.A. and Pacific ..	89½	90½	..
78½		B.A. Western ..	78	80	+⅛
216¼		Canada Pacific ..	215	216	..
82¼		Central Argentine ..	82	84	+⅛
84		Central Uruguay ..	83	85	..
18		Cordoba Central ..	17½	18½	..
27		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27	29	..
32½		Costa Rica	29	33	..
84		Entre Rios	83	85	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	28½	30½	..
57½		Leopoldina	57	58	..
9		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8	9	..
5		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅞	5¼	..
195½		San Paulo	194	198	..
19½		United of Havana ..	18½	20½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¼*	..	Lloyds, A. ..	62/6	+6d
Alexanders ..	3[11]/16	..	Martins ..	7[5]/16	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞	..	Merc. Ind. C.	13*	..
Bk. of Aust.	11[5]/16	..	Midland, £1	76/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8[13]/16	–[1]/16	Do. £12 ..	..	..
Bk. of Mil...	65	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9¼	+[1]/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	37¾	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9[1]/16	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	3[1]/4	..
Do., B	57/6	..	Nat. India ..	45*	–¼
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov.&L.	1⅝	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅛	..	Ryl. of Can.	62½	..
Can. Com. ..	53½	..	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
Char. India	18⅝*	–⅜	Un. of Aust.	10⅛	..
District ..	3⅛	..	Un. Discount	9⅜	..
Eng. S. & A.	9[1]/16	–[1]/16	Westminster	78½	+3d
Hambros ..	9⅛	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	–3d
Hongkong ..	117½	..	Wms. Dens. A	39/9	–3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	16[1]/16	+[1]/16
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phœnix, Ln.	14¾	..
Britannic ..	31½	..	Prudential ..	23¾	..
Com. Un. ..	25⅞	..	Do. "B" ..	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	12*	..	Royal ..	8⅜	..
Empr'rs Liab.	74/6	..	R. Exchange	5[7]/16	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	..	Scottish, A	16¾	..
Guardian ..	24½	..	Sun Life ..	74/0	..
Lds. and L.	29½	..	Sun Insur. ..	53	..
Ldn. Assur.	10[5]/16	–[1]/16	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6[11]/16	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0[7]/32	–[1]/64	Engl. Cotton	2[5]/16	..
Bleachers ..	21/3	+3d	Fine Spinners	24/6	..
Borax, Def.	13/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	27/0	..	Imp. Chem.	27/0	+4d
Brit.Celanese	20/7½	–10d	Do. Defd.	8/6	+1d
Do.,2nd Pf.	14/6	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	1⅜	..
Brit. Enka..	6/3	..	Lister ..	14/6	..
Calico Print.	14/0	+3d	Patent & B.	20/9	..
Can. Celanese	3	..	Ryland ..	21/3	..
Courtaulds ..	37/6	..	Salt Union ..	37/0*	..
Crosfield ..	66/3	..	Salts (W'ts'n)	2/3	–3d
Cook, Son ..	8/3	+3d	Snia Viscosa	14/3	+9d
Courtaulds..	2⅜	..	Wardle&Dav	1[15]/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	27/9	–3d	Hydro Elec.	52⅜	–1
Atlas ..	28/4½	+3d	Johnson&Ph.	40/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	38½	..	Metro. Elec.	40/9	–3d
B'south&Pt.	63/0	..	Mex.El. Com.	8[5]/16	–⅛
Braz. Tract.	54	+1⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	78½	–⅛
Brit. Insuld.	78/0*	..	Mid.Counties	29/6	+5
Bruch Elec.	1/26	..	New'lo Elec.	24/3*	..
Callender's ..	76/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	55/9*	..	Siemens ..	25/6	..
County Lond.	49/0	+9d	Trieg. Copst.	22[1]/2*	..
Yeadon Elec.	5/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	7½	+[1]/16
Gen. Elec. ..	46/3	–1/6	Whitehall Pf.	24/10½	..
*Bailey's Tel.	6⅜	..	Yorkshire ..	34/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad	14/6	..	Imperial Tob.	5	–[1]/32
Am.Dent. Inf.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob. Can	41/9	..
Apollinaris	8/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	39¾	–2¼
Assd. Cement	27/0*	+1/6	Kreuger & T.	33	–½
Borrit, Def.	40/6	+6d	Lastaro, Pf.	3	..
Brit. Alum.	46/6*	+6d	Do.Delaware	9⅛	+⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	5¾	..	Lever,7% Pf.	25/10½	..
Brit. Match	26/10¾	–3d	Liverpool Nt.	9/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/5*	+3d	London Brick	43/0	..
Brit.Port Ce.	2[3]/16	..	Manbré G.Dt.	17/3	+3d
Brit. Ropes ..	5/0	+6d	Marconi Mar.	2[1]/16*	..
Brit.& S. Pac.	15/-	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅝	–[1]/16
Cab.&W."B"	28	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do.,7½% 'A'	53	–2	Nairn,M.& G.	2⅛	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	96	..	New Tam'g'l	17/0	..
Carreras, "A"	5¾	+[1]/16	P. & O., Def.	51/0	..
Col. Graph..	6⅜	+[1]/16	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Crittall ..	25/3	..	Pinchin J'son	46/9*	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	14/3	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30/0	..
Canard St'm	23/0	..	Royal Mail ..	26½	..
Dunlop Rub.	15/0	+7d	Sm.&Arg.M.	7⅜	..
E.Ready'G.B.	20/6	+7d	Stn. Met. Gas	101⅜	..
Finlay, Jas.	41[5]/16	..	Spillers ..	20/0	–7d
Furness, W.	35/6	..	Swed.Mtch.B	17⅝	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	TarapacaNit.	7[4]/32	..
Gaumont Pr.	18[1]/32	+2/0	Turner & N'l	36*	..
Globe Tel. ..	21¼	..	Utd. Dairies	30/9	..
Gramophone	4[9]/16	–⅛	Un. Molasses	57[5]/16	–[1]/32
Harrisons&C.	6¾	..	Unilever ..	3[15]/16	..
Imp.Con. Gas	395	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	41[3]/32	+[1]/16
Imp. Smelt.	17/6	–3d	Wallpaper D.	48/6	–3d

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/7½	–1¼d	Howard & B.	7[1]/16	..
Armstrong..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	35/7½*	..
Babcock&W.	61/6	–6d	Pease & Pins.	3/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/10½	..	Pease&Partn.	9/9	..
Bengal ..	11/3	..	Powell, Duff.	10/0	–3d
B.S.A. ..	10/6	+1¼d	Richds.West.	5/0	..
Bolsover ..	15/3	..	Ruston & H.	7/3	..
Brown (John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	14/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2[11]/32	..	Stanley ..	19/6	..
Consett ..	8/9	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/4½*	–1¼d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	+9d	S. Durham ..	21/6	..
Dorman,Long	5/3	..	Swan,Hunter	22/9*	..
Ebbw Vale..	17¼	..	Tata, Deb. ..	101	..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Thomas, R. ..	2[11]/32	..
Hadfields ..	8/1½	+1¼d	Vickers ..	77½	..
Harld.&W.P.	11/9	..	Weardale, Df.	18/9	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	–1/3	Yk.Am. A&D.	7[7]/32	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5%)	36/9	–9d.	National Bus	26/0[1]	+1/-
Dennis Bros.	2[19]/32	+[1]/32	Rolls-Royce	45/7½	..
Ford ..	4	+[1]/16	Rover ..	11/9	+2/3
Guy Motors	20/6	..	Singer ..	54/9	+9d.
Humber ..	18/9	+1/3	S.T.D. Pref.	9/9	..
Imp.Airways	20/3	+5d.	Smith, S., Df.	4/6	..
Leyland ..	77/3	–9d.	Thornycroft	75/9	–6d
Lucas, J. ..	4[1]/8	..	Till. & Brit.	1¾	..
Morris 7½ Pf.	22/3	..	Till. Stevens	15/0*	+6d.
Napier, D. ..	12/51	+1/3	Tilling, T. ..	4⅞*	+⅛

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	28/0	+1/0	Ind., Coope	67/0	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0	+3d	Meux's ..	40/0	+1/6
Benskin's ..	58/0	+1/9	Mitch's & B.	50/0	..
C.of Lon.,Def.	13/3	+6d	S. Africa ..	62/0	+6d
Courage ..	67/3*	+1/9	Taylor, Wlkr.	36/6	+1/9
Distillers ..	57/5	..	Threlfalls ..	53/9	+1/9
Guinness ..	108/0	+2/6	WalkerP.&C.	17/3	+6d
Hoare	67/0	+9d	Watney, Def.	53/0	+1/6

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	20/6	..	Lewis Ptd. ..	47/6	..
Army & N. ..	40/9	..	Lipton	4/10[3]*	+1½d
Barkers	67/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4[3]/32	..
Boots Purell	6¼	..	Maple	54/6	..
Carlton	54/9	..	Map.& Webb	13/0*	–3d
Debenhams ..	10/9	..	Maypole,Def.	5/5	+1½d
Fredk.Hotels	11/3	..	Savoy Hotel	53/5*	..
Gordon Hts.	14[1]/2	..	Selfridge, Pf.	26/9	..
Harrods	69/0	+6d	Smart Bros.	1[7]/16	..
Harrds(B.A.)	19/0	+3d	Spiers&Pond	18/9	–3d
Home&C.	4/0	17[1]/2	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/3	–3d	Whiteley ..	55/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	..	Daleety ..	11	..
Arg.Sthn. Id.	22/0	..	Forestal ..	17/6	..
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/9	..
Aust.Merc.Ld.	7*	..	Hudson's B.	4½	..
Brit. N.Bore.	7/0	..	Kasala Cot.	6/9	+5d
Cty. Ld. Real	19/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	10/1	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Sudan Plants.	2[3]/32	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4[7]/32	..
An.-Dutch ..	33[1]/2	–1¼d	Lumut ..	2	–[1]/32
An.-Java ..	2/9	..	Malacca ..	19/6	..
An.-Malay ..	3[3]/4	–[1]/16	Malayalam ..	26/9	..
Bat. Tiss (..	1[5]/8	..	Mendaris ..	1[5]/16	–[1]/16
Batoe Kidoel	1¾	..	Morlimun ..	2/6	..
Batu Tiga ..	1¾	..	Pataling ..	22/6	+7½d
Bertam Cons.	4[1]/2	..	Perak ..	5/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	37/6	+1½d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1[1]/32	..
Consett ..	3[3]/32	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1[1]/2	..	Sennah ..	1¾	..
Grand Cent.	3[3]/32	..	Sialang ..	1[1]/16	..
Gula Kalump	1[3]/16	..	Straits Ter.	1[3]/16	..
Highlands ..	1[3]/8	..	Sum. Para ..	3/1½	..
Java Invest. ..	1⅛	..	Tandjong ..	1⅜	..
Java United ..	1[3]/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	1[5]/16	..
Jugra-Darey	15/3	..	Telogoredjo ..	17/6	–3d
Kapar Para ..	1¼	..	U. Serdang ..	5/9	..
Kuala Lump.	2[1]/8	–[1]/16	U. Sua B't'g	3[5]/16	..
Labu	1[11]/16	..	U. Sumatra ..	2/0	..
Lanadron ..	2[3]/32	–[1]/32	U. Temiang ..	2/6	..
Llangil	1[7]/32	..	Vallambrosa ..	12/6	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	22[1]/2	–[1]/4	East'n Prod.	4[15]/32	+[1]/32
An.-Ceylon ..	1[3]/16	–9d	Empire ..	41/9	..
Assam Co. ..	1[1]/4	..	Galaha ..	2[1]/32	..
Assam Front.	23/3	..	Imperial Tea	1[3]/16	..
Bogaw'tawa	67/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2[1]/16	..
Brahmap'tra	2[9]/32	..	Jokai ..	3[1]/16	..
Brit. Indian ..	2[1]/16	..	Jorehaut ..	3[1]/2	..
Budla Beta ..	78.0	+3d	Lanka Plant.	2[3]/16	..
Carolina ..	3[1]/16	+[1]/32	Leboag ..	4[1]/2	..
Ceylon Plant.	3[3]/32	+[1]/32	Lungla ..	2[3]/32	..
Clargoma ..	12/9	..	Makuma ..	1¼	..
Chubwa	5[3]/16	..	Nedeem ..	2[1]/4	..
Cons. T. & L.	2[5]/16	..	New Dimbula	6⅝*	+[1]/32
Darjeeling ..	3[1]/32	..	Nuwara Kiiya	5[9]/32	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3[7]/16	..	Pabbojan ..	5[1]/16	+3d
Deundi	3[5]/16	..	Scot.Tea & T.	4[5]/16	+3d
Dooars	2[15]/16	+9d	Singlo	49/0	..
Doom Dooma	82.0	+9d	Travancore ..	2[9]/16	–[1]/16
East'n Assam	3[1]/16	..	Upper Assam	2[1]/16	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	1[3]/16	..	Lobitos ..	2[5]/32	–[1]/16
A.-Egypt. D.	21[7]/32	–[1]/32	Mex. Eagle ..	14[1]/2	–4½d
A.-Persian ..	4¼	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8[4]/5	..
Apex Trin. ..	1¼	..	Phœnix Exh.	12/3	–1½d
Attock	1[5]/8	–[1]/16	R. Dutch ..	34	–¼
Brit. Borneo	11/9	+1½d	Shell	41[3]/16	–[1]/16
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/3	..
Brit.Cntl.Pf.	7[1]/2	..	Steaua Rom.	6/9	–1½d
Burmah	4[5]/8	..	Trinidad C.	3/9	..
Canad. Eagle	13/7½	–3d	Trinidad L.	3[7]/16	–[1]/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/10½	+1½d	U. Brit. Trin.	6/10½	–1½d
Creole	11[3]/32	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/9	–1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2¾	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/3	..	Modder.Deep	1[5]/16	..
Anglo-Amer.	11[15]/16*	..	Modder. East	1[5]/16	..
An.-French	20/0	..	Nourse	9/3	..
Brakpan ..	2[15]/16	..	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
C.Mining.Rr.	18	–¼	New Jagers.	2	–[1]/16
City Deep ..	6/9	..	New Modder.	4[3]/32	..
Cons. Diads.	10/0	..	New State A.	1[3]/32	+[1]/32
Cons.G.Flds.	2[7]/32	..	Rand Mines ..	9/3	–3d
Cons. M. R.	16/3	–3d	Randfr'n E.	6/0	..
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	..	Rand Mines ..	3[5]/16	–[1]/16
Crown	5[3]/16	..	Rand Selec.	12/0	..
Daggafontein	1[5]/16	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9[1]	..
De Beers, D.	2[5]/16	–[1]/32	S.A.Gold Tst.	2[1]/32*	..
Durban Deep	11/0	+3d	S.A. Town ..	6/3	..
East Geduld	1[3]/8	..	S.W. Africa	16/0	+6d
East Rand..	11.0	–3d	Springs ..	3[9]/32	..
Geduld ..	3[15]/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	1[3]/16	+[1]/32
Gen. Mining	3¾	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1[1]/16	..
Govt. Areas	1¾	..	Union Corp.	3[3]/32	..
Cannell Ld.	2[7]/32	..	V. Ryn Deep	1[5]/16	..
Knights ..	9/0

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Charing Cross, 27/3 -/3
City of Lond., 33/9 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 29/3 -/6
Clyde Valley, 36/6
Co. de B. Aires, 8% Pre-Pref., 21/- 1/-
Co. of Lond., 48/9 -/9 9/- 8/6 -/3 -/9 -/6 -/10½ 9/3 -/3 9/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/3
Do., 7% Deb., 103
Elec. Supply, 6% Pref., 22/11½
Hungarian Transdanubian, 6½% Deb., 87⅛
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 24/6
Lancashire, 27/3
Do., 7% Pat. Pref., 27/9 8/- 7/9
London Elect. Supply, 29/6
London Power, 5% Deb., 101 1 100½ 1½
Madras, 5½% Pref. (free of tax), 22/3††
Metrop., 40/6 1/6 -/3
Mexican L. and P., 5% 1st Mt. Bds. (Endorsed), 78 8-80
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24/6 -/11½ 4/-/-
Do., 5% Pref. (Pig.), 19/6 -/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 95¼ ¼
Do., 6% Deb., 104¾ ¼
North Metrop. Supply, 5½% Deb., 104⅛
Northampton, 42/-
Perak River Hydro-Elect., 7% Deb., 107
Prussian, 6% Bds., 93
River Plate, 22/6
St. James' and Pall Mall, 27/3
Scottish Power, 28/10½ 9/11½ 8/-
Shanghai, 83¼ 2 2 ¼ 3¼ ½
South London, 27/6
South Wales, 6% Deb., 99
Southern Brazil, 6½% Debs., 85††
Tokyo, 6% Bds. (Ser.), 96¾ 6 ¼ 6 ½ ½ 5¼ ½ 5½
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 97
Vic Falls and Transv., 62/9¾
Do., Pref., 33/10½
Yorkshire, 6% Bds., 90⅛
West Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 97½ ¼
Westminster, 27/-
Do., 4% Pref., 17/9 -/9
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/6 -/9 5/- 4/10½ -/9 5/-
Do., 6% Deb., 103¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British, 14/7½ -/9 -/½ -/3
Cty. of Lond. New (iss. at 36s., 16s. pd.), 24/3½ -/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 87⅝ 4/10½
Mid. Counties Elect., 18/10½
Nigerian, Prefd., 13/6
Scottish Elec., 9/-/10½†† -/11½†† 1/- 1/- 0/10½ -/9 -/10½
Do., fully pd., 28/-/11½
Societe Intercommunale Belge, 5½% Bds., 95 ¼
Southeastern, Op. Warrants, 3/4
W. Gloucestershire, 50/-

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

Anglo-Newfoundland, 6% Bds., 102⅜
Anz. Ests. of Bovril, Prefd. (8%), 18/6
Argentine Southern, 20/6
Australian Pastoral, 7/6
Brit. Empire, Preid., 20/- -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 16/9
Brit. N. Borneo, 7/7½ 7/-
Brit. S. Africa, Regd., 38/9 -/10½ 8/-/ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6
City of London Real Prop., 19/-
Do., 4% Pref. (free tax), 19/- 18/4½
Cordova, 2/0½ -/1¼ -/1½
Dalgety, 10/-
Do., 7% Pref., 21/10½ -/10½ 5/11½ 5/-
Eastern Govt., 4% Certs., 97⅛ 7
Forestal, 17/9 -/9 -/4½
Do., Pref. (6%), 16/10½
Grosvenor House (Park Lane), 6½% Deb., 92 2
Hudson's Bay, 88/4½ -/9 -/4½ 7/6 -/6
Hyderabad, 22/9
Latin American, 13/6††
London and S. American, 5% Pref., 16/6
London County F. and E. Props., 28/9 -/9 -/9 -/6 -/6 8- -/3
Mercantile Marine, 7/3
Mexican Land & Agric., 5/-
Nelson Financial, 13/-, 177
North Queensland, 5% Deb., 83†† 4†† 3††
Peruvian, 8%, 2/10½
Pinsent, pfd., 90 1½
Prudential, 6% Pref., 38/7½†† -/7½ -/3
Rand Selection Exchange, 6½
Royal, 74/8½
Sect. Union and Nat., "A," 16⅛
Sen. 7½%, 6/3 -/10½ -/10½
Sun Life, 54
World Auxiliary, 23/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Caledonian, New, £1 pd., 19½

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Allsopp Brewery, 6% Deb., 106½
Anglo-Celtic, 150 50
Atlas Elec. and Gen., 28/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/6½ -/4½ -/11½
-/3 -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 21/10½ -/10½ 5/11½ 5/-
Bankers', 7½% Pref., 82⅛ 3
Brit. Assets, 2/-
Brit. Combined Investors, 112⅛
Brit. Ind. and Gen., 3% Prefd., 65
Brit. Steamships, 5% Deb., 92½
City and Internat., 5% Pref., 87½
Foreign and Amer. and Gen., 5% Prefd., 87½
Foreign and Col., 197
Do., 6% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Foreign Railways, 5% Pref., 83¼
General and Com., 7% Prefd., 83
Globe Telegraph, 21½ -/6 -/6
Internat. Financial Socy., 6% Pref., 98 8
Do., 5% Deb., 95¼
Investors Tst. Assn., 58½ -/6
Lake View, 22/6½ 3/3 -/3 2/9½
Do., 5% Pref., 42
Melbourne City Props., 41½% Deb., 90⅜
Mercantile Invest., 34⅜ 40 3 5½
Do., Pref., 95
Mid-European, 5½% Prefd., 91½
New York and Gen., 146
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Premier, 5% Pref., 84½
Rio Claro Rly., 5% Deb., 98½
Rubber and Tropical, 8/9
Scottish Invest., 5% Pref., 103
Scottish Nat., 5% Deb., 94
Sec. Mercantile, 5% Pref., 91
Sterling, 5% Pref., 95
Third Scot. Nat., 5% Deb., 90 ¼
Trustees and Gen., 5% Pref., 85½
Trustees Corp., 24⅜
Us. Commercial, 135⅛ 5
U.S. Deb., 250½†† 5 8 60

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clyde and Mersey, 104
Monks, 18/3 18/-18/-
Northern Trust-Nine, 90
Do., 6% Pref., 23/3
Southern Stockholders, 18/3 -/3
Third Scot. Nat., 101
Do., 5% Prefd., 84½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 5/6
Armstrong, Whitworth Sec., "A," -/7
Babcock and Wilcox, 61/6 2/- 1/- 60/6 1/- -/9½ -/9
Bengal, 7½% Pref., 16/-
Do., 6% Deb., 94½ 4
Cohen's, 4/3 -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 93
Cory, 28/6 -/6 -/3 -/3 -/3
Dominion Iron and Steel, 5% Bds., 97
Dominion Steel, London Bds., 85
Dorman, Long, 5/3½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 91
Ebbw Vale, 1/1½
Guest, Keen, 35/4½ -/9½ 6/- 5/9
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 57/6
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 21/- 1/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 11/9 -/6 -/9½ -/9 -/8¾
Hoarden Collieries, 20/9
Lewis's, 20/3
Lindsay, 1012½ 2½ 100⅞
Palmers Shipbldg., 20/3
Pickett, Cockerell Prof. (41½), 11/6
Pressed Steel, 19/3
Do., pfd., 12½ 13½ 12½
Do., fully pd., 13½ 12½
Prudential, 6% Pref., 38/7½†† -/7½ -/3
Royal Exchange, 6½
Scot. Union and Nat., "A," 16⅛
Sen. 7½%, 6/3 -/10½ -/10½
Sun Life, 54
Vickers, 7/7½ -/6 -/9½ -/7½
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 16/3
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1911), 19/11½ -/3 -/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Beardmore, 7½% 2nd Prefce., -/10 -/10
Brit. Empire Steel, 6% 1st Pref. (Int. Cts.), 93⅛½
Clarke, Chapman, 24/6 1
Consolidated Coal Corp., "A," 4/1½††
Continuous Coal Corp., "A," 4/1½††

Davis and Timmins, 43/4½
Dorman Long, New, 4/10½ -/10½
Do., New 5% Pref., 8/6½ -/6
Duffield Iron, 3/0½ -/9½
Ebbw Vale, 5% Notes, 121⅛
G.C. Metal, 7/- 82/6††
Stanton, 29/6 -/9
W. Canadian, 11/-‡

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 13¾ 14 13⅞ 14 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛ 14¼
Ashanti Gold, 31/6 2/- 2/- -/1½ 1/10½ -/4½ -/6 2/1½
1/4½ -/9 10½ -/9 2/1½ 1/9 -/10½ -/6 -/3
Bechuanaland, 9/1½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 10/10½ 10/- -/10½
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 45/- 3/9 40/-
Cons. Mines Selection, 18/4½
De Beers Cons., 40% Pref. (Regd.), 13
Do., 6% Deferred, 10⅛
Geduld, 4 Prefs., 63/9 71/3‡
London Tin, 27/4½ -/4½ 7/- -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/9 6/9 7/3 -/9
Do., 7½% Pfd., Prefd., 9/1½ 8/6 9/1½ 8/6 9/- -/1½
8/6½ -/- -/10½‡
Mysore Gold, 10/10½
Nat. Mining, 1/1
Oregum Gold, 1/9 -/9
Oriental Cons., 10/-
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 42⅜ 7 8¼ 7 8¼ 8
Do., Def., 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 42⅜ 7 8¼ 7 8¼ 8
Do., Def., 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛
St. John del Rey, 18/9 10/1½ 19/- -/1½
Tanganyika Concessions, 41/3 2/6 -/6 1/3 -/3‡ 40/11¼
-/3 1/6½
Tharsis Sulphur (Bearer), 96/10½ 8/9
Union Corp., 73/3 -/3¼ -/6‡ -/6‡ -/11½
Union Minière, 6% Bds., 102
Van Ryn, 6/3‡
Vereeniging Ests., 38/9
Waihi, 13/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Northern Blocks, -/7½‡ 1/3¾ 0/7½‡
Boulder Perseverance, 19/- -/7½ -/7½
Lake View and Star, 11/6 -/6 -/10½
Lyon, Australia and Gen., -/3‡
Mount Ida, 22/6††
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/1½ -/1½ -/3¾ -/3¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 2/7½
Assd. Mining and Fin., 1/7½‡
Balachit, -/-
Do., Pref., 6/6
Bovril Hill Prop., 19/6 19/- 19/- -/6
Burma Corp., 13/7½ -/3¼ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3
Camp Bird, New, 1/1½
Champion Reef of India, 8/- 8/-
East Pool and Agar, -/10
El Oro, 1/9
Hongtou, 2/6
Indian Copper, 1/6†† -/6½ -/7 -/4½ -/6½ -/6¾ -/5
Kareru, 5/9 -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½
Kassuting, 9/6 -/10½
Keeley Silver, 1/10½ 0/9‡
Kent, 5/3
Killinghall (Ire. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 11/3 10/6 -/9
Lena Goldfields, 1/-/11
London Tin, Pract., Certs., -/11½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/11½ -/6
-/9½ -/9 -/10¾ -/-
Do., 7½% Pref. Pract. Certs., -/5¼ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/11½ -/6¼
-/6¾ -/1 -/10½ -/9¾ -/-
Malayan Tin Dredging, 27/7½ 7/-
Mexican Corp., 5/3‡
Mexico et El Oro (Bearer), 2/10½ -/10½
Mining Trust, 9/6 -/10½ -/6 -/9 -/8¾ -/10½ -/9 -/6
Mount Lyell, 30/-
Nundydroog, 15/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9 -/7½
Patino, 5½ 5½
Penanyar, 1/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8½ -/8
Pengkalen, 1/6
Petaling, 13/9
Rio Tinto (fully pd.), 12/6
Rokana, 4¼ 4⅛
Russo-Asiatic, -/5¼ -/5½ -/5½ -/5¼
San Francisco de Mexico, 22/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/3
Siamese, 12/12½
Sinie, 19/-
S. American Copper, 2/1 -/1 -/3
Southern Malayan, 17/3½
Southern Perak, 4/-
Sulphide Corp., 13/6
Sungei Besi, Newly (fss. at 10/-, 2/- pd.), 2/7½
Tavoy, 8/6 -/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/9 9/-
Tronoh, 6/9 9/-
Ud. Diam. of Brit. Guiana, 9/- -/1½ 8/11¼ 9/- -/1½ 9/- -/1½
Venture, 6/5¼
Vipond, 3/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 16/- 16/- 16/-
Associated, 22/-
Anglo-Amer. of S. A., 27/6 -/3 6/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 93⅛ ¼ 2½ 3½ 2½ 2¼ ¾
Atlantic Diamond, 19/6
Brakpan, 56/7½‡ 9 3/4
Bwana M'Kubwa, 18/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½
-/9 -/10½ -/6 17/9 18/3 -/7½
Cam and Motor, 22/- 20/7½
Cape Asbestos, 58/1½ 7/6 -/6 61/3 7/6
Do., New, 53⅞ ½
Do., 6% Fundind Pref., 66/3 -/10½
Citr Deep, 6/9 -/9
Cons. Diam. of S. W. Africa, 9/11¼ 10/- 10/- 9/10½
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 45/- 3/9 40/-
Cons. Mines Selection, 18/4½
De Beers Cons., 40% Pref. (Regd.), 13
Do., 6% Deferred, 10⅛
Geduld, 4 Prefs., 63/9 71/3‡
London Tin, 27/4½ -/4½ 7/- -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/9 6/9 7/3 -/9
Do., 7½% Pfd., Prefd., 9/1½ 8/6 9/1½ 8/6 9/- -/1½
8/6½ -/- -/10½‡
Mysore Gold, 10/10½
Nat. Mining, 1/1
Oregum Gold, 1/9 -/9
Oriental Cons., 10/-
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 42⅜ 7 8¼ 7 8¼ 8
Do., Def., 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛
St. John del Rey, 18/9 10/1½ 19/- -/1½
Tanganyika Concessions, 41/3 2/6 -/6 1/3 -/3‡ 40/11¼
-/3 1/6½
Tharsis Sulphur (Bearer), 96/10½ 8/9
Union Corp., 73/3 -/3¼ -/6‡ -/6‡ -/11½
Union Minière, 6% Bds., 102
Van Ryn, 6/3‡
Vereeniging Ests., 38/9
Waihi, 13/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Northern Blocks, -/7½‡ 1/3¾ 0/7½‡
Boulder Perseverance, 19/- -/7½ -/7½
Lake View and Star, 11/6 -/6 -/10½
Lyon, Australia and Gen., -/3‡
Mount Ida, 22/6††
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/1½ -/1½ -/3¾ -/3¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 2/7½
Assd. Mining and Fin., 1/7½‡
Balachit, -/-
Do., Pref., 6/6
Bovril Hill Prop., 19/6 19/- 19/- -/6
Burma Corp., 13/7½ -/3¼ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3
Camp Bird, New, 1/1½
Champion Reef of India, 8/- 8/-
East Pool and Agar, -/10
El Oro, 1/9
Hongtou, 2/6
Indian Copper, 1/6†† -/6½ -/7 -/4½ -/6½ -/6¾ -/5
Kareru, 5/9 -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½
Kassuting, 9/6 -/10½
Keeley Silver, 1/10½ 0/9‡
Kent, 5/3
Killinghall (Ire. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 11/3 10/6 -/9
Lena Goldfields, 1/-/11
London Tin, Pract., Certs., -/11½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/11½ -/6
-/9½ -/9 -/10¾ -/-
Do., 7½% Pref. Pract. Certs., -/5¼ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/11½ -/6¼
-/6¾ -/1 -/10½ -/9¾ -/-
Malayan Tin Dredging, 27/7½ 7/-
Mexican Corp., 5/3‡
Mexico et El Oro (Bearer), 2/10½ -/10½
Mining Trust, 9/6 -/10½ -/6 -/9 -/8¾ -/10½ -/9 -/6
Mount Lyell, 30/-
Nundydroog, 15/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9 -/7½
Patino, 5½ 5½
Penanyar, 1/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8½ -/8
Pengkalen, 1/6
Petaling, 13/9
Rio Tinto (fully pd.), 12/6
Rokana, 4¼ 4⅛
Russo-Asiatic, -/5¼ -/5½ -/5½ -/5¼
San Francisco de Mexico, 22/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/3
Siamese, 12/12½
Sinie, 19/-
S. American Copper, 2/1 -/1 -/3
Southern Malayan, 17/3½
Southern Perak, 4/-
Sulphide Corp., 13/6
Sungei Besi, Newly (fss. at 10/-, 2/- pd.), 2/7½
Tavoy, 8/6 -/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/9 9/-
Tronoh, 6/9 9/-
Ud. Diam. of Brit. Guiana, 9/- -/1½ 8/11¼ 9/- -/1½ 9/- -/1½
Venture, 6/5¼
Vipond, 3/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 16/- 16/- 16/-
Associated, 22/-
Anglo-Amer. of S. A., 27/6 -/3 6/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 93⅛ ¼ 2½ 3½ 2½ 2¼ ¾
Atlantic Diamond, 19/6
Brakpan, 56/7½‡ 9 3/4
Bwana M'Kubwa, 18/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½
-/9 -/10½ -/6 17/9 18/3 -/7½
Cam and Motor, 22/- 20/7½
Cape Asbestos, 58/1½ 7/6 -/6 61/3 7/6
Do., New, 53⅞ ½
Do., 6% Fundind Pref., 66/3 -/10½
Citr Deep, 6/9 -/9
Cons. Diam. of S. W. Africa, 9/11¼ 10/- 10/- 9/10½
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 45/- 3/9 40/-
Cons. Mines Selection, 18/4½
De Beers Cons., 40% Pref. (Regd.), 13
Do., 6% Deferred, 10⅛
Geduld, 4 Prefs., 63/9 71/3‡
London Tin, 27/4½ -/4½ 7/- -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/9 6/9 7/3 -/9
Do., 7½% Pfd., Prefd., 9/1½ 8/6 9/1½ 8/6 9/- -/1½
8/6½ -/- -/10½‡
Mysore Gold, 10/10½
Nat. Mining, 1/1
Oregum Gold, 1/9 -/9
Oriental Cons., 10/-
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 42⅜ 7 8¼ 7 8¼ 8
Do., Def., 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛
St. John del Rey, 18/9 10/1½ 19/- -/1½
Tanganyika Concessions, 41/3 2/6 -/6 1/3 -/3‡ 40/11¼
-/3 1/6½
Tharsis Sulphur (Bearer), 96/10½ 8/9
Union Corp., 73/3 -/3¼ -/6‡ -/6‡ -/11½
Union Minière, 6% Bds., 102
Van Ryn, 6/3‡
Vereeniging Ests., 38/9
Waihi, 13/7½ -/7½

SHIPPING

African, 6% Deb., 85 3†† 5
Argentine Navigation, 19/9
Ch. Gen. Transatlantique, 6½% Obgs., 100¾
Cunard, 23/3 2/10½ 3/3 2/10½ 3/3 2/9 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 100 100 100 99¾
Eagle Oil Trans., 6% Pref., 18/1/6
French Steam, 6½% Bds., 103 3
Furness, Withy, 33/- -/6 -/7½ -/6 5/- 5/-††
Gt. E. Train Ferries, 14/-
Indo-China, Defd., 70/-
Jacobs, 27/- 8/-
Lecmont and Holt, 3% Deb., 82½ 3 2½ 2 2 2 3†† 3 2½
Do., 6% Pref., 103 1 100½ 11
Do., 5% Deb., 101 1 100½ 11
R.M.S.P., 26½ 7 6
Do., 4½% Deb., 75 5
Do., 5% Deb., 64†† 7 70 70 67
Union-Castle, 6% Pref., 12/3 -/3
White Star, 6½% Pref., 12/9 -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canada Lines, 18††
Tankers, Pfg. Pref., 8/7½
United Molasses, 12/-
Do., 6% Deb., 84

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalgamated, 22½
Anglo-Ceylon, 36/- 7/-
Assam Co., 34/6
Assam Cons., 12/- 11/10½ 12/-
Assam Frontier, 23/6
Bengal Up-Country, 22/6
Ceylon, 5⅞ 7/16 11/32 11/32 7/16 11/32
Chirnside, 70/-
Cons. Tea and Lands, 26 6 1¼ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 84
Dimbula Valley, 65/- -/6 5/- -/6 -/4½
Dolosella, 18/- -/3
Doears, 56/3
Doom Dooma, 83/11½
Ekaj and Ceylon, 25/9 -/9
Galaha, 52/3
Imperial, 39/9 9/- -/9 9/- 7/9
Jhanzie, 49/9 50/-
Jokai, 7/- 5/- 5/-
Lungla, 14/6 -/6 15/-
Nuwara Eliya, 5½ 11/32 11/32
Pandan, 19/6†† 20/- 20/-
Rajaweli, 29/9
Do., 6% Pref., 18/9
Scottish of Ceylon, 65/3
Sungei, 49/9 -/9
Sumatra Ests., 21/- 20/6 -/7½ -/9 20/- -/6 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance of Ceylon, 47/6
Assam-Doears, 39⅜ 40 39⅜ 40
Budla Beta, 7/8 -/8 -/8
Dejoo, 41/- -/3
Dima, 48/6†† 9/6††
Mahuli, 2/4½Δ
Pundaloya of Ceylon, 90/-†† -/9††
Travancore, 50/7½ 1/9
United Planters' of Ceylon, 38/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 103 4½ ½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A" 54⅞ ¼ 5¼ 5 4⅞ ¾ 5
4 4 5 4⅞ ½ 5 ¼ 4¾
Do., "B," 27⅞ 8⅝ 7⅞ ¼ 8 8¼ ¼ 8 7⅞ ¾
Do., 5½% Pref., 95½†† ¼ ½ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ¼ ½ ½
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 63½††† 3
International, 74½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 41/3†† -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 33/9 1/10½
Radio Corp. of America, 86⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ¼
⅞ ⅛ ⅞

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% 1st Pref., 60/-
Do., 5% Deb., 87
Brazilian Tract. Sel. 15/4½ 1½ 4 ⅞ 3⅞ 4 4 4 1¼ 3¾ 4 ⅝ 5½
4 1¼ 4¼ 3¾ 1½ ½ ⅞ ½ ½ 1½ 1¾ 4¼ 3¾ 5△†† 4½††
3½ 4 ½
Cape Elect., 6/-

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

will be found in column 7

London and Sub., 5% Pref., 10/-
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 97 8 7 7
London Ud., 4% Deb., 53
Metrop. Elec., 5% Deb., 94⅛ 5 4½ 5
National, 36/9† 25/- -/7½ -/7½ 6/3 6/- 5/- 6/3 -/3 -/6 5/6
São Paulo, 5% Deb., 87½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brazilian Traction, New Fract. Certs., 8⅞ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ⅝
East Kent, 41½ -/6 -/3
National, New, 25/- -/6 -/6 -/9 -/6
Do., New 7% Pref., 20/3 -/3 -/3 20/- -/9 20/-

WATER WORKS

East Surrey, 6% Deb., 100 100
Prov. of B.A., 30/- -/9
Southend, New (5% Max.), 8½ 1½

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, April 22.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.05 (previous closing 89.30); 4% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.85 (102.90); 99.80 (99.92); 5% Rentes, 1917, 100.95; 4% Rentes, 1918, 97.20 (105.15); 6% Credit National, 1919, 1927, 1,010.50 (1,005.50); 4% Rentes, 1920, 103.95 (1043/4), 134.35 (135); 1927, 1,010.50 (105.15); 6% Credit National, 1919, 567 (566); 4% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526.50 (527); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 555 (555); 6% Credit National, 1924, 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 393 (393.40); 3½% Italian Rentes, 90 (90.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.90 (7.80); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.80 (3.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 63.10 (62.75); Banque de France, 25,200 (25,465); Banque de Paris, 3,275 (3,290); Banque Parisienne, 2,265 (2,265); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,020 (2,045); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,770 (3,765); Credit Lyonnais, 3,305 (3,310). It is also proposed to allocate £1,000 (the same) to staff benevolent fund and to provide £250 (against £545) for directors' extra fees. The carry-forward is £27,958, as against £27,141 brought in.

GENERAL CEYLON RUBBER AND TEA

The net profit of the General Ceylon Rubber and Tea Estates for 1929 amounted to £31,558 (against £34,732 for 1928). It is proposed to pay on May 1 a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), and to allocate £2,000 (against £3,000) to reserve, increasing that account to £82,000. The carry-forward is reduced from £5,801 to £4,857. The tea crop amounted to 2,254,790lb. (against 2,216,173lb.), for which the net average price realised per lb. was 13.38d. (against 15.42d.). The rubber crop rose from 1,342,903lb. to 1,733,315lb., and realized a net average price per lb. of 8.39d. (against 8.86d.). The cardamom crop was 10,924lb. (against 10,824lb.); the net average price realised per lb. was 3s. 7.58d. (against 3s. 5.17d.).

Meeting, April 30.

PYE RADIO

The first report of Pye Radio, Limited, states that the profit for the year ended March 31, after providing for depreciation and directors' fees, amounted to £62,686, in addition to which there was a profit of £2,788 for the period from February 12, 1929 (date of incorporation) to March 31, 1929. The Eight per Cent. Participating Preferred Ordinary shares are to receive the maximum dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, while the total capital (which is in 1s. shares) is 100 per cent. A sum of £12,725 is reserved for taxation, and a Preferred Ordinary dividend equalization fund is to be created with the sum of £4,172, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £1,623. The profits have substantially exceeded the estimates given in the prospectus published in February, 1929. Meeting, May 1.

RANGOON ELECTRIC TRAMWAY AND SUPPLY

The Rangoon Electric Tramway and Supply Company reports a net profit for 1929, after transferring £61,000 to reserve for renewals account, of £62,328 (against £58,058 for 1928). The Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends took £28,533. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of Rs.1 4a. per share, making Rs.1 12a. per share, subject to deduction income-tax, for the year (the same), while the carry-forward is increased from £20,624 to £21,786. The tramway cars travelled 2,927,203 miles (against 2,902,916 miles) and carried 27,307,566 passengers (against 29,198,999). The omnibus services in the city and suburbs were continued, and it is stated that the position at the end of the year showed a loss. During the year an additional 548 consumers of electrical energy were connected. Meeting, April 29 (in Rangoon).

ARGUS PRESS HOLDINGS

The Argus Press Holdings, Limited, was formed last year to acquire the whole of the issued Ordinary share capital (200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each) of the Argus Press, Limited. The first accounts of the company covering the period to March 31 last show that in respect of the dividends, less expenditure received from the Argus Press amounted to £38,664. The company also received a balance dividend of £24,000 in respect of the year 1928, less tax, together with the dividend of £10,000 received on the Ordinary shares, has been used in writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses. The directors propose to dispose of the balance available by placing £5,000 to general reserve, providing £13,425 for the Preference share dividend to March 31 last, and by providing £16,933 for the dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, less tax, from the date of allotment (10½ months). The amount to be carried forward is £2,598.

EASTERN PRODUCE AND ESTATES

The profit of the Eastern Produce and Estates Company for 1929 amounted to £126,259 (against £163,541 for 1928), in addition to which £35,110 was brought forward, giving a total of £161,369. After allowing for the Preference dividend, £3,600, and the interim dividend already paid on the Ordinary shares, £33,300, the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £66,600 (making 30 per cent. for the year, against 35 per cent.), to transfer £15,000 (against £20,000) to general reserve (increasing that account to £260,000), to write £10,000 off buildings and machinery, to write £10,000 off £3,000 for income-tax, and to add £5,000 (against £8,000) to staff pension and provident funds. There will then remain £24,869 to be carried forward. The tea crop fell from 6,838,984lb. in 1928 to 6,674,681lb., and the average net price realised was also lower at 151d. per lb. (against 163¼d.); costs were unchanged at 11d. per lb. The rubber crop rose from 647,134lb. to 864,000lb., and realised a net price of 7¾d. per lb. (against 8½d.). The f.o.b. cost was slightly under 8½d. per lb. (against 10d.). Meeting, April 30.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER

The first annual report of International Paper and Power Company (Boston, Mass.) states that for the full year 1929 the earnings available for depreciation and for dividends on the shares amounted to $13,151,265. Total dividend payments amounted to $8,834,511 (Preferred dends, $6,447,651, and Class "A" Common dividends, $2,386,800), and depreciation to $9,139,500, leaving a deficit for the year of $4,822,749. The total capital assets of the company and its subsidiaries have a book value of $661,001,400, of which $410,610,883, or over 62 per cent., represents power and utility properties and investments. At the present time practically two-thirds of the consolidated net earnings available for interest and reserves are being derived from power and utility operations. The consolidated balance sheet shows that at the end of 1929 net current assets exceeded $56,000,000, while the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was nearly four to one. In 1929 the paper and pulp development programme commenced in 1925 was substantially completed. Referring to market conditions, the report states that there has been no material change in the newsprint situation. Prices became stabilized during the spring of 1929, and have maintained the level then established. Consumption of newsprint in the United States during 1929 increased approximately 6 per cent. over 1928.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

BERLIN, April 22.—Closing prices.—Deutsche Erdoel, 101 (previous, 102); Kali Industrie Kassel, 202.50 (203); Salzdfurth, 395.25 (396.75); Rheinbraun, 230.50 (234.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 184.25 (186).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 11.10 (previous, 11.20); Mexican Consols, 19.75 (20.25); Reichsbank, 291.25 (295); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 176.25 (177.25); Commerz und Privat Bank, 160.50 (161.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 228.50 (230.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 149 (150); Dresdner Bank, 150 (145.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 140.25 (141.75); Harpener, 125 (126); Allgemeine Elekt., 173.50 (175.60); Farbenindustrie, 173.75 (177.60); Farbenindustrie (114.25); Hamburg-Amerika, 111.50 (111.50); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 111.80 (114.50); A.E.G., 111.50 (118.80); Siemens and Halske, 97.50 (98.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 358 (361); Polyphon, 285 (292); Siemens and Halske, 358 (361); (256); Schuckert, 189.50 (195). Exchange on London, 20.37⅝ (20.37⅜).

Paris, 16.43½ (16.42½); Italian, 21.92½ (21.92½); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19). Short Term (30-55 days), 4⅜ per cent. (4⅜ per cent.); Long Term (55-50 days), 4⅜ per cent. (4⅜ per cent.); Call Money, 3½ to 5 per cent. (3½ to 6 per cent.).

FRANKFURT, April 22.—Closing quotations :—

Deutsche Bank, 149 (previous, 150½); Darmstädter Bank, 228½ (231½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 140 (140); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 108 (108). Farbenindustrie, 174 (176½); Harpener Bergbau, 125 (125½); Mannesmann, 107½ (108¾); Phönix Bergbau, 104 (105½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 140¼ (141); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 173¼ (175½); Lahmeyer, 247 (255); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 152½ (153½); Elektrizitätswerke, 171 (—); Siemens and Halske, 171¼ (171¾); Hamburg Amerika, 111½ (114½); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 111½ (114¼); Südeutsche Zucker, 158 (159¾); German Liquidation Loan, 55⅞ (56⅝); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 94⅜ (94⅛); German Protectorate Loan, 5¼ (5⅛); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 10½ (10⅝).

VIENNA, April 22.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.40 (previous, 108.95); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 12.50 (12.50); Oest. National Bank, 327 (326); Wiener Bank-verein, 19.85 (19.80); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest. Escompte, 169 (170); Zivonstanska Bank, 100.25 (unquoted); Donau-Danpfschiffahrts, 34.10 (34.90); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 27.30 (27.45); Oest. Brown Boveri, 186 (187); Oest.-Siemens Schuckert, 209.25 (208.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 32.50 (33); Berg and Huettenwerke, 830 (unquoted); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.75 (5). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.54 (285.32); London, 34.49 (34.49¼); New York, 696 (695); Paris, 27.83 (27.81).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, April 22.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.73½ (previous, 92.73); Consolidato 5%, 81.12 (81.25); Banca d'Italia, 1,911 (1,910); Banca Commerciale, 1,423 (1,439); Banca Nationale di Credito, 572 (572½); Banco di Roma, 115 (113); Credito Italiano, 765 (772); Cosulich Navigazione, 89 (88¾); Meridionali, 1,220 (1,215); Navigazione Generale, 485 (483); Cantoni Coats,

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Las Palmas).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

2 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Mauritius and Madagascar.

5 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Guianas (French and Dutch), Venezuela†, West Indies (Barbados and St. Lucia), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent)†, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

2.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).

4 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., Fiji Islands, Aden, Persia (exc. North), Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Togoland and Dahomey), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand).

8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts), Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
R. Star† (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	8 p.m.
Boulder (Hardwicke Grange)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Massilia)	Apl. 28	7.30 a.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Apl. 29	5.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	May 1	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Orvieto)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES ; Air Mails	May 1	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Apl. 23	Noon
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Avelona Star)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star† (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Darro)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Massilia)	Apl. 25	5.30 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Montclare)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Apl. 30	2 a.m.
(Mid. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Apl. 25	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 23	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : R.D. (Reina)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
Cape Verd Is. : R. Star (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	Apl. 23	Noon
Orient (Orvieto)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia*	May 1	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt (Hector)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Apl. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Russia)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Aquitania and Emp. of Russia)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
CHOSEN (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado)	Apl. 22	Noon
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 2	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Baarnes)	Apl. 30	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
Moldavia)	Apl. 28	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Orvieto)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Apl. 23	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 30	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heliopan)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliopan)	Apl. 24	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Apl. 26	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Avelona Star)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
Fr. : Via Trisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	Apl. 28	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. and Du.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Apl. 25	7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Mercian)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
Harrison (Scholar)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br.) : Booker (Amakura)	Apl. 23	8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 23	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mailed	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 26	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl. 26	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Apl. 30	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Russia)	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver† (Aquitania and Emp. of Russia)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Apl. 23	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Apl. 26	6 p.m.
Mail, Post : Direct (Newfoundland)	Apl. 28	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Ranpura and Medic)	Apl. 28	5.30 p.m.
Via Panama (*Tahiti)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail	Apl. 28	7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Apl. 24	8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Apl. 25	11.30a.m
SARDA : Via Trisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	Apl. 28	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Apl. 25	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Apl. 25	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt (Hector)	Apl. 29	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Apl. 23	Noon
Fr. pkt.* (Rosario)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
R. Star (Olympic)	Apl. 26	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Apl. 30	2 a.m.
Leyland† (Mercian)	Apl. 23	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Apl. 29	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Anversville)	May 2	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. General, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Apl. 26	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ionic)	Apl. 28	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Aba)	May 7	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone and Liberia : E.D. (Bassa)	Apl. 24	7.30 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey : Holt (J. C. Holt)	Apl. 24	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	May 6	8 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Apl. 26	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Apl. 23	Noon
(Barbados, St. Lucia) : Leyland (Mercian)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Apl. 25	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, St. Lucia) : Harrison (Scholar)	Apl. 25	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Apl. 25	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Leyland† (Mercian)	Apl. 23	8 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Apl. 24	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Harrison (Scholar)	Apl. 25	7.30 a.m.
	Apl. 25	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. ,,
,, Delhi	7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Atlantic ports), Mexico (direct), Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Para, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes), Falkland Islands and South Georgia (via Montevideo), Guatemala, Uruguay. 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. 6 P.M.—To West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Hong-kong (via Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. (via U.S.A.), Latvia, Lithuania, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. (via U.S.A.). 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Fiji (via New Zealand), Guiana (British and Dutch), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Canary Islands, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda, by ss. Aquitania, China and Japan (*via Siberia), Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avila Star. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet.

TO-MORROW.—U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Harding. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Montcalm. Leeward Islands, by ss. Director. U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Bermuda, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, by ss. Ile de France.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AVILA STAR (R. Star), from South America ; Plymouth, 3 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.

CITY OF HARRARD (Elderman), from South Africa ; Hull, p.m.

CUMBERLAND (Federal), from New Zealand ; London, p.m.

OXFORD (Orient), from Australia ; London, 8 a.m.

RELIANCE (Hain.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 2 p.m.

TO-MORROW

CORONADO (E. & F.), from Barbados ; Avonmouth, 7 a.m.

ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth, p.m.

MONTCALM (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Southampton, noon.

NAGOYA (P. & O.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock, 8 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 1 a.m.

RANCHI (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 10 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. Fm. W.C. Africa, arr. Tenerife 21st.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For Matadi, left Philadel. 19th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNETONKA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 21st.
MISSOURI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Baltimore 21st.

BEN LINE

BENCLUCH .. For Far East, left Singapore 22nd.
BENDORAN .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 18th.

BIBBY

SORERSETSHIRE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. 8thmtn. 21st.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For Ldn., left Santos 20th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left St. Vincent 18th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Tunis 19th.
AVILA STAR .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 21st.
NORMAN STAR .. For Ldn., arr. Rio Grande do Sul 21st.
STUART STAR .. For R. Plate, arr. B. Aires 16th.

BOOTH

STEPHEN .. For Manaos, left Madeira 19th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BOMA .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. L'pool 21st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERDALE .. For Ldn., left St. John 19th.
BEAVERFORD .. For Montreal, left Antwerp 21st.
BEAVERHILL .. Fm. Ldn., due Quebec 24th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. John 19th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. Fm. L'pool, due Quebec 24th.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. For L'pool, left St. John 18th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. For Southmtn., left N.Y. 19th.
METAGAMA .. Fm. St. John, arr. Ldn. 21st.
MINNEDOSA .. For Montreal, left Belfast 19th.
MONTROSE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. St. John 21st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN BUCHANAN .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Galle 21st.
CLAN GRANT .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool. 20th.
CLAN GRAHAM .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 20th.
CLAN KEITH .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Cape Town 22nd.
CLAN LINDSAY .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Hamburg 19th.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Ldn., left Algiers 19th.
CLAN MACDOUGALL .. Fm. Australia, arr. L'pool. 19th.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. Fm. Australia, arr. Ldn. 20th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bofra 20th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. Fm. Fowey, arr. Glasgo 18th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For L'pool., left Las Palmas 20th.
CLAN MACNAB .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Newport 22nd.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool. 20th.
CLAN MACNEIL .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Glasgow 19th.
CLAN MACPHEE .. Fm. E. Africa, arr. Mombasa 18th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. For Beira, left L'pool. 18th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. Fm. Ldn., arr. E. Ldn. 18th.
CLAN MATHESON .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Chittagong 18th.
CLAN MORRISON .. For Ldn., left Aden 20th.
CLAN MURRAY .. Fm. Burma, arr. Glynis 19th.
CLAN RANALD .. For Ldn., left Coconada 21st.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. For Malabar, left Antwerp 19th.
CLAN STUART .. Fm. Madras, arr. Dunkirk 18th.
HALESIUS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Takoradi 20th.
HALIARTUS .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Durban 20th.
HALLSTATT .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Bassein 21st.
HARMONIDES .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Mombasa 20th.
HYACINTHUS .. For Ldn., left Beira 20th.

CANADIAN GENERAL

GEORGIAN .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Colon 20th.
HONDURAS .. For Havre, left Pte. à Pitre 17th.
IBERIAN .. Fm. Havre, arr. Everett 18th.
P. DE LATOUCHE .. Left Colon 17th.
ST. JOSEPH .. Fm. Havre, arr. Valparaiso 21st.
VERMONT .. For Antwerp, left Guayaquil 18th.
WYOMING .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Los Angeles 19th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. For 8thmtn., 354 miles west Bishops Rock noon 21st.
AUSONIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 22nd.
FRANCONIA .. Cruise, left Kobe 22nd.
MAURETANIA .. For N.Y., 880 miles west Bishops Rock noon 21st.
SAMARIA .. For N.Y., left Havana 21st.
VALACIA .. For Ldn., left Sydney 20th.

ANCHOR

CASTALIA .. Left Bombay 19th.
TUSCANIA .. Left N.Y. 17th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. Fm. St. John, arr. Glasgow 20th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT AUCKLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sydney 22nd.
PORT DENISON .. Fm. N.Z., arr. Middlesbro' 18th.
PORT DUNEDIN .. For Australia, left Ldn. 18th.
PORT FAIRY .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Auckland 18th.
PORT FREMANTLE .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 21st.
PORT GISBORNE .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Hull 20th.
PORT HARDY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Wellington 19th.
PORT HOBART .. For Ldn., left Wellington 18th.
PORT NAPIER .. For Ldn., left Lyttelton 22nd.
PORT NICHOLSON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Newcastle 19th.

DONALDSON

GREGALIA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Seattle 18th.
MOVERIA .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Glasgow 18th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L'pool 21st.
CITY OF KOBE .. For Calcutta, left Philadel. 19th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Sydney 20th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Baltimore 20th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

FRANCISCO .. For N.Y., left Hull 20th.

FURNESS LINE

CANONERA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Launceston 19th.
PACIFIC EXPORTER .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Pt. Ludlow 20th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm. Everett, arr. Frisco 19th.
PRINCESS .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 19th.

GLEN

GLENAMOY .. For Antwerp, arr. Hull 21st.
GLENGARRY .. For Hamburg, arr. Hull 21st.
GLENLUCE .. For Singapore, left Vladivostock 21st

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ADOLF VON BAEYER .. For V'paraiso, left Antofagasta 20th.
BADEN .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 21st.
DUISBURG .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 21st.
EIFEL .. For Hamburg, left Tenariffe 19th.
GENERAL OSORIO .. For B. Aires, left Santos 20th.
HAGEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Philadel. 20th.
HANNOVER .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Singapore 18th.
IDA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hankow 20th.
LEVERKUSEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Pirie 21st.
NÜRNBERG .. For Hamburg, left V'paraiso 18th.
OAKLAND .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Panama 19th.
OSIRIS .. For Hankow, left Pt. Swettenham 21st.
RHODOPIS .. For Hamburg, left Antofagasta 18th.
SACHSENWALD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 20th.
SAN FRANCISCO .. For Antwerp, left Madeira 19th.
SEATTLE .. For Hamburg, left Frisco 19th.
TIRPITZ .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Pt. Said 21st.

HARRISON

CHANCELLOR .. Fm. Dimeras, arr. Nuevitas 19th.
GOVERNOR .. Left Santa Cruz 17th.
HANSA .. Left Trinidad 19th.
INTOMBI .. For L'pool, left Norfolk 20th.
LOGICIAN .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 16th.
MAGICIAN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Galveston 21st.
TACTICIAN .. Fm. Chlon, arr. Palo Alto 17th.
WAYFARER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Demerara 19th.

HENDERSON

CHESDWIN .. For L'pool, left M'selles 21st.

HOULDER

ORANGE RIVER .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Santa Fé 21st.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PRODUCER .. For Jamaica, left Ldn. 19th.
JAMAICA SETTLER .. For Plymouth, left Kingston 19th.

LEYLAND

BARBADIAN .. For L'pool, left N. Orleans 19th.
BERMUDIAN .. For Mobile, left Sabine 20th.
DAYTONIAN .. Fm. Mobile, arr. Charleston 21st.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BALI .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Batavia 17th.
BORNEO .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 21st.
J. P. CORN .. For Sourabaya, left Colombo 20th.
KANGEAN .. For Batavia, left Belawan 22nd.
KRAKATAU .. Fm. Hamburg, left Adelaide 21st.
P. C. HOOFT .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 21st.
PORLAU TELLO .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 21st.
PORLAU BRAS .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 22nd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For R. Plate, left Rio 20th.
HIGHLAND HOPE .. For R. Plate, left Lisbon 21st.
MENESTHEUS .. Fm. Trinidad, arr. Chinwangtao 21st.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., left Hong-kong 19th.
AWA MARU .. For Bombay, left Singapore 19th.
BINGO MARU .. Fm. R. Aires, arr. E. Janeiro 20th.
DAKAR MARU .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 22nd.
FUSHIMI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 22nd.
HAKODATE MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 21st.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 19th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For Colombo, left Suez 19th.
KAMO MARU .. Fm. R. Aires, arr. Mombasa 20th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Ldn., left M'sailles 21st.
KATORI MARU .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 21st.
KUMA MARU .. For Ldn., left Colombo 17th.
LISBON MARU .. Fm. Manila, arr. Panama 20th.
LYONS MARU .. For N.Y., left Shanghai 20th.
MATSUMOTO MARU .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 20th.
NAGATO MARU .. For Singapore, left Suez 20th.
PENANG MARU .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 21st.
RANGOON MARU .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 20th.
SHINYO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 17th.
SIBERIA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 21st.
SUVA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
TENYO MARU .. For Ldn., arr. Kobe 20th.
TORA MARU .. Fm. Manila, arr. Honolulu 19th.
TORUSHIMA MARU .. For N.Y., left Yokohama 19th.
TOYOOKA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 17th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. For L'pool, left Yokohama 21st.
.. For Kobe, left Seattle 19th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AUGSBURG .. For Bremen, left Norfolk 20th.
CHEMNITZ .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Shanghai 21st.
COLUMBUS .. Cruising, left Hilo 20th.
ERFURT .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N. Orleans 21st.
ISAR .. For Tsingtao, left Hong-kong 20th.
KONIGSBERG .. For Hankow, left Singapore 21st.
NURNBERG .. Fm. Bremen, arr. M'video 17th.
OROTAVA .. For Brisbane, left Melbourne 22nd.
PFALZ .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Madeira 21st.
SAARBRUECKEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 20th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For Tsingtao, left Colombo 19th.
.. For R. Aires, left Santos 20th.

ORIENT

OSFORD .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Sthmtn. 22nd.
ORMONDE .. For Brisbane, left Melbourne 22nd.
ORONTES .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 21st.
OSNOVA .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 20th.
OTRANTO .. For Med. cruise, left Gib. 22nd.

PACIFIC STEAM

.. For Puerto Colombia, left N.Y. 18th.
.. Left N.Y. 19th.
.. Arr. Hull 20th.
.. For L'pool, arr. Glasgow 21st.
.. Arr. L'pool 18th.
.. Arr. Valparaiso 17th.
.. For Havana, left Vigo 21st.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 19th.
BANGALORE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 19th.
BARADINE .. For Sydney, left Pt. Said 21st.
BENDIGO .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 21st.
CATHAY .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 22nd.
CHITRAL .. For Sydney, left Fremantle 22nd.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. For Bombay, left Malta 20th.
KASHGAR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 19th.
MALWA .. For Ldn., left Penang 19th.
MANTUA .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 20th.
MOLDAVIA .. For Brisbane, left Gib. 21st.
MONGOLIA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 20th.
NANKIN .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Antwerp 21st.
RANCHI .. For Ldn., left Gib. 21st.
RANPURA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 21st.
RAWALPINDI .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.
RAZMAK .. For Ldn., left Bombay 19th.

BRITISH INDIA

ELLORA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Zanzibar 22nd.
KAROA .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar es Salaam 21st.
MADURA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Antwerp 21st.
MANILA .. For Calcutta, left Madras 21st.
MANTOLA .. For Ldn., left Colombo 19th.
MATIANA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 21st.
MEKRARA .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Sudan 21st.
MODASA .. For Beira, left M'sailles 20th.
MUNDRA .. For Bombay, left Sthmtn. 20th.
NARKUNDA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Calcutta 21st.
TAKADA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 22nd.
TALAMBA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 20th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

ROTORUA .. Fm. Pt. Chalmers, arr. Ldn. 22nd.

FEDERAL

SOMERSET .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Panama 21st.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Auckland 20th.
NARRABDA .. For Dunedin, left Singapore 20th.
TAHITI .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Wellington 21st.

RED STAR

WESTERNLAND .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 20th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. Left Haiti 20th.
ARCADIAN .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 20th.
ARLANZA .. Fm. 8thmtn., arr. B. Aires 17th.
ATLANTIS .. Fm. Med. cruise, arr. 8thmtn. 22nd.
CULEBRA .. For U.K., left Kingston 19th.
DENBIGHSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 21st.
DESNA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 21st.
LOCHGOIL .. For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 21st.
NARENTA .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Frisco 21st.
NAVASOTA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Westport 20th.
NEBRASKA .. For Ldn., left Santos 17th.
NICHEMOOR .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. San Juan 21st.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. For R'dam, left Everett 20th.
SIRIS .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 20th.
.. Fm. Cardiff, arr. Rio Grande do Sul 21st.
SOMME .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. Pernambuco 20th.

UNION-CASTLE

ARMADALE CASTLE .. Fm. England, arr. Pt. Natal 20th.
BALMORAL CASTLE .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 21st.
BAMPTON CASTLE .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 19th.
CARNARVON CASTLE .. Fm. England, arr. Table B. 21st.
DURBAN CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 21st.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Mombasa 19th.
KILDONAN CASTLE .. Fm. Durban, arr. Pt. Natal 21st.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For Beira, left Pt. Natal 21st.
SAXON .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 21st.

UNITED STATES LINES

GEO. WASHINGTON .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 20th.

WHITE STAR

ARABIC .. For L'pool, arr. Boston 20th.
BALTIC .. For N.Y., 100 miles west Fastnet 9.29

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(Continued from Page 21)

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET, with attendance; gentlemen only.—Apply R., 32, Vincent-square, Westminster.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath; parquet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED, redecorated ROOMS, almost facing Kensington Gardens; hot and cold water; central heating; meals optional.—Inverness Chambers, 17, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY SUITE, three rooms; also large Bed-Sitting room; service, catering, hot water; gardens.—7, Brunsham-gardens, Kens. 6795.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

WELL-APPOINTED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, electric or gas fires, with breakfast, from 21gns. 'Phones, bath rooms, catering, and service. Padd. 3787.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully equipped, high-class residential; every comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. singe, 5½gns. double. 'Phone, Padd. 3976.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS, one minute Earl's Court Station.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water, from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3313.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. Small room and breakfast, 2gns. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 7006.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Class fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

135, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.9.—Well FURNISHED Single and Double Bed-Sitting Rooms, gas fires and rings, from 10s. 6d. Abercorn 3757.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

FREE LIST.

489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

'A FREE LIST, CALL OR WRITE.

MARY HEATHER, 123, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1. ACCOMMODATION TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.

Private families, suites, apartments, bed-sitting rooms, boarding houses, hotels, farms; homes elderly people, invalids, children; permanent, temporary. Mayfair 2640.

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1, has lists of personally inspected accommodation to suit all applicants. Town, country, seaside. Freehold houses for sale. Mayfair 0477.

WANTED

A SWEDISH LADY wishes to place her Daughter, 16, as PAYING GUEST; highest references given.—Call or write, Harvey and Harvey, 489a, Oxford-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES ACCOMMODATION with service and breakfast, either bed and sitting room or bed-sitting room, or in residential hotel. Requirements are, comfort, warmth, privacy, modern fittings, &c., preferably within half-an-hour's journey from Holborn or British Museum Tube Station.—Write, stating terms and giving full particulars, to Box A.773, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD DOUBLE BED ROOM and DRESSING ROOM REQUIRED by lady and gentleman living in country, for occasional use during season; breakfast only (served in bed room) required. Also gentleman's valeting, near Hyde Park, Sloane-square, Onslow-square, or Victoria only.—Write, stating lowest terms, to E.669, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

PAYING GUEST.—Young, educated, working Austrian Lady wishes to be received in English family; must be Earl's Court, Longridge-road preferably; would give German lessons if required.—Write Box 09658, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THREE INDIAN STUDENTS (brothers) desire three UNFURNISHED ROOMS with partial board; good locality essential.—Reply H. Chinoy, care of 39, Holburn Viaduct, E.C.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ALDERNEY, CHANNEL ISLES.—Lady receives few PAYING GUESTS; comfortable house; French cuisine; garden; tennis; golf. Terms moderate.—Write Box E.66, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sunny, happy House for you in a family of two, who wish to RECEIVE TWO PAYING GUESTS. All conveniences.—'Phone Hatch End 148 or write Redelius, Clavering, Hatch End.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR. (HAPPY HOLIDAYS.) accommodation 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9s. daily inclusive, according season. 'Phone 35.

BEXHILL. — ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road; minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; near golf and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

BOGNOR REGIS.—Merryvale, Wessex-avenue, minute sea.—PAYING GUESTS; separate tables; hot and cold water in bed rooms.—Mr. and Mrs. Winzar White.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD.

CRAG HEAD,

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; lift; hot and cold running water; tennis courts; garage. Easter vacancies. 'Phone 2307.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; gardenia for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine.—A. Keau.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARDING RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, Wheaton Lodge, Branksome Wood; quiet and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Pier, &c., from 3gns.—Mrs. D. Hindby. 'Phone 5067.

BOURNEMOUTH.—NEWLANDS. FRANCES-ROAD. Central. Excellent catering. Very comfort. From 3gns. inclusive.—Write for tariff, or 'phone 6235. Garage.

BROMLEY.—KENT HOUSE, AVENSCROFT-ROAD. CENTURY GUEST HOUSE. 2min. station, 20min. London; tennis, billiards; extensive grounds.—'Phone, Ravensbourne 3040.

BUCKS.—PAYING GUESTS Received in MODERN Farmhouse, 500ft. above sea level, commanding views over seven counties; gardens, tennis, riding, garage and all modern conveniences; from 3gns. weekly.—Dancer, Pitchcroft, Aylesbury.

CORNWALL.—GUESTS RECEIVED; Private Residence; garage; grounds; own bathing.—Write Box A.779, The Times, E.C.4.

CROMER. — LYNDHURST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT; Front; electric light; personal supervision; from 2½gns. according season; tariff.—C. True.

DEVON, SOUTH. — THURLESTONE. — APARTMENTS. CROSS PARK HOUSE. Delightfully situated, Thurlestone 2. Central heating, hot and cold bed rooms; garage for golf, sea and river fishing one mile; canoeing field. Frank Tiley.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table. GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady Garden by sea; own tennis, golf, lockup car; good bathing.—Write Box F.4727, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE. POYNTSDOWN HALL. Wilbury-road. Close sea. English food. From 4gs.

LITTLEHAMPTON. — WALDEN BOARDING HOUSE; South aspect; near sea, tennis, and golf links; personal supervision.—Mrs. Heath.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

SURREY.—Accommodation; BOARD-RESIDENCE in charming country house; two acres garden; garage.—Write Box 08198, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Book Easter now, from 3gns. weekly. Tele. 2379.

TOTLAND BAY, I.O.W.—HAWKRIDGE.—High position, excellent views; large old-world gardens; separate tables; own farm produce; terms moderate.—Miss Kidwill.

TREVONE BAY, a delightful Cornish resort for holidays.—First-class BOARD-RESIDENCE (from 3gns.); garage.—Bandra, "Trevone Bay, Padstow.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 *lines 6s. (minimum)*

ADMIRABLE LESSER HOTEL, debarred from advertising its address owing to exclusive situation off Portland-square, invites inquiries; 80 rooms; excellent cuisine, refined atmosphere, with charges from 2½ to 4½ guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated tariff post free from Monsmark BCM/AB66, London, W.C.1, or 'phone Welbeck 2596.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE HOTEL,

6-7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON. Western 4443.
Residential Hotel. Running water, gas fires and rings; good reception rooms, private sitting rooms. From 3½gns.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,

Gravenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water Telephone, &c. Illustrated Brochure on application. Restaurant open to the Public.
DERBY DAY, June 4th.
Motor Coaches de luxe to Epsom.
Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival, Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, £2 12s. 6d. each.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
F. W. Kingsley, Managing Director
(late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BERKELEY HOTEL,

63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cheerfulness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 2½gns. per week, including four meals, baths, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

A COMFORTABLE HOTEL

convenient for the London shops and for all places of interest and amusement.

COBURG COURT HOTEL

BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Seven Reception rooms, 140 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, many having private bath rooms. Adjacent garage for cars. Night porter. Three fire-escape staircases. Overlooking the 600 acres of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. daily. Weekly inclusive terms from 5 guineas.

CORA HOTEL,

UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 240 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London. Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Running Water in all bed rooms.
Terms: Room and breakfast 8/6
Full Board (minimum 4 days) 12s. per day; £4 7s. 6d. per week.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

DURRANT'S HOTEL,

MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8121. Telegrams: Adjection, London.

ADDRESSES TO REMEMBER.

Two hotels under one control offering the utmost value in Comfort, Service, and Cuisine at most moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS.
Daily 10s. 6d. Weekly from 3 guineas.

GRANTLEIGH HOTEL,

14-18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,

48-52, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park. Close to Park, Tube Rly., Buses to all parts. Perfect quiet. Garage. Night Porter. Telephones 8887 and 8150 Park.

HOTEL BELGRAVE, EASTBOURNE,

At disposal of Guests when desired. 'Phone 847. Tariff—Resident Director.

HOW'S HOTELS, LONDON.

Founded 1900 by H. E. How, Managing Director.

PALACE HOTEL, Facing Hyde Park. 95-99, Lancaster-gate, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 8281.
PALACE HOTEL, Ideal for Business Men. Bloomsbury, W.C. 'Phone, Museum 4050.
MANDEVILLE HOTEL, "Heart of Mayfair." 8-10, Mandeville-place, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 8187.
All licensed. Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 10s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.

LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0652.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL, 104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN-GARDENS HOTEL, 63-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5819. 2min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn.
Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.

Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,

1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms from 3gns. Single room, 4½gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,

66-99, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout, and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water. Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL

25-29, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms, and cuisine. Hot and cold water and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,

29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished; hot and cold; delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with young and cheerful society. Tele., 8022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas. The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS.
Visitors to this Congress will find a most convenient stopping place at the

MILESTONE,

1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
Unrivalled situation, facing Kensington Palace.
Easy access to all parts of London. The 160 bed rooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, each has its own bedside lamp, gas fire, &c. RUNNING WATER IN EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service and attention. Several unusual features including a Winter-Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled Lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), private Orchestra.
Rates from 5 guinea weekly inclusive. Illustrated Brochure sent free on request. Personal reception by resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER.
Telephones:—Western 3086, 3987, 1920.

MOSTYN HOTEL,

PORTMAN-STREET, MARBLE ARCH.
WELBECK 2361 to 8.
Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water telephones and electric fires all bed rooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard room, magnificent hall room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

HOTEL NORMAN.

CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubber courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well served. Fully licensed. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

THE PARK HOTEL.

AN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL, 20 bed rooms, public rooms. Convenient all parts of Town. Excellent cuisine and service. Terms from 2½gns.—70, Kensington Park-road, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. 'Phone, Park 2286.

HAMPSTEAD.

ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; 7min. from Swiss Cottage and 3min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and omnibuses; 2 En-tout-ce "tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1255.

VISITORS TO LONDON

will find at
HOTEL RUBENS

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD (facing the Palace)
every comfort in refined surroundings, with lowest charges for
ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS.
Every bed room running Hot and Cold Water. 'Phone and Radiator.
BEST 3s. 6d. LUNCHEON IN VICTORIA.
Under the same management as
Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington. S.W.7.

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,

63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room.
INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.
'Phone: Paddington 2316 and 3896.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

HOTEL STUART, RICHMOND HILL

(three minutes Richmond Park).
Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up. Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation; near river; golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL TUDOR,

100-5, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams: Otelhudor.

THE
UNITED SERVICES HOTEL,

98-102, CROMWELL-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.
One of the most comfortable Hotels in S. Kensington, 58 bed rooms (Heal's beds), with running h. and c. water, telephones, gas fires, and boiling ring in each bed room. Six reception rooms, room for guests entertaining friends. The Hotel is bright and cheerful, with a terrace overlooking pleasant gardens. It is conveniently situated, lying one minute from two stations (Gloucester-road District and Tube, so all parts of London can be quickly and easily reached. From 42s. weekly.
'Phone: Western 7131.
Tele. Address: Engagement, London.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

PATRICKSON HOTELS

(LTD.), PALACE HOUSES,
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Beautiful HOTEL, facing BROAD WALK, Bayswater-road, W.2; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; dancing; electric light; night porter. 'Phone, Park 6497 and 4683-4.

"SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!"
But why be troubled? Visitors to the
HOTEL VANDERBILT,

76-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7,
find that, since there is a TELEPHONE in EACH of the 120 BED ROOMS, their calls can be made with all the ease and intimacy of a private conversation.
ALL BED ROOMS are also fitted with RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, & gas fire, &c.
Bright fires in the public rooms; first-class cuisine; beds fitted with box springs and hair-mattresses; attentive, willing service.
THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.
Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Inspection invited. Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie mailed free on request.
Telephones:—Western 4322, 4325, 4324, 4325.
Directors:—GEO. CROSS and FREDK. HAND.

HOTEL VANDYKE,

CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
LONDON.
Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens.
Running Hot and Cold Water, Electric Heat, and Exchange Telephone in every bed room.
FULLY LICENSED.
Pre-eminent among London's smaller hotels.
'Phone: Kelvin 8722.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,

SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed Room, Service, and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITENESS HOTEL,

45-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER. P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

WHITE HALL,

No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day, or £4 4s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
Telephone: Museum 4425.

BOURNEMOUTH.

AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT
Where Tropical Plants are Growing in the Open.
OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five-mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions.
ALL BED ROOMS are also fitted with RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER and Gas Fire in every bed room. Steam heated throughout. Ample bath rooms.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, faithfully served. Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men.
Weekly inclusive terms from 4½gns. single, 9gns. double. Daily: 10s. to 18s. 6d. Week-end: Friday afternoon till Monday after breakfast, £2 10s. 6d. to £2 15s. Special feature, NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1451.
Telegrams: "Osprey," or "Sunny," Bournemouth.

CELTIC HOTEL, SOUTHBOURNE, BOURNEMOUTH.

Tele. 408. Children specially catered for. Brochure.
BOURNEMOUTH. PRINCES HOTEL. East Cliff. Renowned for its comforts and excellent cuisine. Ideal South position.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

BRIGHTON. Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tel., 2180-1.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro for baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; lounges; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

THE IDEAL HOTEL.
You will find it in a really delightful spot at the foot of the Cotswold Hills.
THE LILLEY BROOK HOTEL,
CHARLTON KINGS, CHELTENHAM SPA.
A.A. and R.A.C.
Golf, tennis, motoring, hunting—whatever your pleasure, it can be followed at this Hotel. Hot and cold water in every bed room; central heating throughout; ample garage accommodation and stabling. Every comfort and excellent cuisine.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE.

175 Rooms, all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lift. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and EASTER Rates from G. Collier, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."

EXMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.

Facing Sea.
MAER BAY HOTEL.
Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. First-class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS FOR SUNSHINE
SUSSEX HOTEL. R.A.C. A.A.
Full South. Lift. Garage. Inclusive terms from 4gns

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.

Within 40 miles of Town, 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
G. BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

HINDHEAD. THE MANOR HOTEL.

Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central Heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,

HUNSTANTON.
Two Meals: excellent golf; excellent food.

LOOE, CORNWALL.

PENPONT PRIVATE HOTEL. Bathing, sea fishing, river boating, tennis; 15 mins. golf courses; hot and cold water all rooms. Excellent cuisine.

DEVON.—ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON. First-class Mansion Hotel; licensed; hot and cold all bed rooms, central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting. 'Phone, 14 Plympton.

PARK VIEW HOTEL, VICTORIA.
Unlicensed. RICKMANSWORTH. Licensed.
25 minutes London. Own grounds. Excellent cuisine; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water. Inclusive terms permanent residents; garage.—Write or 'phone Rickmansworth 24.

DUNMORE HOTEL.

SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay six miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone: Shaldon 2. Tel.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent S. position. Central heating. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Lift.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest Hotels in West. Close sea and tennis. Private baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL. first class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY.

THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.

(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161. Garage.

TORQUAY'S SUNNIEST HOTEL THE OSBORNE.

Modern Comfort for 140 visitors. Garage 50 cars. Illustrated Brochure from Manager, W. PAUL. Telephone (three lines), 2232.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.

Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 5454.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL.

Tele. 1511. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

VENTNOR. Record Sunshine British Resorts. ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.

Established 1840. Open all year. Lift. Heated throughout.

WALTON-ON-NAZE. For sun and winds. EAST CLIFFE HOTEL. Golf, Tennis. A.A. and R.A.C. app. Facing sea. From 3gns. until mid-July.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL.

Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 33.

WORTHING Tel. 500. BEACH HOTEL.

A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
3 *lines 6s. (minimum)*

ENGLAND

AMBLESIDE. SALUTATION HOTEL: A.A., R.A.C. 40 rooms; electric light; garage; tennis, golf, centre for tourists; hot and cold water most bed rooms.

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

BOURNEMOUTH.

AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT
Where Tropical Plants are Growing in the Open.
OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from sea, pier, promenade, pavilion, wonderful five-mile public gardens. Centre of town and all attractions.
ALL BED ROOMS are also fitted with RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER and Gas Fire in every bed room. Steam heated throughout. Ample bath rooms.
Large well-furnished public rooms.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, faithfully served.
Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men.
Weekly inclusive terms from 4½gns. single, 9gns. double. Daily: 10s. to 18s. 6d. Week-end: Friday afternoon till Monday after breakfast, £2 10s. 6d. to £2 15s. Special feature, NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1451.
Telegrams: "Osprey," or "Sunny," Bournemouth.

CELTIC HOTEL, SOUTHBOURNE, BOURNEMOUTH.

Tele. 408. Children specially catered for. Brochure.
BOURNEMOUTH. PRINCES HOTEL. East Cliff. Renowned for its comforts and excellent cuisine. Ideal South position.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

BRIGHTON. HILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tel., 2180-1.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro for baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; lounges; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

THE IDEAL HOTEL.
You will find it in a really delightful spot at the foot of the Cotswold Hills.
THE LILLEY BROOK HOTEL,
CHARLTON KINGS, CHELTENHAM SPA.
A.A. and R.A.C.
Golf, tennis, motoring, hunting—whatever your pleasure, it can be followed at this Hotel. Hot and cold water in every bed room; central heating throughout; ample garage accommodation and stabling. Every comfort and excellent cuisine.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE.

175 Rooms, all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lift. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and EASTER Rates from G. Collier, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."

EXMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.

Facing Sea.
MAER BAY HOTEL.
Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. First-class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS FOR SUNSHINE
SUSSEX HOTEL. R.A.C. A.A.
Full South. Lift. Garage. Inclusive terms from 4gns

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.

Within 40 miles of Town, 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
G. BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS. GOLF.

HINDHEAD. THE MANOR HOTEL.

Small First-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central Heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,

HUNSTANTON.
Two Meals: excellent golf; excellent food.

LOOE, CORNWALL.

PENPONT PRIVATE HOTEL. Bathing, sea fishing, river boating, tennis; 15 mins. golf courses; hot and cold water all bed rooms. Excellent cuisine.

DEVON.—ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON. First-class Mansion Hotel; licensed; hot and cold all bed rooms, central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting. 'Phone, 14 Plympton.

PARK VIEW HOTEL, VICTORIA.
Unlicensed. RICKMANSWORTH. Licensed.
25 minutes London. Own grounds. Excellent cuisine; gas fires bed rooms; constant hot water. Inclusive terms permanent residents; garage.—Write or 'phone Rickmansworth 24.

DUNMORE HOTEL.

SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay six miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
'Phone: Shaldon 2. Tel.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent S. position. Central heating. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Lift.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest Hotels in West. Close sea and tennis. Private baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages. many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL. first class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY.

THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.

(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161. Garage.

TORQUAY'S SUNNIEST HOTEL THE OSBORNE.

Modern Comfort for 140 visitors. Garage 50 cars. Illustrated Brochure from Manager, W. PAUL. Telephone (three lines), 2232.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.

Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 5454.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL.

Tele. 1511. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

VENTNOR. Record Sunshine British Resorts. ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.

Established 1840. Open all year. Lift. Heated throughout.

WALTON-ON-NAZE. For sun and winds. EAST CLIFFE HOTEL. Golf, Tennis. A.A. and R.A.C. app. Facing sea. From 3gns. until mid-July.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL.

Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 33.

WORTHING Tel. 500. BEACH HOTEL.

A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS (continued)

SCOTLAND

WHEN IN SCOTLAND STAY AT THE
MODERN SCOTTISH HOTELS.

You can book through from one to another in this group without extra charge for telephone. Every hotel has its garage attached. Officially recommended by A.A., R.S.A.C., &c. Tariff, timing, and full particulars from Hotel Managers.

CALLANDER DREADNOUGHT.
Beautifully situated in the Loch District of Scotland, adjoins the Railway Station, and has over 100 rooms. Coaches to the Trossachs. Golf, Salmon and Trout Fishing. Telephone No. 2.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY GRANT ARMS.
Situated amidst the fine woodland scenery of Strathspey. Five minutes from Excellent Golf Course. Terms Moderate. Telephone No. 28.

OBAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL.
New Lounge. Extensive Alterations and Refurnishing. This Excellent Hotel on the Esplanade stands within its own grounds and commands the finest view of Oban. Motor awaits the arrival of all trains and steamers. Telephone No. 81.

ROSS-SHIRE GAIRLOCH HOTEL.
Gairloch, situated amidst magnificent Highland Scenery in the

"SOUTH LYNN," EASTBOURNE.

TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

On high ground with extensive views. This very fine scholastic property is planned on three floors only; 35 bed rooms, four baths, dining hall, classrooms, study, library, common room, and complete non-basement offices. Well-timbered grounds of about

3 ACRES,

with four tennis courts, &c.

PRICE, £7,500

FREEHOLD.

Further particulars of Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8, or the Local Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

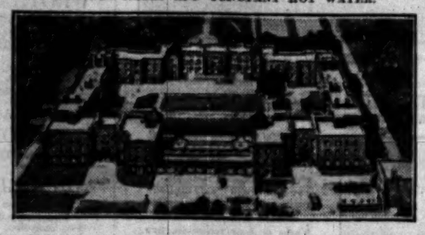
LATEST SUNSHINE FLATS. RENTALS £130 TO £260.

INCLUDES RATES AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.

This charming old-world court is surrounded by sunken gardens, flower borders, spacious lawns, hard tennis courts, putting and bunker courses, &c.

18 MINS. WATERLOO.
5min. Station, 30min. West End. Close to Hampton Court, Richmond Park, Ranelagh, Roehampton Club, Wimbledon, river, and golf courses.

50 GARAGES. RESTAURANT. DOMESTIC SERVICE WHEN REQUIRED. Furnished flats available. Details from OSBORNS SURBITON ESTATES, Ltd., St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton, Surrey. 'Phone: Kingston 2580. Or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Surbiton and Kingston. 'Phone: 0499 and 3356.



TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 22)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. WEST HAMPSTEAD (just off West End-lane).—NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing five bed, bath, two reception rooms. Good repair. PRICE £1,500.—Keys with the Agents, LEOPOLD FRASER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

10GNS. WEEKLY FURNISHED. WESTMINSTER (close to St. James's Park).—Modern HOUSE with five bed, two baths, three reception rooms. Available for six months.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.

For the best selection of

HOUSES AND FLATS

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Apply :—1374, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Primrose 2894.)

88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton.

52, Church-road, Hove.

Head Office :—Sloane-square, S.W.1.

A residence of refinement and rare charm.

HAMPSTEAD.

Freehold, Detached, Double-fronted

ONLY 10 MINS. DRIVE TO TOWN.

FITZJOHN'S AVENUE (corner of).—Finest RESIDENCES in this thoroughfare with a handsome elevation; pleasing approach; beautifully equipped throughout with every modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING; lounge hall, dining, drawing, and three reception rooms, music or billiard room, excellent offices. TENNIS LAWN. To be SOLD by AUCTION May 21st.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 7, Heath-street, N.W.3. Hamp. 1247.

BETWEEN HIGHGATE AND HAMPSTEAD. FAVOURITE BISHOPS AVENUE DISTRICT.

£3,200 ONLY.—Most attractive modern DETACHED RESIDENCE; south aspect; open position; extremely light and well-proportioned rooms; wide frontage; two floors only; five bed rooms, splendid tiled bath room, two reception rooms, large square hall; very good offices; garage; large garden; 999 years; ground-rent £25 per annum.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

GARAGES

MODERN GARAGE for four or five cars with FURNISHED FLAT of three bed, bath, living room, &c., to be LET from early June for two months; telephone; close to Portman-square.—Recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400-1.)

PRINCES-GATE.

Excellent modernised

GARAGE PREMISES,

with accommodation for six cars and above a self-contained flat with separate entrance, containing two bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, and a large kitchen.

21 years' Lease at a ground-rent of £10 per annum.

TO BE SOLD.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.

FURNISHED FLATS.

WITH MOST COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE.

CHESTERFIELD-COURT,

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

The only flats permitted in Chesterfield-gardens.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste, but comfort has been sacrificed in nothing. Telephone in each room. Luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Catering and service (especially the catering, so deficient in some service flats) equal to those of the best hotels. In order to ensure perfect running the flats have been limited to 15—from suites of sitting room, bed room and bath room to those of seven or five rooms. Rent, inclusive, moderate, including valeting, service, central heating and lighting.

FROM NINE to 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.

Telephone : Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

WAY & WALLER, FLATS.

3, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8023 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR, in one of the most exclusive Buildings.—Spacious Unfurnished Flat, having six bed rooms, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent reception rooms, lounge hall, and complete domestic offices; central heating, hot water. Electric passenger and tradesmen's lifts, day and night porters.—Wayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

HANOVER-SQUARE, with South aspect.—Well-appointed Unfurnished Maisonnette with large rooms; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath-dressing room, kitchen, scullery, and box room. Lease, 14 years; rent £400 inclusive; no premium.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

ELINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.—GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; one reception, two bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; £150 per annum inclusive.—Edgware Road Station, Metropolitan Railway. Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; instant; adjoin 158, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAYFAIR.

Enjoying delightful views over Hyde Park.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FLAT.

replete with every modern convenience, including passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, &c.

RENT £1,500. Including full attendance.

The rooms are spacious, and comprise :—

Drawing room about 30ft. by 20ft.
Dining room 20ft. by 15ft.
Three bed rooms (one 30ft. by 20ft., and well-fitted bath rooms.
Majority of Furniture and Contents could be purchased if desired.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

A NEWLY-BUILT BLOCK of self-contained FLATS within a few yards of Harrods and Hyde Park; no dark corners; sunny aspect; reception room and two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; electric fires.

RENT £240 P.A.

ATT. HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; grilles; 2 gns. weekly; service suites 4 gns.—Western 4479.

A FINE PRE-WAR FLAT, W.1.

In a quiet position, on the second floor of a well-known block, and containing

SIX DOUBLE BED ROOMS, TWO VERY LARGE RECEPTION,
Bath, and offices.

17 YEARS. Roomier than in most new buildings. Recently the subject of large expenditure. Parquet floors. New fireplaces. Curtains, line, and fixtures in premium.

£615 P.A.

AN IDEAL FAMILY FLAT, RECOMMENDED by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ARMY OFFICER'S well FURNISHED FLAT (W.C.1) to be LET for three to 12 months; entrance floor; two sitting, two bed rooms, tiled bath room and kitchen; central heating, constant hot water, telephone, piano, plate, and linen; quiet position; 6½ to 7 guineas weekly.—Write "Owner," Box G.1406, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.

AN excellent FIRST and SECOND FLOOR MAISONNETTE. Contains three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Lease 14 years. Rent £175 per annum. Low premium to include some carpets, fixtures, and fittings.—Owner's Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

A Charming FLAT, well FURNISHED, self-contained, 2 bed rooms; also Unfurnished Flat, large rooms, 30s. weekly; near Olympia.—Caretaker, 109, Holland-road, W.14.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents' LIST of available FLATS, 8, Grafton-street.—FREEMAN Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVIA (Best part).—Sitting room, bed room, and bath room, Unfurnished, self-contained; also large bed-sitting room and bath room, Furnished or Unfurnished; meals if required.—Write Box 9029, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM.

BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—A splendid SELF-CONTAINED FIRST and SECOND FLOOR MAISONNETTE; four to five bed, bath, two to three reception rooms, good kitchen. Excellent rooms in perfect repair. Lease 21 years. Moderate premium.—Electric light, telephone; garage; large garden; 999 years; ground-rent £25 per annum.—Owner's Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

BUCKINGHAM GATE.—Charming FLAT to be LET FURNISHED; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath, &c.; 6 gns. weekly.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

MAYFAIR.

CHARMING FURNISHED FLAT, close to Park, commanding lovely views; bath, two receptions, and kitchen.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, 21, Brutt-street, W.1. Mayf. 7 GUINEAS A WEEK. 1407.

CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, three bed, two sitting rooms; every convenience; use telephone; 4gns.—S. Lawrence-standen, Cheyne-walk.

CHELSEA.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £140 p.a.—BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 2, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CLARGES-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Daintily FURNISHED FLAT; one bed room, reception, kitchen, bath; plate and linen, phone, 4gns.—Kerr WARD and DAVIS, 90, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 2087-8.

DELIGHTFULLY BRIGHT FLAT; Furnished or Unfurnished; lift, constant hot water; entirely modern.—Commissioner, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

MAYFAIR.—Delightful sunny FLAT, recently redecorated, ready for immediate occupation.

Five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, good hall.

Lease six years. Rent £750.

Moderate premium to include improvements.

Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

SUNNY ASPECT.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (just out of).—LEASE of charming FAMILY FLAT for DISPOSAL; overlooking gardens.

Six bed, two bath, two reception rooms.

Lease six years. Rent £325. Low Price for Lease. *Or would be Let on Lease without premium.*

Owner's Agents,

WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

TWO NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS,

with most up-to-date decorations and furnishing.

CARLTON COURT,

HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.

May. 4307 (four lines).

CARLTON COURT,

PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.

Reg. 4335 (four lines).

Self-contained Furnished Service Suites, from 7 to 15 Gns. a week, no extras.

Cuisine à la carte.

Managing Director,

VINCENT DAVICO.

BAKER-STREET.—Charming THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen. Rent only £180 per annum inclusive. Recommended by ERNEST LURGEY, Ltd., 6, Baker-street, W.1. Tenant-still wanted. Welbeck 3429.

BAKER-STREET (just off).—Tastefully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT on first floor; two large bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath room; constant hot water. Rent 7gns. per week.—Agents, ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., F.S.I., F.A.I., 5, Thayer-street, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—Very well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in quiet position overlooking and with access to Gardens; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and offices. Now available.—Agents,

6½ GNS. PER WEEK. MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

TEMPLE, E.C.4.

FIVE-ROOMED FURNISHED FLAT, Temple, to sub-let for summer; four-and-a-half guineas weekly.—Write Box N.579, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY CONVENIENTLY SITUATED.

HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—Beautifully FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET for six months; available at once; four bed rooms, bath and two reception. Rent 9 guineas.—Apply ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street (Mez.) Station, S.W.8, and at 240, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET; moderate rent; no premium; constant hot water; caretaker.—Apply Store, 4, William-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 8810.

HEALTHY HAMPSTEAD.—To be LET, charmingly FURNISHED, SELF-CONTAINED SUNNY FLAT; two bed rooms, large sitting room, kitchen, and bath room, constant hot water; three minutes Tube, bus; garage; very central; service if required; 4 guineas per week. Bed and breakfast if desired.—Apply Primrose 0583, 1, Stanley-gardens, Belsize Park, N.W.

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED FLAT in quiet position; six bed, two large reception, bathrooms, kitchen; Rent £400 inclusive; no premium.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—MANSION FLAT in favourite situation, THIRD-FLOOR FLAT CONV FLAT to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; very light and airy. Ready to walk into. No premium; fixtures and fittings at valuation.—Sole Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill).—MANSION FLAT in quiet position; six bed, two large reception, bathrooms, kitchen; Rent £400 inclusive; no premium.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

KINNERTON-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.—GROUND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; one reception, two bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; £150 per annum inclusive.—Edgware Road Station, Metropolitan Railway. Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

LOWER SQUARE.—Unfurnished Maisonnette with large rooms; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath-dressing room, kitchen, scullery, and box room. Lease 14 years; rent £400 inclusive; no premium.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; instant; adjoin 158, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAYFAIR.

Enjoying delightful views over Hyde Park.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FLAT.

replete with every modern convenience, including passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, &c.

RENT £1,500. Including full attendance.

The rooms are spacious, and comprise :—

Drawing room about 30ft. by 20ft.
Dining room 20ft. by 15ft.
Three bed rooms (one 30ft. by 20ft., and well-fitted bath rooms.
Majority of Furniture and Contents could be purchased if desired.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Delightful sunny FLAT, recently redecorated, ready for immediate occupation.

Five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, good hall.

Lease six years. Rent £750.

Moderate premium to include improvements.

Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair,

Telephone: REGENT 7500. Telegrams: "SHLANDISH, PICCY, LONDON.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

KENT.

In a choice part of the county, entirely rural and unspoilt, Between MAIDSTONE and CANTERBURY.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

added to in keeping, in beautiful order throughout, and fitted with all modern improvements.

Electric light. Central heating. Water laid on.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Lounge, staircase hall, three nice reception rooms, 12 or 14 bed rooms, three well-appointed bath rooms, very compact offices with servants' hall and housekeeper's room.

24 ACRES

of really pleasant grounds requiring a minimum of upkeep, skilfully laid out with lawns, two tennis lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, meadows and woodland; two heated garages, cowsheds, greenhouses, and two cottages; good shooting obtainable.

Highly recommended by the Agents, from whom illustrated Brochure can be obtained.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39474.)

BETWEEN

KING'S LYNN & NORWICH.

In an exceptionally good partridge country and with capital hunting and first-rate social advantages.

To be SOLD with about

30 OR 330 ACRES,

a well-planned RESIDENCE delightfully situate on rising ground, with a very pretty outlook and approached through an avenue of limes guarded by superior Lodges.

Electric lighting, central heating, &c., are installed and the accommodation includes three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room and well-found offices.

Garage. Stabling. Pair of Cottages.

The GROUNDS which include an unusually beautiful rock and water garden, contain fine old timber, croquet and two tennis lawns, fine walled garden and parklands.

COMPACT HOME FARM with house, excellent buildings and two cottages, the whole in first-rate heart and condition.

Strongly recommended from inspection by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (E.7784.)

BETWEEN

LEATHERHEAD & GUILDFORD.

WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE OF ELECTRIC TRAINS TO TOWN. ON GRAVEL SOIL. 350FT. UP.

FOR SALE, THIS PICTURESQUE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE,

PART OF CONSIDERABLE ANTIQUITY.

replete with electric light, central heating, company's water, &c.

Approached by a good carriage drive, the house contains Four reception rooms, Two bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, Maids' sitting room.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

SMALL FARMERY.

CAPITAL COTTAGE.

THE GROUNDS contain some beautiful old timber and include plants and other lawns, rose garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden with clipped yew, box and beech hedges, orchard, woodland and meadowland, in all

33 ACRES.

The property occupies a nice secluded situation and is well sheltered from the North and East winds.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.22766.)

GLORIOUS DEVON.

Five miles from Plymouth Station and close to Plym Bridge Halt.

FISHING. GOLF. HUNTING. YACHTING. SHOOTING.

The exceedingly choice Freehold Residential Property,

"LEIGHAM MANOR"

PLYMPTON, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

Rural position. Far from main roads. S.E. aspect.

The commodious house, gained by a long approach road and carriage drive, contains entrance and inner halls with cloak room, three reception rooms, winter garden, fine oak-panelled billiards or music room, boudoir, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, compact offices, and servants' quarters.

Own Electric Light. Telephones.

Entrance lodge. Garage for four. Stabling. Model farmery. Pair of cottages.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchards, wood and grass land, in all about

33½ ACRES.

INCLUDING THE VALUABLE FISHING IN THE RIVER PLYM FOR ABOUT 1½ MILES.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th JUNE (unless previously sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. Hallett and Martin, 28, Portland-street, Southampton.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

40 minutes. Main line station 2½ miles.

Charmingly situated overlooking a private park.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing back half-mile from main road; four reception, music or dance room, seven or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Company's water.

STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE.

Delightful grounds extending to between

TWO AND THREE ACRES.

but giving the impression of a much larger area owing to situation; double tennis court.

A second cottage available.

RENT £160 PER ANNUM,

or to be Let Furnished, or would be Sold.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.22681.)

PUTNEY.

Within a few minutes' walk of the Heath, Station, and Roehampton Club.

For SALE FREEHOLD, a very attractive and conveniently planned MODERN HOUSE RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout.

Three reception rooms. Seven bed and dressing rooms. Bath room.

Parquetry floors. Central heating. Fitted lavatory basins.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN. HEATED GARAGE.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet

BY DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. C. E. PIERSON.

"PLESK," BURNHAM-ON-SEA,

SOMERSET.

Five minutes' walk from the Famous Golf Courses. Healthy and bracing air. Eminently suitable for Hotel, or conversion into flats.

ARTISTIC WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Delightful views; lounge hall and cloak room, four reception, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, five servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Independent hot water system. Fine garage (four cars). Stabling (maid's room over). Greenhouse, peach-house, outhouses.

ARTISTICALLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS.

Full-sized croquet lawn, two tennis lawns, rock and other gardens. Also two fine gardens or rips building land, with valuable road frontages.

For SALE Privately or, if unsold, Auction later. Sale of Furniture and Contents on the Property, May 28th.

Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. J. H. PALMER and SONS, Burnham-on-Sea, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1, and Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

REDLEAF, PURLEY, SURREY.

Facing a Golf Course; 450ft. above sea level. Half-hour Town. Commanding fine views.

ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Hall, two reception, billiard room, five bed rooms, bath room; excellent offices; electric light; garage. Choice gardens, fully stocked, covering ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

For SALE PRIVATELY, or, if unsold, AUCTION, April 29th. Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BRAMBLETYE, HORSELL, WOKING.

UNRIVALLED GOLFING FACILITIES.

32 minutes non-stop Waterloo.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

In a fine situation; inexpensive upkeep; hall, cloak room, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room and offices; Co.'s electric light, power, gas and water; main drains; phone; garage and outbuildings; well-laid-out gardens, in all about 1 Acre.

VACANT POSSESSION.

For sale privately, if unsold Auction May 27th.

Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, The Broadway, Woking, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and at West Byfleet.

FAVOURITE

WESTERN SUBURB.

35 minutes from City and West End, close to station, shops, several Golf Courses, and Tennis Clubs.

WELL-BUILT GOTHIC-STYLE RESIDENCE, accommodation all on two floors; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices. Electric light; Co.'s water and gas.

Garage. Large Garden laid out with Tennis Lawn. Flower Borders, &c. EXTRA LAND IF DESIRED.

Low figure for immediate Sale.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY, 30 MINS. TOWN.

Golf at Woodcote and Purley Downs.

Compact Freehold Country Residence, high ground, fine position, entrance hall, two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; Co.'s gas and water, modern drainage; electric light; telephone; large brick-and-tile building suitable for garage; two greenhouses, well-stocked garden with tennis lawn, IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

Offered at a low price privately or (if unsold) Auction later. Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE

occupying a lovely situation and commanding magnificent views of the Bay and the Coast for 30 miles.

Hall, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Co.'s water. Main drainage. Electric light available. Garage.

Pleasant garden extending to over ½ Acre.

£1,600 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST BYFLEET GOLF.

A REALLY DESIRABLE MODERN RESIDENCE

occupying a secluded position within seven minutes walk of the station, whence Town is reached by an excellent service of trains.

Lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, attic bed room, &c.

Electric light and power. Co.'s gas and water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Independent hot-water system. Garage.

PLEASANT GARDEN with tennis court, flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,200.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY & BERKS BORDERS.

EASY REACH OF SUNNINGDALE.

To be Let, Furnished, for any period up to one year,

SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

electric light, central heating, co.'s water, gas, frigidaire, telephone, &c.

Lounge and inner halls, four reception, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, with modern conveniences, servants' hall, &c.

Ample Garage and Men's accommodation.

REMARKABLY FINE PLEASURE GROUNDS with varied and ornamental timber, spreading lawns, croquet and tennis lawns, entertaining tennis court, nine-hole miniature golf course, fine walled garden, parklike pastureland, in all just over

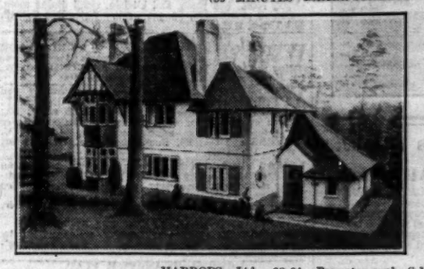
17 ACRES.

REASONABLE TERMS TO A SATISFACTORY TENANT.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RICKMANSWORTH AND CHORLEY WOOD.

(25 MINUTES BAKER-STREET.)



Beautiful situation, nearly 300ft. up, overlooking Chess Valley. Exceptional golfing facilities.

CHARMING HOUSE, Pre-War and substantially built, thoroughly up-to-date and in first-class order.

Three or four reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and ample offices.

Electric light. Telephone. Co.'s water and gas.

Excellent garage. Modern drainage.

Delightful grounds of about 1½ acre, with natural woodland, tennis court, &c.

FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Just in market.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

"NOCK HILL," DENHAM, BUCKS.

VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE,

standing well away from the noise of traffic, in absolute country, with accommodation on two floors. Contains two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, offices, &c.; company's water; electric light, telephone; gravel soil; Southern aspect; entrance lodge; garage.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

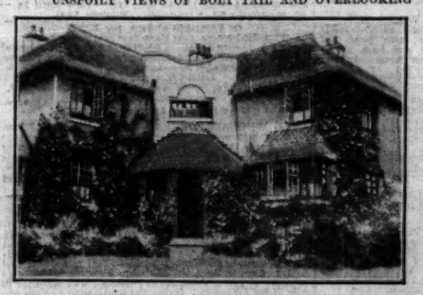
run by one man, with tennis lawn, woodland, orchard, kitchen garden, in all about

3 ACRES.

For SALE privately, if unsold Auction May 8th. Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DEVON COAST.

UNSPOILT VIEWS OF BOLT TAIL AND OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.



PICTURESQUE, MODERN, ROSE-COVERED COTTAGE

with thatch roof, standing high up, commanding extensive and uninterrupted sea views. Lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, all having lavatory basins (hot and cold), bath room, offices; electric light; good water supply; modern drainage.

OLD-WORLD GARDEN,

with lawns, kitchen garden, &c., in all about Half an Acre; garage for two cars. Golf and Tennis Club almost adjoining.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD FULLY FURNISHED.

£3,400.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GENUINE XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE.

"WARWICKS," WHITE RODINGS.

In thoroughly rural unspoilt country, about eight miles from Bishop's Stortford, one hour of Town, six miles Sawbridgeworth, 10 miles Chelmsford.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT, electric light, independent hot water, telephone, excellent water supply, &c.

Full of oak beams and floors, red brick fireplaces. Hall, beautiful lounge, dining room, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage; fine barn, stabling; charming grounds, tennis lawn, orchard, paddocks, in all about

3½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD PRICE ONLY £1,900.

FRESH IN THE MARKET. SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.

Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton road, S.W.1.

ADJOINING

CHIPSTEAD GOLF LINKS.

Private Gate on to the Seventh Tee.

DELIGHTFUL OLD DUTCH-STYLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

occupying a beautiful situation 500ft. up, enjoying panoramic views of the Downs.

Quaint entrance and lounge hall, two reception, five or six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room and offices.

Many quaint interior features. Co.'s gas and water; electric light available; modern drainage.

Charming pleasure garden with exceptionally good tennis courts, pretty courtyard, vegetable garden, rose beds, and delightful spinney; in all about ¼ ACRE.

LOW PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole London Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WROTHAM & SEVENOAKS.

Rural situation. Glorious views.

CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Square hall. Three reception, eight bed rooms. Bath room. Good offices. Servants' hall.

Co.'s water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. Usual outbuildings.

Shady gardens, with full-size tennis lawn, flower garden, kitchen garden; in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

£3,000 FOR A QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"ABINGER," EWELL, SURREY

Fine open position. In splendid order.

Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE. Hall, two reception, three bed rooms, dressing room, bath room and offices.

Electric light and power. Gas and water. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Large garage; beautiful inexpensive gardens, in all about

HALF AN ACRE.

For SALE Privately, if unsold AUCTION later. Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST, NR. GORING.

About half-a-mile from Shore, in a charming situation; handy for station.

Modern Residence, with lounge hall for dancing, two or three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices. Gas. Excellent water. Modern drainage, &c.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Shady lawns, tennis court, flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

TWO COTTAGES AVAILABLE.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,000.

Might be let furnished for the Summer months. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE HANTS.

SNODE HILL HOUSE, BEECH, Near ALTON.

COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a fine position, and containing hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Modern drainage. Good water supply.

Garage and outbuildings. Beautiful natural gardens and paddock, in all ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

For SALE privately, or if unsold by AUCTION April 29th. Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"FELIXHOLME," WIMBLEDON,

JUST OFF THE COMMON.

Fine open position. Splendid views. Close Golf Course.

FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE, designed by architect; hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

Central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Independent hot water. Main drainage.

Garage and chauffeur's flat. Charming gardens, with tennis lawn, in all ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

For SALE privately, or if unsold by AUCTION May 27th. Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD AND LEATHERHEAD

BETWEEN.

35 mins., of Town. Half-hourly Service. Station 4 mins.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

on high ground, facing South, commanding open views, and fitted with every convenience. Three reception, hall, four bed rooms, bath room, offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light and Power. Telephone. Modern Drainage. Garage.

£2,850 FREEHOLD

with ¼ acre, or

£3,100 FREEHOLD

with 1 acre.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

£2,000 OR OFFER.

KENT.

30 MILES OF TOWN.

South Aspect. Open Situation. Good Order.

ATTRACTIVE, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, well situate within 12 minutes of station, Shops, Churches, &c.

Four reception, billiard room, five bed rooms, one dressing room, bath room, offices.

Telephone. Co.'s gas and water. Main drainage. Garage.

PLEASANT GARDEN with tennis court, fruit trees, flower beds, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

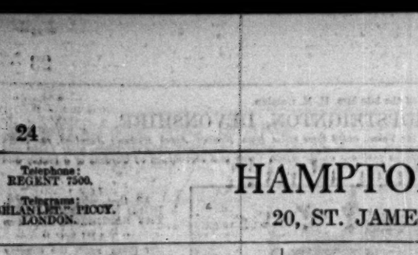
EWART, WELLS & CO.

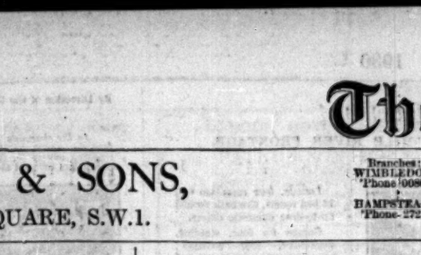
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

JUST IN THE MARKET AND NOT PREVIOUSLY OFFERED. AFFORDING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

ONE OF THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC HOUSES OF ITS SIZE,

RECENTLY REMODELLED UPON UP-TO-DATE LINES, AND HAVING EVERY NEW LUXURY.





UNIQUE POSITION ON SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER. WITHIN DAILY REACH OF TOWN.

THIS FINE OLD REGENCY HOUSE, POSSESSING CHARACTER AND ATMOSPHERE SO RARELY OBTAINABLE WHEN COMBINED WITH TO-DAY'S NECESSITIES.

It has been replanned in the last two or three years at a cost of several thousands of pounds. Electric light and power installed, central heating, together with most tasteful decorations by a well-known London firm. It is immune from all distraction of traffic, and affords accommodation as follows:—Lounge hall with parquet floor, staircase hall, cloak room, four reception room (well proportioned, lofty and light); excellent modern offices, with servants' hall; 11 bed and dressing rooms—the principal en suite with bath room), three bath rooms; main drainage, company's water; garage for three cars (additional stabling easily convertible into second cottage).

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, WITHOUT BEING LAVISH, ARE A FEATURE, CONTAINING SOME MAGNIFICENT TIMBER, AND, ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL AREA IS ONLY FIVE ACRES, AN IMPRESSION IS CONVEYED OF A MUCH LARGER EXPANSE.

EXCELLENT GOLF COURSE, TENNIS COURTS, AND COUNTRY CLUB WITHIN 10 MINUTES' WALK.

FOR SALE AT A PRICE WHICH WILL APPEAL TO THOSE OF TASTE AND WHO RECOGNIZE THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL HOME.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THE SOLE AGENTS, EWART, WELLS and CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM AT BEACONSFIELD.

THIS EXQUISITE EXAMPLE OF MODERN GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST AND OCCUPYING A SUPERB POSITION, NEARLY 400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL ON DRY SOIL, WITH A DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK, AND APPROACHED BY A DRIVE.

The accommodation includes:—Good hall, four reception rooms of splendid dimensions, excellent offices, including servants' hall, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms; electric light, central heating, company's gas and water, up-to-date drainage; excellent garage for two cars, stabling, harness room, &c. two good cottages.

The gardens are a delightful feature with tennis court; paved terrace, orchard, paddock, the whole extending to about

FIVE ACRES, FREEHOLD.

This property, which is altogether exceptional and out of the ordinary, is offered at an extraordinarily moderate price (either with one or two cottages) having regard to the very favourite district in which it is situated and where it is rarely a place of this description becomes available.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF SEVERAL OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THE SOLE AGENTS, EWART, WELLS & CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS. ONE HOUR BY TRAIN FROM LONDON.

Glorious position adjoining open commons, 600 feet up, facing South.

PICTURESQUE MODERNIZED RESIDENCE

possessing the fascination of an old-world house, combined with the advantages of a modern residence. Approached by a carriage drive and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices, servants' sitting room; company's lighting and water; main drainage; central heating; cottage; garage for two large cars.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS WITH SOME WONDERFULLY FINE TIMBER.

Full-sized tennis lawn, &c.

ABOUT 3½ ACRES FREEHOLD.

£3,950 ONLY.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

VIEWS FOR NEARLY 30 MILES. BERKSHIRE.

IN ONE OF THE MOST FAVOURITE POSITIONS IN THIS DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTY.

This fascinating long low old-world HOUSE in excellent order, with nicely proportioned rooms, approached by a drive, and containing spacious hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room, good offices, electric light, central heating, company's gas and water; garage for three cars; hunter stabling; two model cottages; old-world gardens with terrace, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden and woodlands.

400 FEET UP ON SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

11 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,950.

Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

NEAR WINCHESTER.

LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF TONED RED BRICK AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

Lounge hall, three reception, 11-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Several special features, including panelling and beautiful fireplaces. Electric light, Company's water. Splendid outbuildings; garage; cottage; fine old gardens with hard court, &c.

Hunting. Shooting and Fishing.

11 ACRES, FREEHOLD.

£6,500. ABSOLUTE GIFT.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

NEWBURY. NOT PREVIOUSLY OFFERED.

Under two Miles of the Favourite Town and Station.

A CHOICE POSITION ADJACENT TO DONNINGTON CASTLE AND NEAR SNELSMORE COMMON.

This charming RESIDENCE in delightful grounds, standing nearly 400 feet above sea level, facing South, and enjoying beautiful distant views. Briefly the accommodation comprises four reception rooms, excellent offices on the ground floor, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; Company's electric light, central heating, Company's water; double garage; cottage; good drainage; paddocks, tennis court, finely timbered gardens, the whole extending to nearly

NINE ACRES.

PRICE £5,700 FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

Right minutes from Station, one mile River, two miles Hampton Court, and near several Golf Links.

"REDMAYES," HAMPTON-ON-THAMES.

A delightful, newly-built Residence (Freehold), beautiful surroundings, planned for saving labour. Hall (parquet), cloak, two reception, five bed rooms (basins, hot and cold), tiled bath room, &c. Built-in garage. Central heating, electric power and light, gas. About quarter-acre garden.—Apply Mrs. Matton, Broadmead, Broad-lane, Hampton-on-Thames. Tele.: Molesey 118.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO BE LET ON LEASE

(within 25 minutes of London).

NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES.

2,000 to 32,000 square feet.

SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATES, SLOUGH.

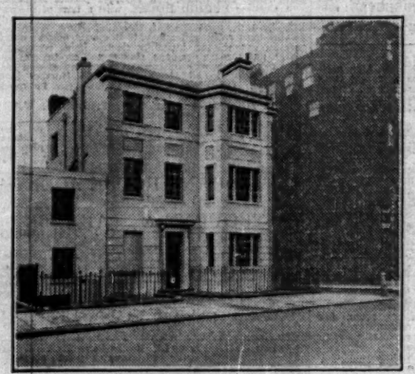
Telephone: Slough 240.

OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

"CHANDOS HOUSE," CHESTER STREET.

ADJOINING

BELGRAVE-SQUARE WITH SOUTHERLY ASPECT.



THIS NEWLY-BUILT UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING DWARF TYPE OF RESIDENCE NOW

FOR SALE.

The bed-room accommodation, comprising some seven bed rooms, is situated on the first and second floors.

In addition there are two well-fitted bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, pretty lounge hall, &c. Central heating and all up-to-date requirements installed.

THE LONG LEASE OF 90 YEARS AT ONLY £100 PER ANNUM GROUND-RENT.

The residence is now completed and ready for inspection, and is strongly recommended by the Agents.

GARLAND-SMITH & Co.,

100, Mount-street, W.1. Tele.: Grosvenor 2360-1.

MR. LOUIS TREDINNICK, F.A.I.

AUCTIONEER AND SURVEYOR, 199, PICCADILLY, W.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 4023.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DENISON HOUSE, LITTLE GADDESDEN, NEAR BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.

OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS ASHRIDGE PARK, 600 FEET UP.

THIS DISTINGUISHED MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

occupying a delightful position amidst absolutely rural environments and containing Large lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, modern domestic offices.

The beautifully timbered and sheltered grounds are of a singularly attractive nature, and embrace a large expanse of old lawns, magnificent oak, beech, cedar and other ornamental timber, kitchen garden and orchard.

THREE COTTAGES. 12 ACRES. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Within easy access of London, yet surrounded by many famous residential estates.

For SALE by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION at a date to be announced later.

Solicitors, Messrs. Sedwick, Turner, Sworder and Wilson, Watford.

AUCTIONEER: MR. L. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 199, PICCADILLY, W.

GIDDYS

MAIDENHEAD, SUNNINGDALE, & WINDSOR.

BERKS, IN LOVELY COUNTRY.

ONLY 30 MILES LONDON, yet quite unspoilt. Excellent Hunting available.

QUEEN ANNE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE.

Four reception rooms (panelled). Ten bed rooms. Three bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Two cottages, garage, Stabling. Small Farmery. Main Water. Septic tank drainage.

FINE OLD GROUNDS with hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden and paddocks, in all

16 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

MAIDENHEAD THICKET.

A beautifully rural spot, high up and healthy.

Remarkably well built and fitted RESIDENCE, with central heating, electric light, &c.; spacious halls, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, excellent offices, fine cellarage, nine or ten bed rooms, bath room.

Cottage, Garage, Stabling. Pretty grounds, partly walled, with tennis lawn.

£3,650.

Recommended as a bargain by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

BUCKS.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

"THE LAWN," DATCHET, CLOSE TO WINDSOR AND ETON.—Very well appointed FREEHOLD GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE, containing large hall, suite beautiful reception rooms (two completely panelled), magnificent ball room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, &c.; electric light; central heating; company's water. Together with lodge, three cottages, garage for three cars, stabling, small farmery, and BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS and park pasture of about

23 ACRES.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on May 8th next, or privately beforehand. Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, GIDDYS, Windsor.

SUNNINGDALE DISTRICT.

CLOSE TO THREE GOLF LINKS. WELL APPOINTED.

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE with extensive views and South aspect; 11 bed and dressing, three reception and three bath rooms, servants' flat; main electric light and water, telephone; two excellent cottages; large garage, stabling; beautiful grounds of THREE ACRES. To be LET or SOLD on moderate terms.—Recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

A FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY.

Owner Ordered Abroad.

BERKS (30 minutes' rail from Paddington).—To be SOLD, charming Modern RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three reception, two bath, and eight bed rooms, good offices, and servants' hall; electric lighting, gas, central heating, and telephone; good garage; two-stall stable, four good living rooms over; pretty secluded gardens. Price only £3,100.—Recommended as a bargain by Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

IVYBRIDGE, DEVON.

ON THE BORDERS OF DARTMOOR. PLYMOUTH 11 MILES.

THE LUKESLAND ESTATE,

including

THE MANSION, SET IN ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE GARDENS IN THE COUNTY,

and containing:

Domed Entrance Hall, four reception rooms, complete offices, 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, heating; garage, stabling, six cottages.

Home Farm with comfortable house and buildings, excellent water meadows, arable and pasture land, woodlands, trout fishing in the River Erme, in all

about

1,571 ACRES,

INCLUDING

1,200 ACRES OF MOORLAND.

For SALE privately, PRICE £9,000.

Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2, or Messrs. WHITE & COLLEY, Wrangaton, S. Brent, Devon.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, April 23, 1930.